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GAZETTEER OF INDIA
RAJASTHAN
JHUNJHUNUN

RAJASTHAN DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



JHUNJHUNUN

(Miss) SAVITRI GUPTA

DIRECTORATE, DISTRICT GAZETTEERS,
GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR.

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P R E F A C E

The Gazetteer of Jhunjhunun district is the twenty-fifth in the series of District Gazetteers of Rajasthan, being brought out by the State Government under a scheme taken up in collaboration with the erstwhile Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India.

The area presently comprising the district of Jhunjhunun was a part of the princely Jaipur State before the formation of Rajasthan in 1949. No separate Gazetteer of the district was ever compiled before, though the Provincial Series of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, published in 1908, contains an account of the Jaipur State also.

The district gazetteers are being written/revised in accordance with the general pattern laid down by the erstwhile Central Gazetteers Unit of the Government of India. In case of the district gazetteers of Rajasthan, the task has been more of writing these afresh, rather than of revising them, as in most cases these had not been written at all and in case of others, the old gazetteers covered little ground, giving a rather sketchy account of the area included in the districts created after the formation of Rajasthan, besides the fact that whatever was available in these old gazetteers had become obsolete or irrelevant to the present context. The present series, based on a uniform pattern laid down by the Government of India, is attuned to the changed socio-political and economic conditions and, therefore, gives an eloquent account of the transitional period as well as of the contemporary events.

In the compilation of the present volume, the material available in the *Imperial Gazetteer*, wherever relevant, has been gainfully used. The bulk of the information was, however, collected from various publications, both official and non-official, archival records and from other sources. The climatological summary has been prepared by the Meteorological Department, Government of India. The statistical data included in this volume pertains to the period ending 1975-76, unless otherwise specified.

The draft of this gazetteer was prepared under the supervision of my predecessor Shri B. D. Agarwal, who sent it to the Central Gazetteers Unit for approval. The task of incorporation of comments offered by the Gazetteers Unit, finalising the manuscript for the approval of the State Government and seeing it through the press, devolved on me.

Various departments of the State and the Central Government and other institutions who rendered valuable help in the compilation of

this volume by supplying necessary information and data, deserve my thanks. I also wish to place on record my grateful thanks to Dr. P.N. Chopra, M.A. Ph. D., the then Editor of the erstwhile Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Department of Culture, Government of India, New Delhi and his staff, for undertaking a thorough scrutiny of the draft of the gazetteer and offering valuable suggestions for its improvement. It would not be out of place to mention that the Central Gazetteers Unit released grant for the compilation of this volume.

I am extremely grateful to Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Chief Minister and Minister for Planning and Shri Govind Singh, Minister of State for Planning, who took keen interest in the work throughout. I also wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri M. M. K. Wali, till recently Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Shri Anand Mohan Lal, the present Chief Secretary and Shri Parmesh Chandra, Special Secretary, Planning Department, who amidst their numerous pre-occupations, gave valuable advice for improvement in the quality of the publication. To the officers and staff of the Gazetteers Department, who helped in the compilation and publication of this volume, I owe much and they all deserve my appreciation for their useful team work.

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March, 1984

GAZETTEER OF JHUNJHUNUN DISTRICT

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CONVERSION TABLE

Length

- 1 inch=2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot=30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard=91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile=1.609 kilometres

Area

- 1 square foot=0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard=0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile=2.599 square kilometres
- 1 acre=0.405 hectare

Volume

- 1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres
- 1 seer (80 tola)=0.937 litre

Weight

- 1 tola=11.66 grams
- 1 chhatank=58.32 grams
- 1 seer=933.10 grams
- 1 maund=37.324 kilograms
- 1 seer (24 tolas)=279.93 grams
- 1 ounce=28.35 grams
- 1 pound=453.59 grams
- 1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms

Temperature

- t° Fahrenheit= $\frac{9}{5} T^{\circ}$ centigrade +32

Metric Weights & Measures

Length

- 10 millimetres=1 centimetre
- 100 centimetres=1 metre
- 1,000 metres=1 kilometre

Area

100 square millimetres = 1 square centimetre

10,000 square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare

100 square metres = 1 are

100 ares = 1 hectare

100 hectares or 10,00,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre

Volume

10,00,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

Capacity

1,000 millilitres = 1 litre

1,000 litres = 1 kilolitre

Weight

1,000 milligrams = 1 gram

1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

100 kilograms = 1 quintal

1,000 kilograms = 1 tonne

200 milligrams = 1 carat

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the name

The district takes its name from the town of Jhunjhunun which is also the headquarters of the district administration. How the town acquired this name is uncertain.

Location

The district is situated in the north-eastern portion of Rajasthan and lies between 27° 38' and 28° 31' north latitudes and 75° 02' and 76° 06' east longitudes¹. It is bounded on the north-west by Churu district, on the north-east by Hissar and Mahendragarh districts of Haryana State and on the west, south and south-east by Sikar district².

Area and Population

According to the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, the area of the district is 5,929 sq. km. (1971). In area, it stands 22nd in rank among other districts of the State. Its maximum length from north to south is 94 km. and its maximum breadth from east to west is 105.5 km. The total population of the district, according to the Census of 1971 was 929,230 (481,873 males and 447,357 females)³. Of this, the urban population was 162,036 and rural 767,194. The total population of the district formed about 3.61 per cent of the total population of Rajasthan State. The density of population worked out to 157 persons per sq. kilometre⁴.

Administrative History

Prior to the formation of Rajasthan, area now comprised in Jhunjhunun district was a *Nizamat* under the erstwhile Jaipur State. The present district was formed in 1949-50. In 1951, the district was divided into three sub-divisions, namely Jhunjhunun, Udaipurwati and Khetri⁵.

1. Source : Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur.
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District*, Jaipur, 1966, p. iii.
3. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District*, (Section II), p. iv.
4. *Census of India, 1971, op.cit.* (Section II), p. iii.
5. Source : Office of Collector, Jhunjhunun.

There were five tahsils in the district namely Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Udaipurwati, Khetri and Churi Ajitgarh. Churi Ajitgarh tahsil was abolished during 1951-61 decade. Its area was merged in Jhunjhunun and Udaipurwati tahsils¹.

In 1965, the headquarters of Udaipurwati was shifted from Udaipurwati to Nawalgarh².

At present the district is divided into three sub-divisions, Jhunjhunun, Khetri and Udaipurwati. Each sub-division is under the administrative charge of a sub-divisional magistrate who functions under the over all control of the District Collector. Sub-divisions are further divided into four tahsils i. e. Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Khetri and Udaipurwati. The details³ regarding area, population and number of cities, towns and villages contained in the tahsils (1971 Census) are given in the following paragraphs⁴:

Jhunjhunun Sub-division

JHUNJHUNUN TAHSIL—It is situated in the north-western part of the district. It has an area of 1,592.1 sq. km. and a population of 226,161 persons (167,035 in rural area and 59,126 in urban area). It has four towns and 204 villages.

CHIRAWA TAHSIL—It is situated in the north-eastern part of the district. Its total area is 1,333.2 sq. km. and it has a population of 209,358 persons (164,278 are in rural area and 45,080 are in urban area). There are four towns and 164 villages in this tahsil.

Khetri Sub-division

KHETRI TAHSIL—It is situated in the eastern part of the district and has an area of 1,467.8 sq. km. The total population of the tahsil is 227,323 persons out of which 218,654 are in rural area and 8,669 are in urban area. The tahsil has only one town. The number of villages is 191.

1. *Census of India 1961, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District*, p. iii.

2. Source : Office of Collector, Jhunjhunun.

3. The area of the district arrived at by adding up the areas of these tahsils, does not tally with the figures intimated by the Central Statistical Organisation due to adoption of different concepts in calculation. The urban area figures in the Census 1971 have been taken from Municipalities and rural area has been arrived at by deducting urban area from the figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India. The area figures of Census are of land utilisation. The Census 1971 gives two sets of figures for villages. The other set is as follows: Chirawa tahsil 166 villages, Jhunjhunun tahsil 208 villages, Khetri tahsil 192 villages and Udaipurwati tahsil 129 villages, *Census 1971, op.cit.*, Section I, p. iii.

4. *Census of India, 1971, op.cit.*, Section II, p. ii.

Nawalgarh Sub-division

UDAIPURWATI TAHSIL—It forms the southern part of the district with an area of 1,534.8 sq. km. Its population is 266,388 persons (217,227 in rural area and 49,161 in urban area). It has three towns and 128 villages.

Towns

According to the Census of 1961, there were eleven places in the district which were classified as towns viz., Bagar, Jhunjhun, Mandawa, Pilani, Vidya Vihar, Surajgarh, Chirawa, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Udaipurwati and Mukundgarh¹. One more town was added to this list during the 1971 Census, namely Bissau². Their location and population are given in the following table³ :

S.No.	Name	Location		Population (1971)		
		Longitude	Latitude	Persons	Male	Female
1.	Bagar	75°30'	28°11'	6,834	3,473	3,361
2.	Jhunjhun	75°24'	28°08'	32,024	16,870	15,154
3.	Mandawa	75°09'	28°03'	9,851	4,780	5,071
4.	Bissau	75°05'	28°15'	10,417	5,097	5,320
5.	Pilani	75°36'	28°22'	13,101	6,991	6,110
6.	Vidya Vihar	75°35'	28°22'	6,958	4,834	2,124
7.	Surajgarh	75°44'	28°19'	9,780	5,039	4,741
8.	Chirawa	75°39'	28°14'	15,241	7,925	7,316
9.	Khetri	75°47'	28°00'	8,669	4,701	3,968
10.	Nawalgarh	75°17'	27°51'	26,565	13,661	12,904
11.	Udaipurwati	75°29'	27°44'	12,442	6,424	6,018
12.	Mukundgarh	75°13'	27°57'	10,154	5,340	4,814

TOPOGRAPHY⁴

The general shape of the district is roughly circular with a dip in the north.

Natural Divisions and configuration

Major portion of the district consists of a mass of rolling sand hills and the remaining part, nearer to the south-eastern border, contains

1. *Census of India, 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhun District*, 1966, p. 10.
2. *Census of India, 1971, op.cit.*, Section I, p. 2.
3. *ibid.*, and the Office of the Director, Survey of India, Western Circle, Jaipur for the information regarding location.
4. *ibid.*

some off-shoots of the Aravalli range of hills, running in a north-easterly direction. There are also a few scattered hills in the district. These hills have steep slopes. Major portion of the hills are found in Khetri and Udaipurwati tahsils. Its general elevation above mean sea level is between 300 to 450 metres. The general direction of drainage is from south to north.

Hills

The highest peak, 1,051 metres high, is in the south of Lohagar village bordering Sikar district. Other notable peaks are with maximum height of 979 metres in the east of Bhojgarh in Nawalgarh sub-division, 840 metres in the west of Adhwara village in Nawalgarh sub-division, 762 metres in the south of Khetri town and 515 metres in the west of Jhunjhunun town called Nehara Pahar. This peak is visible by naked eye from miles away.

Plateau and Plains

The district is generally sandy except south-eastern portion which is covered by hills of Aravalli Range.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

Rivers

Rivers in the district are non-perennial. The main river Kantli passes through the district centrally and disappears in the sand near Nawarangpura village in Rajgarh sub-division of Churu district. Besides this, there are four major streams namely Dohan, Chandrawati, Udaipur Loha gar-ki-nadi and Sukh nadi. Total length of Kantli river in the district is 104 km. and of Dohan 19 km.¹ Kantli river enters the district near village Sorahi and Pachlangi and leaves the district near Bajawa. Dohan river enters the district near village Sihor and leaves the district near village Dhalota. Main villages on the banks of the river Kantli are Bairasar, Tigiyas, Atipura, Salampur, Barondh and Bagoti. Main villages on the banks of Dohan are Dhalota, Kishanpur, Tiba-Basi and Sihor.

Lakes and tanks

There is no lake in this district though there are several tanks which are mostly used for bathing purposes². For irrigation purposes, there are four tanks, the most important being Ajitsagar bund about seven miles from Khetri town on the Nizampur road. These are under Irrigation Department.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Jhunjhunun.

2. Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun, p. i.

Ground water¹

Preliminary hydrogeological survey of Jhunjhun district carried out during 1969 to 1972, reveals three ground water potential zones marked as A, B and C.

Zone A covers an area of about 4,458 sq. km. and is recommended for the construction of medium duty tubewells and dug-cum-bore wells to be drilled at an average depth of 100 metres and discharge of suitable quality of water is expected to vary between 20 to 25 cubic metres per hour.

Zone B and C cover an area of about 10,759 sq. km. and 115 sq. km. in south-eastern part and north-western part of the district respectively. Zone B is recommended for the construction of low duty tubewells and open dug wells. Tubewells and dug wells can be of the depth of 50-60 metres and 25-30 metres and discharge is expected to vary between 3 to 10 cubic metres per hour of suitable quality of water. Zone C is recommended for construction of tube wells and dug-cum-bore wells to be drilled to a depth ranging upto 120 metres. The yield is expected to range between 25 to 35 cubic metres per hours. The quality of water is suitable only for highly salt tolerant crops and land will have to be kept fallow for two years.

The depth of water in the district ranges from less than 10 metres to 46 metres below land surface. The quality of water in major parts of the district is suitable for agricultural and domestic purposes, except in north-western part where it is saline.

During the period 1968-69 to 1975-76, ten tubewells have been drilled in the district with the discharge varying from 3,000 to 36,000 gallons per hour.

GEOLOGY²

Geological Antiquity

The geological sequence of the area is given below :

Intrusives	} Malani Igneous Suite Amphibolite } Granite, pegmatite & quartz veins } Amphibolite.
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1. Source : Directorate of Survey and Research, Ground Water Department, Jodhpur.
2. Source : Office of the Director, Geological Survey of India, Western Region, Jaipur.

Ajabgarh formation	}	Phyllite and carbon phyllite.
		Flaggy sericitic quartzite.
		Phyllite with intercalated massive quartzite and impure marble.
		Amphibolite schists, biotite-chlorite-sericite schist.
Alwar formation	}	Amphibole quartzite or amphibole rock, amphibole magnetite quartzite, intercalated calc-gneiss or impure marble.
		Feldspathic quartzite (at places with intercalations of impersistent magnetite quartzite).
		Base not exposed.

Geological formation

The area comprises a thick series of metasediments belonging to the Delhi Supergroup of Rocks. The base of the Delhi Supergroup is not exposed in the area. It has further been divided into an older Alwar Group, what is predominantly psammitic and a younger Ajabgarh Group which is mainly pelitic and calcareous. The contact between these two groups is gradational. Igneous activities and intrusions of granites and pegmatites in the area are mainly controlled by the structural set up. Previous workers considered the granite intrusives to be of post-Delhi age. Based on the radiometric dating, Crawford (1978) considered this granitic intrusion to have taken place 900–950 million years. Intrusion of these granites was followed by emplacement of pegmatite bodies and basic dykes. Scattered exposures of Malani acid Igneous rocks are found in and around Jhunjhunun town.

Metamorphism in this region has a complex history of overprinting and metasomatic activities. A prograde regional metamorphism, broadly coeval with regional deformation episode is the major metamorphic event of this region.

Mineral Wealth (Metallic and Non-metallic)

The important minerals of the district are copper ore, fluorite, iron ore, dolomite and limestone, clay, soapstone and building stone. Their occurrence is discussed elsewhere in this volume.

Earthquakes¹

No significant earthquake has originated in the district in the past. However, it has come under the influence of moderate/severe earthquakes occurring in other seismic areas in the country. The area came under the influence of the Delhi earthquake of 15th July, 1720, the great Rann of Kutch earthquake of 16th June, 1819, the Kangra earthquake of 4th April, 1905 and the Bihar-Nepal earthquake of 15th January, 1934. As a result of all these, the maximum intensity experienced at Jhunjhun in the past was V MM². These and other important earthquakes which could have been experienced in the area were as follows :

Date	Location/epicentre	Magnitude	Remarks
1	2	3	4
15.7.1720	Delhi	6.5	A dreadful earthquake in which walls of fortress and many houses were destroyed. It was followed by 4 to 5 aftershocks per day for 40 days and occasional shocks for 4 to 5 months.
16.6.1819	Rann of Kutch	—	A devastating shock was felt all over Rajasthan.
4.4.1905	32.25°N 76.25°E	8.0	Felt over an area of 1,625,000 sq. miles; 20,000 lives lost. Kangra, Dharamsala and neighbouring places completely ruined.
9.4.1909	Near Mt. Abu	—	The shock was experienced at Mt. Abu, Jodhpur, Pachpadra and Deesa.
26.9.1910	— —	—	The shock was experienced at Pachpadra, Jodhpur, Mount Abu, Udaipur etc.
15.1.1934	26.6°N 86.8°E	8.25	In North Bihar; shock was one of the most severe in Indian history.

1. Source : Office of the Director General of Observatories, New Delhi.

2. V MM. (as per modified mercalli intensity scale of 1931) denotes : Felt by nearly everyone, many awakened. Some dishes, windows etc. broken; a few instances of cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned. Disturbances of trees, poles and other tall objects sometimes noticed, pendulum clock may stop.

1	2	3	4
30.5.1935	29.6°N 66.5°E	7.5	Felt over an area of 1,900,000 sq. miles; about 10,000 lives lost.
14.3.1938	21.5°N 76.0°E	6.5	The strongest earthquake in Satpura range in recent times. The shock was felt over an area of 400,000 sq. miles.
31.10.1940	23.7°N 69.9°E	5.8	Felt intensity at Banswara was III MM.
6.1.1967	22.0°N 74.0°E	4.8	—
24.10.1969	24.7°N 73.3°E	—	Felt at Mount Abu.

The occurrence of earthquakes affecting the region is attributed to geological and tectonic features, such as Aravalli range, Rann of Kutch fault zone and the great Himalayan Boundary fault. Considering these and the possibility of the occurrence of such earthquakes near the district along with any of the features, the intensity in Jhunjhunun district in future may reach VI MM¹. This view is further corroborated by the seismic zoning map of India prepared under the auspices of Indian Standards Institution where Jhunjhunun area has been shown in zone III, which further corresponds to a maximum seismic intensity of VI MM. Studies made in U.S.A. and other advanced countries reveal that intensity VI MM corresponds to horizontal seismic acceleration of 5–175 cm/sec² or an average acceleration of 40 cm/sec². The wide range of acceleration is due to the fact that acceleration is larger on soft, filled up ground and much less on hard rock.

Considering the above it is felt that important structures in Jhunjhunun district may be designed for horizontal seismic acceleration of 4% g (.04 g). Regarding vertical acceleration, the general practice is to make provision of 50% to that of horizontal acceleration.

FLORA²

The district does not have clear broad botanical division. Most of the area has vast sandy stretches and there are variations in diurnal temperature. Trees found here are *Prosopis specigera*, *Calotropis procera*,

1. VI MM denotes, as per modified mercalli intensity scale of 1931; felt by all, many frightened & run outdoors; some heavy furniture moved, few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys; damage slight.
2. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur.

R. Br. Lepladenea pyrotechnicen, Deene *Boerhaavia diffusa* Linn, *Borreria lisspida* De.

Grasses growing here are like *Daetyloctenium aegyptecium* P. Beorow.

Urochloa panicoides, Beenv. *Ergrosti Ciliaris* etc.

The common vegetation found in the district includes :

Local Name	English Name	Family
1	2	3
TREES		
<i>Am</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae
<i>Amaltas</i>	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Caesalpinaceae
<i>Aonla</i>	<i>Emblca Officinalis</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Arandi</i>	<i>Ricinue communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Ardu</i>	<i>Ailauthus excelsa</i>	Simarubiaceae
<i>Asapala</i>	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>	Annonaceae
<i>Babul</i>	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Leguminesae
<i>Bakain</i>	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Melia ceae
<i>Bargad</i>	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Moraceae
<i>Ber</i>	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Rhamnaceae
<i>Churel</i>	<i>Holoptelia integrifolia</i>	Ulmaceae
<i>Farash</i>	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Tamaricaceae
<i>Gundi</i>	<i>Cordia ghraf</i>	Boraginaceae
<i>Hingotia</i>	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	Simarubiaceae
<i>Imli</i>	<i>Tamerindus indica</i>	Leguminosae
<i>Jal (Pilu)</i>	<i>Salvadora oleoides</i>	Salvadoraceae
<i>Jal Khara</i>	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Salvadoraceae
<i>Jamun</i>	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>	Myrtaceae
<i>Kumta</i>	<i>Acaing senegal</i>	Mimosaceae
<i>Nagthor</i>	<i>Opuntiadillenii</i>	Cactaceae
<i>Neem</i>	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	Meliaceae
<i>Pipal</i>	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Moraceae
<i>Shisham</i>	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>	Leguminosae
<i>Vilayti Khejri</i>	<i>Propis chilensis</i>	Leguminosae
SHRUBS AND HERBS		
<i>Andoshishi</i>	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Compositae
<i>Akada</i>	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Asclepidiaceae
<i>Akra</i>	<i>Calotropis gigantica</i>	Asclepiadiaceae
<i>Arakprst</i>	<i>Baxlaied</i>	Asclepiadaceae
<i>Bajardanti</i>	<i>Caspidalgigantia</i>	Papilionacea
<i>Bui</i>	<i>Aerua pseudotomentosa</i>	Amarantlaceae
<i>Chirion ka Dhania</i>	<i>Mollugo Cirana</i>	Azoiaceae

1	2	3
<i>Dudhi</i>	<i>Euphorlies hirta</i>	Emphorbicea
<i>Gokhu</i>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygiplmllaceae
<i>Karil</i>	<i>Capparis decidua</i>	Capparidaceae
<i>Khimp</i>	<i>Leptadenia pyrotechica</i>	Asclepidiaceae
GRASSES		
<i>Baru</i>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Graminae
<i>Bholki</i>	<i>Chrysopogon fulons</i>	„
<i>Bhrut</i>	<i>Cenehras satigerus</i>	„
<i>Makraghas</i>	<i>Bruchania runusa</i>	„
<i>Karar</i>	<i>Dicanthium annulatum</i>	„
<i>Lapla</i>	<i>Aristida depressa</i>	„
<i>Munj</i>	<i>Sacchasum munja</i>	„
<i>Sitaghos</i>	<i>Trayres biflorus</i>	„

The forest area of Jhunjhunun is not significant. Only 5.7 per cent of the area of the district in 1975-76 was classified as forests. There is a forest nursery in Jhunjhunun.

FAUNA¹

Animals

The following animals are generally found in the district:

Local Name	Common English Name	Latin Name
<i>Baghera</i>	The panther	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
<i>Saur, Soor</i>	The wild boar	<i>Susserofa crestatus</i>
<i>Langur</i>	The langur	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>
<i>Lakkar Bagha/Jarakh</i>	The hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>
<i>Bhedia</i>	The wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
<i>Gidar</i>	The jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>
<i>Ban Bilau</i>	The jungle cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>
<i>Lomri</i>	The fox (Indian)	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
<i>Neelgai, Roz</i>	The blue bull	<i>Boselaphus-tragocamelus</i>
<i>Jhadi Undra</i>	The bush rat	<i>Golunda ellioti</i>
<i>Khargosh</i>	The common hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i> <i>ouicaudatus</i>
<i>Gilheri</i>	The striped squirrel	<i>Funambulus</i> spps.
<i>Nevla</i>	The common mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsir</i>
<i>Jhau Musa</i>	The hedge hog	<i>Hemiechuiescollaris</i> .

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur.

Birds

The common birds of the district are listed below :

Local Name	Common English Name	Latin Name
<i>Chiri</i>	The house sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
<i>Kawwa, Kagla</i>	The house crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
<i>Kagla Bada</i>	The jungle crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>
<i>Kabutar</i>	The blue rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
<i>Holda</i>	The ring dove	<i>Streptopelia decactor</i>
<i>Baya</i>	The common weaver bird	<i>Ploceus phillippinus</i>
<i>Tota</i>	Parrot	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
<i>Khati Chira</i>	The wood pecker	<i>Dinopium bengalensis</i>
<i>Peelak</i>	The golden oriole	<i>Criolus oriolus</i>
<i>Ghughoo</i>	Indian Great horned Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
<i>Ghurel</i>	The jungle owlet	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>
<i>Ghurel</i>	The spotted owlet	<i>Antheus brama</i>
<i>Mor</i>	The peafowl	<i>Pavocristatus</i>
<i>Titar</i>	The grey partridge	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
<i>Bhat Titar</i>	The common sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>
<i>Titar Kala</i>	The painted partridge	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>
<i>Lawa</i>	The jungle-bush quail	<i>Peridula asiatica</i>

Reptiles

Snakes, both poisonous and non-poisonous, are found in the district. However, no definite information about their type is available.

Preservation of wild life

In order to preserve wild life and check the dwindling number of wild animals, some rules and regulations have been enforced by the State Government. In 1950, prohibition was imposed on the killing of a peafowl or pigeon under the Rajasthan Preservation of Certain Animals Act, 1950. In 1952, the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951 came into force. The Act declared some 'closed periods' for certain wild animals and birds and prohibition was imposed on killing, selling or buying such animals during the 'closed periods'. Some areas were declared as reserved in which killing or trapping of wild animals or birds was declared as an offence. It was declared compulsory to obtain a licence for shooting of animals and birds and such a licence was granted only for scientific research or preservation of crops and property. In 1957, the Forest (Hunting, Shooting, Firing and Water Poisoning) Rules, were enforced in order to protect forest areas of the district. Under these rules, shooting, setting of traps and snares and fishing were prohibited

except by a person holding a permit to do so. Poisoning and dynamiting of rivers was also prohibited. It is expected that all these enactments would result not only in protection of existing wild life but also in its steady growth.

Forest Management¹

During the administration of former Jaipur State, no scientific system of maintaining forests was in force. Forests were subjected to unsystematic and unregulated fellings and indiscriminate cattle grazing. These harmful practices resulted in the failure of regeneration and mass destruction of forest wealth. In addition, forest areas were lopped and over-grazed and small timber and firewood was removed. Forest produce was worked and extracted through short-term leases. Big grass *Birs* were managed primarily for supply of grass but in other forest areas grazing was allowed free of charge. Good forest areas were leased out to contractors for nominal amount. These areas were completely felled resulting in lack of any rejuvenation.

After the formation of Rajasthan, the forest areas in the district were taken under the control of the State Forest Department and grouped in a Forest Division under the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer with headquarters at Jaipur. The Forest Department undertook administrative measures such as afforestation of those areas which were subjected to wind erosion, raising of plantations and establishment of forest nurseries to protect forest wealth.

The work of settlement and demarcation of forest areas was also taken up and it still continues. In 1965, preparation of a Working Plan for Jaipur Forest Division was undertaken. The Working Plan was completed in 1967 and enforced in the year 1967-68 for a period of ten years.

For purposes of administration, there is a range office at Jhunjhun. Previously this office was at Neem-ka-Thana in Sikar district; it was transferred to Jhunjhun in 1976. The Jhunjhun forest range is divided into six forest *Nakas* (Check posts) which function under foresters. The Range Forest Office is headed by a Range Forest Officer who is assisted by a forester, two assistant foresters and twenty three forest guards. For forest improvement, development schemes have been undertaken by the range office at Jhunjhun. Plantation schemes were executed at two places and forest enclosures were started at nine places between 1959-60 and 1976-77.

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur.

CLIMATE¹

The district has a dry climate with a hot summer, a cold winter and a short monsoon season. The cold season starts by about the middle of November and continues till about the beginning of March. The hot season follows thereafter and extends up to the end of June. The south-west monsoon season is from July to mid-September. The period from mid-September to mid-November constitutes the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for four stations, for sufficiently long periods. Table 1 and 2 give the details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 444.5 mm. The rainfall increases from the north-west towards the south-east. The rainfall varies from 387.4 mm. at Jhunjhunun to 560.6 mm. at Khetri. During the south-west monsoon period the total rainfall constitutes about 75 per cent of the annual rainfall, July being the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is large. In the fifty-year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall which amounted to 208 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1908. The lowest annual rainfall in the same period was only 30 per cent of the normal and occurred in 1905. In 11 years out of 50, the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. Two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred thrice during this period in the district. Considering the rainfall at the individual stations, two and even three consecutive years of rainfall of less than 80 per cent of the normal is quite common. It will be seen from Table 2 that in 40 years out of fifty, the rainfall in the district was between 300 mm. and 600 mm.

On an average there are 27 rainy days (i.e. days with rain of 2.5 mm. i.e. 10 cents or more) in a year. This number varies from 24 at Nawalgarh to 33 at Khetri.

The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at any station in the district was 281.4 mm. at Khetri on 13th July, 1908.

Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Pilani which was started in 1958. The account of the climate, which follows, is therefore, based on the records of this observatory and those in the adjoining districts. The period from March to June is one of continuous increase in temperature, June being the hottest month of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in this month is 41.1°C, and the mean daily minimum 28.2°C. In May and

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona.

June the heat is intense and on some days the maximum temperature may rise upto about 46°C . The arrival of the south-west monsoon over the district by about the beginning of July, lowers the temperature appreciably, but the relief from the oppressive heat is not marked because of the added discomfort due to the increase in humidity. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon by mid-September, the day temperature increases slightly. Nights, however, become progressively cooler. After mid-November both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly till January, which is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature of 22.5°C and the mean daily minimum of 4.2°C . In association with cold waves, which sometimes affect the district in the wake of western disturbances passing across north India during the cold season, the minimum temperature sometimes drops to 3 to 4°C below the freezing point. The highest record of temperature at Pilani is 46.9°C on June 20, 1963 and that of lowest minimum temperature is -4.0°C on February 9, 1974.

Humidity

Except during the brief south-west monsoon season when the humidities are generally high, the air is generally dry. In the summer season which is the driest part of the year, afternoon relative humidities may be as low as 15 to 20 per cent.

Cloudiness

During the south-west monsoon season, skies are moderately to heavily clouded and overcast on a few days. In the rest of the year the skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded. In the winter season, the skies become cloudy when the district is affected by passing western disturbances.

Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate. In the summer, winds blow from directions between north-west and south-west. Westerly to south-westerly winds prevail during the south-west monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and winter months, winds are variable in all direction.

Special weather phenomena

Depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal in the south-west monsoon season move across the central parts of the country and some of them during their last stages affect the district, causing heavy rain. In the hot season dust or thunderstorms occur frequently. Thunderstorms also occur in the monsoon season.

Table 3 and 4 give the mean wind speed and temperature and relative humidity, respectively for Pilani.

TABLE 1
Normal and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Month												Annual rainfall as % of normal & years**		Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Date			
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Jhunjhun	50 a.	9.9	8.6	7.4	6.6	13.5	40.9	123.9	101.9	61.0	6.9	2.0	4.8	387.4	195	24	157.5	July 14, 1920	
	b.	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.5	3.2	6.8	6.5	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	26.5	(1908)	(1901)			
Chirawa	50 a.	8.9	8.6	8.1	4.8	14.5	43.7	134.1	112.5	58.2	7.9	2.8	5.3	408.9	215	23	203.2	July 14, 1908	
	b.	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.5	3.0	7.0	6.6	3.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	26.0	(1908)	(1938)			
Khetri	50 a.	17.0	12.2	10.2	6.1	14.5	66.5	169.2	157.2	86.6	11.7	2.8	6.6	560.6	203	16	281.4	July 13, 1908	
	b.	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.7	8.5	8.3	4.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	32.5	(1908)	(1905)			
Navalgarh (Closed)	37 a.	8.4	8.1	7.4	4.1	11.7	42.4	138.2	131.3	57.4	7.4	0.3	4.1	420.8	209	31	186.7	Aug. 3, 1917	
	b.	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.7	6.5	6.2	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	23.7	(1917)	(1918)			
Jhunjhun (district)	a.	11.1	9.4	8.3	5.4	13.5	48.4	141.3	125.7	65.8	8.5	1.9	5.2	444.5	208	30			
	b.	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.5	3.1	7.2	6.9	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	27.0	(1908)	(1905)			

General of Observatories, Poona.

Source : Office of Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona.

a=Normal rainfall in mm. b=Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

**Years given in brackets.

* Based on all available data upto 1970.

TABLE 2

**Frequency of Annual Rainfall in Jhunjhunun district
(Data 1901-1950)**

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
101-200	3	601-700	2
201-300	2	701-800	1
301-400	16	801-900	1
401-500	14	901-1000	1
501-600	10		

Source : Office of Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona.

TABLE 3

Mean Wind Speed in km./hr., Pilani

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
6.7	8.1	9.4	10.2	12.7	18.5	13.8	12.2	10.4	7.9	6.2	6.3	10.2

Source : Office of Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona.

TABLE 4
Normal Temperature and Relative Humidity, Pilani

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest maximum ever recorded**		Lowest minimum ever recorded**		Relative humidity 0830* 1730* %	
			°C	Date	°C	Date	%	%
January	22.5	4.2	29.7	Jan. 26, 1959	-3.9	Jan. 16, 25, 1964	61	32
February	25.9	7.8	34.2	Feb. 28, 1960	-4.0	Feb. 9, 1974	55	26
March	31.4	13.3	39.2	Mar. 24, 26, 1959	4.2	Mar. 13, 1975	46	21
April	36.6	18.9	43.9	Apr. 25, 1962	9.0	Apr. 2, 1965	37	19
May	39.8	23.3	46.1	May 29, 1962	16.6	May 8, 1960	37	19
June	41.1	28.2	46.9	June 20, 1963	17.9	June 20, 1976	48	29
July	36.6	26.3	43.8	July 2, 1974	18.3	July 14, 1959	70	54
August	34.8	25.2	41.5	Aug. 21, 1965	20.4	Aug. 24, 1975	78	63
September	34.9	23.1	38.5	Sept. 30, 1965	15.5	Sept. 30, 1962	73	53
October	34.3	16.9	39.5	Oct. 6, 1965	11.2	Oct. 30, 1975	55	36
November	29.1	10.7	35.5	Nov. 1, 2, 1965	2.1	Nov. 30, 1962	53	31
December	24.1	5.3	31.7	Dec. 12, 1963	-1.5	Dec. 27, 1965	57	33
Annual	32.6	16.9					56	35

** Updated upto 1976 * Hours I.S.T.

Source : Office of Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

In the absence of archaeological excavations and explorations, it is not possible to unfold and trace early history of the area. Inscriptional evidence is also meagre and does not go beyond the post-Gupta or the early mediaeval period. But if local legends are to be relied upon, the antiquity of the area may, however, be traced to the epic age because it is believed that Pandavas, when wandering during the last year of their exile in incognito, spent a part of it in this area at Lohargal where they concealed their arms.

An inscription of V.S. 1215 from Narhad, about 8 km. south-west of Pilani, belonging to the reign of Chauhan ruler Vighraharaja IV (Bisaldeo) of Ajmer, proves that the place was in existence during the early years of 13th century of *Vikrama* era. The inscription is important as it is the first recorded evidence to show the extent of Chauhan kingdom in the extreme north corner demarcating its limit. A mention of this place in the *Khartargachcha Vrihadguravali* (V.S. 1169-1211) further alludes to its antiquity to even an earlier period. Dr. Dasharatha Sharma¹ is of the opinion that the Jain idols found here definitely belong to the post-Gupta period if not earlier and the perfection with which these were sculptured further proves that the art must have been prevalent in these parts for a very long time. Idols found in this area belonging to the Shakta and Vaishnava sects further allude that besides Jainism other religions also flourished side by side. In fact Narhad must have been a big commercial and banking centre as it was on a highway, the chief routes diverging from here to Delhi, Hansi and Nagaur. Coins known as Narhadi were also minted here and were in wide circulation.

After the defeat of Prithiviraj III at the hands of Mohammad Ghori in 1192 A.D., Narhad alongwith Hansi and Nagaur passed into the hands of the Muslim Sultans of Delhi though it is likely that the town might have retained its independent status under their overall suzerainty,

1. Dr. Dasharatha Sharma's article in the *Maru Bharati*, Vol. 6, Pt. III (Oct. 1958, V. S. 2015), Pilani, pp. 2-15. Also articles of other scholars on this topic in the *Maru Bharati*, Vol. 4, Pts. III & IV (Oct. 1956 & Jan. 1957) pp. 10-12 & 11-13 respectively.

because Narhadi coins continued to be minted and issued from here¹, even till the 14th century A.D. The *Dargah* of Shakkarganj (locally known as Narhad-ke-Pirji) who was a *Diwana* of Khawaja Muinuddin Chishti of Ajmer attracted devotees from far and near to this place.

Frequent references are available about this place as a centre of pilgrimage² for the Jains during the early 14th century A.D. With the advent of Firoz Tughlaq on the throne of Delhi, it is probable that the renowned Parsvanath temple of this place was destroyed when he founded the fort at Hissar and proceeded towards the south. He also forcibly converted the local Chauhans of this area to Islam. It was at this juncture that the Kayamkhanis occupied this area and established themselves at Jhunjhunun and Fatehpur (now in Sikar district) and adjacent areas. It will, therefore, be pertinent here to dwell upon their occupation of this area and expansion of their power in this tract.

During the reign of Firoz Tughlaq³, one Karamsi, son of Moterao Chauhan of Dadrewa was forced to embrace Islam, and he adopted the name of Qayam Khan and his descendants came to be known as Qayamkhanis. According to an account given by Muhnot Nainsi in his *Khyat* and quoted by G.H. Ojha, the *Faujdar* of Hissar Sayyad Nasir attacked the Chauhans of Dadrewa and plundered the place. All the inhabitants fled away except two infants (a Chauhan Rajput and a Jat) who were carried by him to Hissar and were brought up. After the death of Sayyad Nasir, both of them were presented before Sultan Bahlol Lodi who converted the Rajput boy (Karamsi) and named him as Qayamkhan. He was given the *Mansab* of Sayyad Nasir.

After the death of Qayamkhan, his two sons, Muhammad Khan and Taj Khan remained in the paternal territory. But in 1450 A.D. Muhammad Khan and his nephew Fatehkhan (son of Taj Khan) left Hissar-Hansi because they lost favour of Sultan Bahlol and sought fortunes in the lands ruled by the Jorh Rajputs (a branch of the Chauhans). Muhammad Khan wrested Jhunjhunun and Fatehkhan founded Fatehpur in 1451 A.D. Fatehkhan stayed in an adjacent village, Raneo, till the fort at Fatehpur was ready for occupation. Shamskhan, son of Muhammad Khan was the first Nawab of Jhunjhunun.

During the time of Daulat Khan the third Nawab of Fatehpur,

1. Jain, K.C.: *Ancient Cities and Towns of Rajasthan*, Delhi (1972), pp. 324-325.

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Maru Bharati*, Vol. I, No. 3, Pilani (V. S. 2010), pp. 2-15. Others say it was during the reign of Sultan Bahlol Lodi vide Ojha, G. H.: *Bikaner Rajya ka Itihas*, Pt. I, Ajmer (1939), p. 21 fn.

who was a grandson of Fateh Khan, Rao Lunkaran of Bikaner attacked Fatehpur (1512 A.D.) and defeated him. A peace was then concluded by assigning one hundred and twenty villages to Lunkaran who established his military posts there¹. References² are available in the *Ain-i-Akbari* about the *Parganas* of Fatehpur, Jhunjhunun and Narhad. It alludes that Fatehpur was under the administration of Nagaur *Sirkar* and Jhunjhunun and Narhad were under the *Sirkar* of Narnaul and further that while the *Parganas* of Jhunjhunun and Fatehpur were under the Qayamkhani Nawabs, Narhad was under the Nagod Pathan. The *Sirkars* of Nagaur and Narnaul both were included in Ajmer *Suba*.

In the generation of Fateh Khan was one Nawab Sardar Khan alias Kayamkhan who was able to seek support from the Sayyad brothers in the reign of emperor Farrukhsiyar and captured Jhunjhunun and he was appointed *Faujdar* of the combined *Parganas* of Jhunjhunun and Fatehpur (1718 A.D.). After the fall of the Sayyad Brothers, Nawab Fazil Khan and Rohilla Khan preferred their respective claims for Jhunjhunun before Muhammad Shah the emperor, which were accepted and the areas were restored to them (1721 A.D.). Due to the internal strife and family feuds coupled with the presence of ambitious Shaikhawat chieftains in the neighbourhood, the areas soon fell prey to their rapacity and were incorporated in the domain of Sawai Jai Singh II. Hence it appears worthwhile to trace the pedigree of this rising power, namely, the Shaikhawats.

Rao Shaikhaji, the grandson of Udaikaran's (of Amber, 1423-45 *Samwat*) third son Baloji was the founder of Shaikhawat branch of the Kachhawahas. He was succeeded by one of his twelve sons, Raimal. Raimal had four sons of whom Rao Sooja was the eldest and succeeded him. Sooja's second son Raisal was a brave man and had a clever minister Devidas by name. He gained emperor Akbar's favour to whose court he repaired and honour was bestowed upon him for his bravery with a title of Raja Raisal Darbari. He received Udaipur and Khandela in grant besides other areas like Rewasa, Khasali etc. Raja Raisal died in the Deccan where he was serving the Imperial army. He had seven sons viz., Ladkhan, Tajkhan, Bhojraj, Tirmal, Parasram, Hariram and Girdhar. Girdhar, although youngest, succeeded to the patrimony³.

Bhojraj received Udaipur and its dependencies. He was a

1. Ojha, G. H., *op.cit.*, p. 113.

2. *Maru Bharati*, Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 2-15.

3. *The Jaipur Album or All About Jaipur*, ed. K. L. Ajmera & J. L. Ajmera, Jaipur (1935), (Ch. XIV), p. 11.

Mansabdar during Shahjahan's reign. He had three sons of whom Rao Udaisingh was known for his generosity and bravery. His son Jujhar Singh founded Gudha. The descendents of Bhojraj called the Bhojanis, acquired importance in the years that followed and made Udaipur a seat where the Shaikhawats used to assemble for all consultations when need arose. Jujhar Singh was succeeded by Jagram to the lands of Udaipur. He had six sons, eldest of whom, Sadhu or Sardul Singh, quarrelled with his father and approached the Qayamkhani Nawab of Fatehpur-Jhunjhunun who was holding a large tract under him. Sadhu was received with favour¹ and rose in his estimation by dint of his valour and subsequently was entrusted with the management of the Qayamkhani fief. Tod describes² two accounts of Sadhu's advancement and both may be correct. First, the Nawab having no son adopted the young Sadhu and assigned to him Jhunjhunun and its eighty-four dependencies, which he retained on Qayamkhani's death. The other account though less favourable yet equally probable is, that Sadhu by his overbearing influence completely subdued the Nawab and began to supplant his authority. The Nawab, unable to oppose the Shaikhawat, fled to Fatehpur from Jhunjhunun and began to muster an attack on Sadhu who applied to his father to seek support from the brethern and come to his succour as it was a common cause. The father addressed his another son who was serving with Mirza Raja Jai Singh in the imperial army to espouse the cause. This was done and Sadhu was successful in maintaining his usurpation with the aid of his brother upon whom he bestowed Fatehpur and both the brothers acknowledged their obligation to Mirza Raja Jai Singh by an annual tribute and *Nazarana* on all lapses. The *Ijara* system of land revenue realisation seems to have been introduced in this area when Sawai Jai Singh intervened³ in Jhunjhunun affairs in 1726 and 1727 A.D. Jhunjhunun *Pargana* was at that time included in Narnaul *Sirkar* under Agra *Suba* of which Jai Singh was the *Subedar*.

Sadhu soon after acquired other tracts; Singhana with its one hundred and twenty-five villages from another branch of the Qayamkhanis; Sultana with its *Chaurasi* (eighty-four) villages from the Gaur Rajputs; Khetri and its dependencies from the Tuars; and before his death in 1741 A.D., his authority extended⁴ over one thousand towns and villages. These he divided amongst his sons. The districts of Singhana, Jhunjhunun and Surajgarh were, however, to be held in joint heirship by the junior

1. Tod, James: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. III, London (1920), p. 1423.

2. *ibid.*

3. Wills, C. U.: *Report on Panchpana Singhana* (1933), p. 9.

4. *The Jalpur Album*, Ch. XIV, p. 13.

members of his family. All these descendants of Sadhu by adopting the patronymic, came to be known as Sadhanis.

Of the six sons of Sadhu, Jorawarsingh, Kishansingh, Nawalsingh and Kesharisingh became founders of the famous *Panas* of their own name and the combined territory came to be known as Panchpana. The important *Thikanas* of their descendents were: Jorawarsingh—Chokri, Mal-sisar, Mandela, Channana, Gangasar, Sultana, Tai, Dabadi etc.; Kishan-singh—Khetri, Alsisar, Heerwa, Sagra, Badangarh and Adooka.; Nawalsingh—Nawalgarh, Mandawa, Mahansar, Jakhora, Deorasar, Pachari and Ismailpur; Kesharisingh—Dundlod, Bissau and Surajgarh.

Excessive interference in the affairs of Shekhawati chiefs by the Jaipur court alarmed them. The Sadhanis who had not entered till then into any tributary engagements with Jaipur ruler but had acknowledged superiority of Jaipur House only on the basis of common bondage of ancestry, felt concerned at the frequency with which Jaipur army started raiding the areas in Shekhawati. Hence all the Sadhani chieftains as well as those Raesalots who chose to participate, assembled at Udaipur (Shekhawati) and decided in this grand council¹ that all internal strife should cease and in future there should be no appeal to the Jaipur court for arbitration. On the contrary, on such occasions they should assemble together for peaceful deliberations and above all, if need arose, should repel by force of arms, the further encroachment of the Jaipur court.

The various factions which arose in the Jaipur court made the affairs in Shekhawati more complicated. Roraram, the commander of the Jaipur forces was keen to obtain the services of the Shaikhawats against the Haldia faction. The Shaikhawats assembled at Udaipur sought stipulations for this assistance and also tried to regulate their future connections with the liege-lord under certain conditions, important of which were (a) the Jaipur court should disavow all pretensions to exact tribute beyond what they had voluntarily stipulated and which they would remit to the capital, (b) on no account should the armies of the court enter the lands of the Shekhawati confederation, (c) the confederacy would furnish a contingent for the services of the court which should be paid by the court while so employed. The treaty was ratified and a sum was paid to the confederates for summoning them for active service with their retainers. The Haldia faction was broken. But the confederated chieftains received none of the advantages contemplated in the treaty, hence they raided the towns occupied by the troops of Roraram, drove them out and restored those places to their original proprietors. The

1. Tod, James, *op.cit.*, p. 1405.

Jaipur court again despatched troops, now under Asaram to effect the sequestration of Khandela (now in Sikar district). Khandela was occupied and declared *Khalsa*. Dinaram Bohra, the Prime Minister of Jaipur, now joined Asaram at Udaipur (1798-99) to collect the tribute from the Sadhani chiefs. They marched to Parasurampura, from where they issued orders that tribute be brought there and despatched the troops to expedite the collection.

This enraged the Sadhanis who demanded from Dinaram to withdraw his parties immediately and return to Jhunjhun. They asserted that on compliance, they would send¹ the collective tribute of which ten thousand was then ready. This arrangement was approved by all but Baghsingh, the brother of the captive Prince of Khandela who determined to oppose the betrayal of the earlier agreement by the Jaipur court and he was joined by five hundred men of Khetri. They invited George Thomas, the Irish military adventurer to their aid who was then collecting the arrears of contribution in Shekhawati on behalf of the Marathas under Vamanrao. Consequently, a battle was fought at Fatehpur (1799) in which Thomas had to make a retreat.

At a time when Pindari raids became common in the Shekhawati for the realisation of contributions imposed by them on the Jaipur ruler, the estate of Khetri entered into an alliance with the British. Its chief, Abhaisingh, joined² Lord Lake, the British Commander in 1803 A.D. and a convention was concluded with this estate as a substantive and independent power, by which, in case of a conflict or disagreement between the British government and Jaipur, Khetri was bound to side with the British government. Abhaisingh placed the resources and the troops at the disposal of the British government during the Maratha war and his own brother with a body of Rajput cavalry to join Gen. Monson's expedition to Gujarat. During Monson's disastrous retreat, a large number of Rajputs from Khetri alongwith their leader lost their lives on the banks of the Chambal. Lord Lake granted to the Raja of Khetri the small *Pargana* of Kotputli yielding about Rs. 90,000 yearly. Khetri continued to be under the protection of the British government till the treaty between the British government and Jaipur State was concluded in 1818 A.D. which, in the opinion of Charles Metcalfe, suspended the convention made with Khetri earlier (excepting Kotputli for which Khetri owed allegiance to the British). The question of relationship between Khetri

1. Tod, James, *op.cit.*, p. 1408.

2. *Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department*, No. LXII, Calcutta (1868), pp. 32-33.

and the British and between Khetri and Jaipur State cropped up time and again and the subsequent complications arising therefrom, compelled the British to announce in clear terms that Khetri chief was a subject to the authority of the Jaipur State after the conclusion of the treaty between the British and the Jaipur State. This treaty stipulated¹ perpetual friendship and alliance, protection from foreign enemies and abstinence from internal interference on the part of the British government while the Jaipur State, on the other hand, agreed to acknowledge the supremacy of the British government and to act in subordinate co-operation as well as to pay an annual tribute.

A few months after the conclusion of the treaty, Jagatsingh, the ruler of Jaipur died and Mohan Singh, supposedly an adopted son of the late ruler, was enthroned under the name of Mansingh. But a few months later, the queen of the late ruler gave birth to a male child (Jaisingh III) whose claim to the gadi was recognised by the British and Mansingh was consequently dethroned. During the period of minority, a Regency Council was formed with the Queen Mother as Regent. As was usual in such cases, court intrigues became rampant giving rise to several factions. Bakhtawarsingh, the Raja of Khetri, Lachhmansingh, the Rao Raja of Sikar and Shyamsingh, the *Thakur* of Bissau, were very powerful nobles of Shekhawati and actively participated in the court manoeuvres. Law and order situation deteriorated. Plundering on the highways in Shekhawati became common and consequently a corps (Shekhawati Brigade) was raised with the dual purpose of providing employment to the plunderers and also to prevent highway robberies. The expenditure on this Brigade was recovered from the Shekhawati chiefs also which was resented by them. The Commander of this Brigade, Major Forster, was also invested with general magisterial control over Shekhawati. This became a cause of friction between him and the Regency Council (which was set up after the demise of the Jaipur ruler Jaisingh III in 1835 because the new ruler Ramsingh was also a minor) on the one hand and the Shekhawati chiefs on the other, who started resenting the payment for the maintenance of the Brigade which at last resulted in reducing the strength of the Brigade and transference of the cost of maintenance to the British Government. The levy of *Faujkharch* (maintenance) was finally abandoned.

In 1840, Major Thoresby made a triennial land settlement and appointed contractors to realise the revenue with certain terms and conditions. Ramnath Purohit was appointed the manager of that estate (Khetri). This was resented by the local factions at Khetri. Struggle for

1. Aitchison, C. U.: *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. III (1932), pp. 68-69.

power between Ramnath and his rivals continued and none of the arrangements suggested by Thoresby, was carried out by the Raja of Khetri. Ramnath, being forced upon the principality, was unpopular and frequent disputes arose as a result of this. The presence of the Shekhawati Brigade also became necessary there for his support. In 1843, the young Raja of Khetri, Sheonathsingh, died of smallpox and consequently another period of minority rule with a Regency commenced. The widow of Sheonathsingh was in confinement and the jagir of Kotputli would have reverted to the British government in case of failure of male heirs. Hence Major Thoresby proceeded to ascertain the facts. However, the queen gave birth to a male child, Fatehsingh. The rances at Khetri were, however, bent upon the expulsion of Ramnath Purohit and the Jaipur influence thereby¹. The Jaipur troops proved of no use in the mountainous region of Khetri and the Shekhawati Brigade was again sent to enforce the orders of the Regency. It was opposed at the pass leading to Khetri but in vain and the fortress was occupied by the Brigade and one of the ranees, the originator of the disturbance, was removed to Jaipur where she subsequently died.

However, the disputes between the mother of the young Raja of Khetri and Ramnath the manager, did not cease. A council of four persons was associated with Ramnath to strengthen his hands but as these members were found to be useless, they were dismissed. Ramnath died in 1851 and his son Gangaram was appointed his successor as manager to the estate of Khetri but he neither possessed the talent nor the ability of his father. The mother of the Raja of Khetri raised troops for his expulsion and consequently he escaped to Jaipur. He was substituted by *Thakur* Jhujharsingh but he too, was soon recalled because Ranawutji (the mother of the young Raja of Khetri) presented a *Nazar* of one lakh of rupees to the Jaipur court to allow her to retain power. The *Nazar* was accepted but the court wished to restore Gangaram to the managership of that estate. This act was, however, considered to breed further difficulties and feuds. Hence, on the advice of the British Government, the amount of *Nazar* was returned to Ranawutji, and a strong government for Khetri, which would also be acceptable to the people, was contemplated by the Jaipur ruler.

The tribute payable to the Jaipur Court by Khetri fell in arrears² and there was a large debt payable to the bankers. The arrangements planned by the ruler of Jaipur for a strong government for Khetri were,

1. *Selectons from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department*, No. LXII, Calcutta (1868), p. 55.
2. Sharma M. L. (Dr.): *History of the Jaipur State* (1969), pp. 261-65.

however, not carried out till after the upheaval of 1857. The 1857 upheaval witnessed some unrest and uprising at Singhana and the Khetri royal household was also suspected of anti-British feelings. The Jaipur troops consequently not only occupied Khetri but also captured Kotputli. The latter action was not approved by the British Government and Kotputli was restored to Khetri. A manager was then appointed at Khetri with the consent of the young Raja and his mother.

After the upheaval of 1857, Maharaja Ramsingh devoted his attention towards modernisation of his State. He remodelled his administrative machinery; departments of police, medical and health, education, revenue settlement etc. were brought into existence. The State was divided into five districts¹, each under a *Nazim* who was initially Collector, Judge and Police Officer all rolled into one. The State Council was reconstituted in 1867. The State was, about this time, again divided into ten districts or *Nizamats* so that each could be handled by one officer easily. The work of land survey and settlement was undertaken in right earnest and although there were some initial difficulties owing to the peculiar nature of the farming system in Shekhawati area, the big principalities like Khetri, Sikar etc. could not remain unaffected and the reforms introduced by the Jaipur State in its *Khalsa* areas, were followed by them also in varying degrees according to the local conditions. A beginning was made to modernise education and medical services by opening schools and dispensaries in the *Khalsa* and non-*Khalsa* areas. Communication system was improved and imperial post offices were established.

Maharaja Ramsingh died in 1880 and was succeeded by Sawai Madhosingh II, whose reign witnessed further enhancement of the works and reforms started by Ramsingh. He died in 1922.

Political Unrest

Sawai Madhosingh was succeeded by Sawai Mansingh. His reign was marked by many ups and downs in political sphere. Anti-British ferment and political unrest had started in the entire country and this State could not remain unaffected. The unrest assumed various forms in the different districts according to the local conditions. Shekhawati being the native place of many businessmen who had set up their business houses in big places like Calcutta, Bombay etc., the political ideas prevalent in those cities found their way to Shekhawati through these businessmen. Some of them carried the propaganda for the propagation of *Khadi* and *Swadeshi* movement. Pilani, being the centre of education where students

1. Sharma, M.L. (Dr.): *History of the Jaipur State* (1969), pp. 261-65.

and teachers dabbled in active politics, soon attracted the attention of the State authorities who started keeping an eye on their activities.

In Jaipur, a political organisation known as Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal was set up in 1931. It was reorganised in 1936 and started its regular work in 1937. It aimed at establishing a responsible government in Jaipur State under the aegis of the ruler and sought certain reforms in various fields. It set up its offices and committees in all the *Nizamats* of the State. For the Shekhawati district, the Prajamandal created a Shekhawati Zila Committee which carried out its policies in that area. The State authorities issued an order in 1938 that no public organisation could be started in the State without the permission of the State Government. The Prajamandal, therefore, applied to the government for its registration. In that year, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the well known figure in the country who was also closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, was elected as the President of the Prajamandal. Apprehending the intensification of the activities, the State authorities started the policy of repression and banned the entry of Shri Bajaj into the State who was coming to Jaipur to attend the meeting of the sub-committee of the Prajamandal on famine. The members of the Prajamandal resented this action and decided to go on *Satyagraha*. The Government thereupon de-recognised the Prajamandal thereby making all its activities illegal. Shri Bajaj who defied the ban, was arrested and imprisoned. The people soon started *Satyagraha*. Batches of volunteers courted arrest. Realising the futility of its action, the government released Shri Bajaj and recognised the Prajamandal as a legal organisation again.

The Shekhawati Zila Committee struggled in 1939 alongwith its parent organisation seeking freedom of speech in the State and also against the extension of *Zakat* or tariff system in the Shekhawati area. Its members, through its sub-committee, espoused the cause of the cultivators of Shekhawati which resulted in their arrest and prosecution. Khetri *Thikana* was visited by late Hiralal Shastri in 1941 who propagated the programmes of the Prajamandal through his speeches and meetings. In 1942 and 1943, the Shekhawati Zila Committee organised

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1. Source : Haribhau Upadhyaya Papers, file No. S.P./17 J. L. Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi. The Constitution of the Jaipur Prajamandal (amended 1938) provided that there would be a Zila Committee of the Prajamandal in Jaipur city, in the *Thikanas* of Sikar, Khetri and Uniara and in every *Nizamat* of the State, whose members would vary from five to fifteen in number. Every tahsil will have a tahsil committee and every *Chokri* of Jaipur will have a *Chokri* committee vide Hiralal Shastri Papers, J.L. Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi.

two political camps at Jhunjhunun to train their members. Gandhi Jayanti and Independence Day were celebrated. When Gandhiji was arrested, the members of the Prajamandal demonstrated their resentment and unfurled the tricolour at Chirawa, Nawalgarh, Mukundgarh, Mandawa besides other places.

In 1943, thirteen committees were working under the Shekhawati Zila Committee, having a total membership of 4,317. Out of these 13 committees, six were town committees functioning at Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Mukundgarh, Bissau, Surajgarh, Mandawa and the remaining were village-group committees working at Singhana, Kishorapura, Haripura, Bhojasar, Togra and Jharoda. The Zila Committee had 21 office bearers consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, a Treasurer and 16 members.

In that year (1943), the Zila Committee brought to the fore the following problems of the area : land settlement, scarcity of foodgrains, excesses committed by the *Thikanedars* on the inhabitants residing in their areas, excesses of police, complaints against the customs, railway and civil supplies departments. The Committee disseminated the news about its activities through newspapers. It also ran a small reading room in its office for the public. Medicines were also distributed to the needy through its committees and a sub-committee for health was also set up for this purpose. The Zila Committee established a Gandhi Udyog Mandir to promote household and cottage industries in the area, such as weaving of *Niwar*, *Durri*, *Khais*, muffler, blanket and dhoti.

The Zila Committee also submitted to the State authorities a scheme suggesting reforms in the police department, salient features of which were : stoppage of misbehaviour with the public and fabrication of false cases, better salaries for police personnel, strict vigilance over the income and expenditure of the police officials, the Superintendent of Police ought to be a graduate, preferably a law graduate and sub-inspector should be atleast a matriculate, no recruit should be less than middle class pass; judiciary should be separated from the executive; desirability of forming an anti-corruption committee to stop corruption among the government officials, etc.

Another association, Shekhawati Lok Parishad by name, came into existence whose members believed that Shekhawati region differed in social, cultural and economic aspects from other parts of Jaipur State and should, therefore, exist as a separate unit. Its members visited villages and towns and advocated abolition of *Daroga* system (a form of slavery), *Begar* (forced labour) and other vexations taxes; fixation of uniform rate

of *Mohrana lag* throughout the State which was much higher in Shekhawati than other parts of the State; preferential treatment to the educated people of Shekhawati in government jobs; reorganisation and unification of the *Thikana* police in Shekhawati, government control be exercised over the liquor distillation and collection of land revenue should be through the tahsils rather than through the contractors. It also questioned the extension of the customs cordon to Shekhawati areas. Leaders of the Lok Parishad and the Prajamandal sought to come together on common issues, one of the basis for mutual co-operation being formation of Shekhawati Ilaka Committee of Khetri-Sikar-Panchpana. But no agreement could be reached and both the organisations worked separately.

In June 1946, the Lok Parishad convened a political conference at Nawalgarh with late Shri Hiralal Shastri in the chair. The main issues discussed in this conference were: the name of the Shekhawati region which was nomenclatured after the victorious Shaikhawats should be suitably substituted by a name which may denote the culture, language, mode of life etc. of the people residing in the area, abolition of the *Daroga* system; greater attention to be given to the backward classes like Rana, Bhand, Guwaria etc.; abolition of the cesses like *Beth*, *Lagbag*, etc. which though had been declared illegal by the government of Jaipur State but were still in vogue in these areas; question of establishing of police force in Shekhawati, stoppage of illegal distillation of liquor; the problems of the cultivators of the land concerning their wages, their working conditions, guarantee of work for them and permanent settlement of all their lands in Shekhawati etc. were also touched upon.

However, the political scene was fast changing. The State authorities had already conceded some of the points of the Prajamandal. In 1944, the State announced by a gazette notification the formation of a responsible government in the State and in the following year, a bicameral legislature was established.

The country achieved Independence in 1947 and efforts were made to unite the various States. In 1949, the ruler of the Jaipur State also decided to merge his State in the united State of Greater Rajasthan. Soon after, the State of Rajasthan came into existence and the present district of Jhunjhunun was created with a Collector at the head of the district administration.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total Population

Among the twenty-six districts of the State, Jhunjhunun district ranked fifteenth in respect of population which was 9,29,230 (4,81,873 male and 4,47,357 female), forming 3.61 per cent of the entire population of Rajasthan, during 1971 census. Its tahsil-wise break-up is shown below¹ :

Tahsil	Total Population		
	Persons	Male	Female
Jhunjhunun	2,26,161	1,15,252	1,10,909
Chirawa	2,09,358	1,10,586	98,772
Khetri	2,27,323	1,19,873	1,07,450
Udaipurwati	2,66,388	1,36,162	1,30,226

Speaking tahsil-wise concentration of population, Udaipurwati had the largest percentage (28.67) while Chirawa had the smallest (22.53) when compared to the population of the whole district.

Growth of Population

Although rough estimates of population of various parts now included in Jhunjhunun district were made even prior to 1901, consolidated figures for the whole district are available only from 1901 and onwards, decennially which are given below² :

Census Year	Population (Number)			Percentage decadal variation
	Persons	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1901	3,41,572	1,81,338	1,60,234	
1911	3,69,081	1,93,692	1,75,389	+ 8.05
1921	3,53,140	1,88,072	1,65,068	— 4.32
1931	4,05,519	2,15,880	1,89,639	+ 14.83

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 9-10 & (XXXIX).

2. *Ibid.*, p. 26.

+ indicates increase

— indicates decrease

1	2	3	4	5
1941	4,91,003	2,60,986	2,30,017	+ 21.08
1951	5,88,736	3,00,988	2,87,748	+ 19.90
1961	7,19,650	3,70,457	3,49,193	+ 22.24
1971	9,29,230	4,81,873	4,47,357	+ 29.12

It will be observed that the growth has been rather erratic during all these decades with wide variations. The decrease during the decade 1911-21 can be ascribed to the general fall in the population due to prevalence of plague and influenza causing heavy mortality in the erstwhile Jaipur State of which this district was a part. The decadal increase during the period 1961-71 was the highest so far and was even higher than the average increase for the whole of Rajasthan which was 27.83 per cent during this period¹. The tahsil-wise increase in the population during this decade (1961-71) can be noticed from the following table :

Tahsil	Population		Increase
	1961	1971	
Jhunjhunun	1,34,731	2,26,161	91,430
Chirawa	1,24,507	2,09,358	84,851
Khetri	1,63,560	2,27,323	63,763
Udaipurwati	1,69,532	2,66,388	96,856

Density of Population

The density of population of the district was 98 persons per square kilometre during 1961 census, this number increased to 122 in 1961 and to 157 during 1971 census, showing that the concentration of population was increasing. Such figures for the whole of Rajasthan for these years were 47, 59 and 75 respectively². In the district itself, Udaipurwati tahsil recorded the highest density (174) and Jhunjhunun tahsil the lowest (142).

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio (number of female per thousand male population) for the district was found to be 928 during 1971 census. In urban area, it was lower (903) than its rural counterpart (934). The sex ratio for the whole of Rajasthan was 911 (urban 875, rural 919) which was evidently

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. II-A, General Population Tables*, p. 96.
2. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, p. 21.

lower than the district average¹. The sex ratio for the district during the past decades had been as follows : 884 in 1901, 906 in 1911, 878 in 1921 and 1931, 881 in 1941, 956 in 1951 and 943 in 1961.

Age Group

The census of 1961 recorded that the largest number of people (16.64 per cent of the total population) of the district was in the age group of 0-4 years. In fact, those under fourteen years of age accounted for 31.73 per cent of the total population. The following table² shows the number of persons in the district in various groups classified according to age (1961 census).

Age Group	Total Population		
	Persons	Male	Female
All ages	7,19,650	3,70,457	3,49,193
0-4	1,19,716	60,878	58,838
5-9	1,08,599	57,988	50,611
10-14	93,562	50,948	42,614
15-19	63,331	33,989	29,342
20-24	55,956	26,404	29,552
25-29	50,575	24,062	26,513
30-34	45,016	21,311	23,705
35-44	70,835	35,562	35,273
45-59	67,246	36,371	30,875
60+	44,043	22,524	21,519
Age not stated	771	420	351

From the above table, it will be observed that male population predominates in the age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 35-44, 45-59 and 60 years and above while in the remaining group (20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years) female population predominates. There were 42 centenarians (16 male and 26 female) in the district and 11 persons (3 male and 8 female) were above the age³ of 100 years.

Age and Marital Status

There were 13,112 married persons (2,167 male and 10,945 female) in the age group of 10 to 14 years in the district, during the 1961 census. This is indicative of the fact that child marriage is still prevalent in the

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. II-A, General Population Tables*, p. (iv).
2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, p. 86.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 185.

district. The number of divorced or separated persons¹ was also the highest (39 male and 28 female) in this age group (10-14 years). The largest number of widowed persons (3,002 male and 6,369 female) was found to be in the age group of 70 years and above.

Rural and Urban Population

The following table gives the total rural and urban population of the district² during the present century:

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1901	144,971	124,457	36,367	35,777
1911	158,834	138,441	36,858	36,948
1921	154,019	131,535	34,053	33,533
1931	174,266	150,198	41,614	39,441
1941	213,019	184,265	47,967	45,752
1951	230,240	218,170	70,748	69,578
1961	303,821	288,509	66,636	60,684
1971	396,738	370,456	85,135	76,901

Rural Population

The census of 1971 showed that an over-whelming majority of the population of the district (7,67,194 persons or 82.56 per cent) was living in the rural areas. During 1961 census also the rural population accounted for 82.31 per cent of the total population of the district. The decadal comparison, however, does not indicate any significant migration to the rural areas from the urban areas.

The census of 1971 indicated that the rural population of the district resided in 693 villages. The following table shows the size and number of these villages, number of persons residing in them and their percentage to the total population³:

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. II-C (i), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 34-35.
2. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. II-A, General Population Tables*, p. (ix).
3. *ibid.*, pp. 104-106.

Size of village according to population	Number of villages	Population		Percentage to total population
		Male	Female	
With less than 200 persons	35	2,380	2,273	0.60
Between 200- 499	174	30,997	29,521	7.89
„ 500- 999	227	86,579	82,352	22.02
„ 1,000-1,999	169	124,842	114,534	31.20
„ 2,000-4,999	76	109,366	102,821	27.66
„ 5,000-9,999	12	42,574	38,955	10.63
„ 10,000 & over	—	—	—	—
Total	693	396,738	370,456	100.00

None of the tahsils of the district was found completely rural during 1961 and 1971 censuses. In 1971, out of the total rural population of the district, Khetri tahsil had 28.50 per cent, Udaipurwati 28.32, Jhunjhunun 21.77 and Chirawa tahsil claimed 21.41 per cent. The following table shows the tahsil-wise rural population during the last two censuses:

Tahsil	Rural Population (No.)		No. of inhabited villages	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
Jhunjhunun	134,731	167,035	205	207
Chirawa	124,507	164,278	163	165
Khetri	163,560	218,654	191	192
Udaipurwati	169,532	217,227	134	129

Urban Population

During 1961 census, urban population constituted 17.69 per cent of the total population of the district while in 1971, the percentage was 17.44 which indicated that there was no significant change. None of the tahsils during 1961 and 1971 enumerations was completely rural. In 1971 out of the total urban population of the district, Jhunjhunun tahsil claimed 36.49 per cent, Udaipurwati 30.34, Chirawa 27.82 and Khetri tahsil 5.35 per cent. This urban population lived in 12 towns of the district. The following table¹ gives tahsil-wise urban population during 1961 and 1971 censuses²:

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District, Section II, p. (iii).*
2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District, p. 53.*

Tahsil	Urban Population (No.)		Number of towns	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
Jhunjhunun	40,426	59,126	4	4
Chirawa	36,058	45,080	3	4
Khetri	8,058	8,669	1	1
Udaipurwati	42,778	49,161	3	3

There were 15 towns in the district during 1951 census, namely, Jhunjhunun, Pilani, Bagar, Mukundgarh, Surajgarh, Mandawa, Mandrela, Gudha, Parasrampura, Bissau, Singhana, Nawalgarh, Udaipurwati, Khetri and Chirawa. Of these, Mandrela, Singhana, Gudha, Parasrampura and Bissau were declassified as towns and declared as rural areas during 1961 census and instead Vidya Vihar (a colony of Pilani town) having a population of 3,464 persons was classed as a town, thus reducing the total number of towns from 15 to 11. During 1971, Bissau was again added to the list of towns. Their population since 1901 is shown in the following table¹ :

Town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Jhunjhunun	12,279	13,266	11,950	14,272	16,874	20,637	24,902	32,024
Nawalgarh	12,315	14,059	12,570	16,902	26,620	26,679	24,911	26,365
Pilani	The place was not a town during these years					11,194	11,565	13,101
Vidya Vihar	The place was not a town during these years						3,464	6,958
Chirawa	7,065	7,979	7,992	9,566	11,640	11,687	12,928	15,241
Udaipurwati	8,638	7,743	6,441	7,144	7,510	8,687	9,723	12,442
Bissau	7,726	6,838	6,941	7,735	8,472	7,802	Declassified	10,417
Mukundgarh	The place was not a town during these years					6,343	8,144	10,154
Mandawa	5,165	5,536	5,630	6,956	7,895	8,192	8,290	9,851
Surajgarh	5,243	5,992	5,349	6,082	6,829	6,636	8,101	9,780
Khetri	8,537	7,125	6,039	7,378	8,727	7,148	8,058	8,669
Bagar	The place was not a town during these years					5,837	7,174	6,834

Migration and Immigration

An over-whelmingly large part of the population is indigenous, having been born in the place of enumeration or in the district itself. The census of 1961 recorded that 5,28,537 persons or 73.44 per cent of the

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. II-A, General Population Tables*, pp. 142, 146, 153, 157, 160, 161, 162, 164 & 167.

population were born in the place of enumeration, 130,395 persons or 18.12 per cent elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 39,677 or 5.51 per cent in other districts of Rajasthan¹. Only 19,667 persons or 2.73 per cent were born in other States of India and the remaining 621 persons or 0.09 per cent outside India. Those remained unclassified numbered 753 (0.11 per cent).

Displaced Persons

According to the census of 1951, there were 797 displaced persons² in the district, all of whom were immigrants from West Pakistan. Majority of them, 425 persons or 53.3 per cent, were traders, 317 persons or 40 per cent earned their livelihood by other services and miscellaneous services; industrialists ranked third being 40 or five per cent; cultivators of owned land were 9 or one per cent; non-cultivators of owned land were four or 0.5 per cent and cultivators of unowned land were two (0.2 per cent).

LANGUAGE

Mother Tongue

The census of 1961 returned 39 speeches as mother tongue³ spoken by the people of the district. Marwari was the principal language of the district and was spoken by 419,333 persons or 58.27 per cent of the entire population. Taking their number tahsil-wise, Jhunjhunun tahsil had 60,327 speakers, Chirawa 70,799, Khetri 89,960 and Udaipurwati tahsil 198,247 speakers.

Hindi was the next important language, being the mother tongue of 1,60,514 persons or 22.30 per cent. Rajasthani was spoken by 38,999 persons or 5.42 per cent; Khariboli by 35,415 persons or 4.92 per cent; Urdu by 21,700 persons or 3.02 per cent; Dhundhari by 20,320 persons or 2.83 per cent and Shekhawati by 19,662 persons or 2.73 per cent. The mother tongue whose speakers formed an insignificant percentage were : Ahirwati, Punjabi, Deswali/Hariani, Sindhi, Wagdi, Bengali, Mewari, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Telugu, Jaipuri, Gujrati, Kannada, Narnoli, Pingal, Oriya, Kashmiri, English, Rekhti, Lohari/Rajasthani, Bihari, Brijbhasha/Brajbhakha, Alwari, Assamese, Bhojpuri, Maithili Garhwali, German, Russian and Sanskrit.

According to the available data⁴ of 1971 census, Hindi was the mother tongue of 7,67,770 persons or 82.62 per cent of the total population of the district. Speakers of other mother tongue were : Marwari 80,965

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. II-C (ii), Migration Tables*, pp. 22-23.
2. *Census, 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun, Pt. I, p. 3.*
3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District*, pp. 169-70.
4. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, pp. 28-29.

persons or 8.71 per cent; Rajasthani 49,518 persons or 5.33 per cent; Urdu 27,519 persons or 2.96 per cent; Punjabi 1,178 persons or 0.13 per cent; Sindhi 447 persons or 0.05 per cent; Mewari 53 persons and Bagri-Rajasthani two persons. Data pertaining to the mother tongue of the remaining 1,788 speakers are not available.

Bilingualism

The total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue was 12,213 during 1961 census¹. English was a language subsidiary to the mother tongue of 8,873 persons or 72.65 per cent of the total bilingualists. Other subsidiary languages² were Hindi (1,919), Urdu (525), Sanskrit (432), Arabic/Arbi (194), Punjabi (100), Bengali (47), Marathi (36), Gujarati (27), Persian (26), Assamese (11), Nepali (6), Oriya (5), Sindhi (5), Latin (2), Tamil (2), Malyalam (2) and Kannada (1).

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Religious Groups

According³ to the census of 1961, Hindus formed the single largest religious group in the district followed by Muslims, Jains, 'Christians, Sikhs and Buddhists. Their respective numerical strength was found to be: Hindus 6,69,953 (93.09 per cent), Muslims 48,129 (6.69 per cent), Jains 742 (0.10 per cent), Christians 520 (0.07 per cent), Sikhs 294 (0.04 per cent) and Buddhist 4. There were three persons who followed 'other religions and persuasions' while five persons did not state their religion.

Similar data for the 1971 census⁴ were as follows : Hindus 8,58,428 (92.38 per cent), Muslims 69,087 (7.43 per cent), Jains 772 (0.08 per cent), Sikhs 559 (0.06 per cent), Christians 253 (0.03 per cent) and 'other religions and persuasions' 26. One person did not state his religion.

The religious practices and beliefs prevalent among the Hindus are more or less traditional and are similar to those as in other parts. As a large number of communities and castes are among the followers of this religion, there are various forms and methods of worship of different deities, gods and goddesses. Other religious practices and beliefs though differ from community to community but there are some common traits more or less followed by them all. There are sacred wells, rivers and

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. II-C (I), Social and Cultural Tables*, pp. 252-253.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 288-289.
3. *ibid.*
4. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan Pts. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District, Section III*, pp. 10-11.

trees which are worshipped by them. Cow is sacred to all Hindus and venerated by them. The blessings of lord Ganesh are invoked before commencing any auspicious act as he is believed to hinder all hindrances. Religious practices often assume the form of rituals. Fasts are kept on particular days of the week on purely devotional grounds or to achieve some long cherished desire. Family deities and village deities are worshipped. Although the communities may have different faiths and beliefs, they respect each other's sentiments and have toleration.

The second largest religious group in the district is those of Muslims most of whom are Sunnis and they follow the tenets of their religion more or less in the same manner as their counterparts elsewhere.

Social Groups

There are several social groups in the district either based on religion or on occupations. A new basis of social classification into Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is of recent origin.

Among the Hindus, the social groups found in the district are Jats, Rajputs, Brahmins, Mahajans etc. while among the Muslims the important sects are Shaikh, Pathan, Sayyad, Kayamkhanis and Pirzada. Some castes among them are designated by occupation e.g. *Kasai* (butcher), *Nilgar* (dyer), *Chhimpa* (engaged in tie and dye work) etc. Short descriptions of some of the social groups are given below¹ :

JATS—The Jats are believed to be of Indo-Scythian stock. Their various septs in the district are : Punia, Jhajharia, Rao, Shivaran, Takhar, Lamba, Mechu, Fogar, Man, Baloda, Kuhad, Dhaka, Dangi, Kalerawna, Surag, Godara, Jakhad, Khebad, Khatkad, Rajwan, Sunda, Repaswal, Khariwal, Dheba, Garhwal, Matwa, Kulhati, Gilla, Badhara, Bijarnia, Bajia, Maila, Duddi, Dulhad, Bhakar, Char, Mila, Ghayal, Achera, Bhari, Barala, Sigad, Saran, Thunt, Khichad, Bhichad, Vugalia, Buchia, Mahala, Nehra, Shyoraj, Lugaich, Pachar, Chahat, Kaler Bhamu etc. They are strong and hardworking and their chief occupation is agriculture and animal husbandry. They also work as labourers and are found in government service. Socially they stand at the head of the widow marrying castes. Most of them wear round their neck a silver charm depicting Tejaji on horse back with his sword drawn and a snake biting him on his tongue. Teja was a Jat of Nagaur district, who after a fight with the cattle lifting Mers died of snake-bite. He is held in such a reverence that the Jats believe that if a man bitten by a snake ties a cord round his right foot and repeats the name of Tejaji, he will assuredly recover.

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

RAJPUTS—Various clans of the Rajputs found in the district are Shaikhawat, Tanwar, Nirwan, Mertia and Chauhan. Due to martial traditions, they have a liking for armed forces, police or security services. Some of them take to agriculture and civil services also. They are exogamous so far as their clans are concerned.

BRAHMINS—Among Hindus, the Brahmins get precedence over other communities in social hierarchy by virtue of their birth. The principal sub-castes of the Brahmins in the district are : Gaur, Dadhicha, Khandelwal, Saraswat, Pareek, Dayama and Misra. Those who are adept in scriptures take to the traditional priestly occupation or to the study and practice of astrological calculations and reading of horoscopes. Others take to government service, especially teaching jobs, and still others to agriculture.

MAHAJANS—The principal divisions among the Mahajans (trading community) are Agarwal, Oswal, Porwal, Khandelwal and Maheshwari. The Agarwals trace their origin to Raja Agarsen whose capital was at Agroha in the Punjab. They are divided into $17\frac{1}{2}$ clans. The Oswals are said to be descendants of a number of Rajput clans who took to Jainism. They take their name from the town of Osi or Osian in Jodhpur district. The Porwals, too, are said to be originally Rajputs of Patan in Gujarat where they embraced Jainism. According to others, they take their name from Pur, an ancient town in Bhilwara district. Khandelwals claim their origin from Khandela, an ancient town now in Sikar district. The Maheshwaris also trace their descent from Rajputs chiefly of the Chauhan, Parihar and Solanki clans. The name is derived from God Mahadeo or Mahesh in whom they believe.

Most of the Mahajans are engaged in banking, trade and commerce especially in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras etc.

OTHERS—Other social groups/communities or castes found in the district are: *Gujar* (cattle breeders), *Alhir* (engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry), *Mali* (gardener and vegetable grower), *Nai* (barber), *Kumhar* (potter), *Darzi* (tailor), *Khati* (carpenter), *Sunar* (goldsmith), *Dhobi* (washerman), *Bhat* (genealogist), *Dakot* (astrologer), *Thathera* (brazier), *Rebari* (shepherd), *Lohar* (blacksmith), *Teli* (oilman), *Tamboli* (betel seller) etc.

MUSLIMS—Most of the Muslims in the district belong to the Sunni division. Others are Pathan, Shia, Sayyad, Shaikh, Kayamkhani, Pirzada, Ilahi and Faqir. Some of them are engaged in trade while others are found in government service and in agriculture. Those engaged in miscellaneous occupations are *Bisayati* (pedlars or petty traders), *Lohar*

(blacksmith), *Manihar* (bangle-maker), *Lilgar* (dyer) and *Teli* (oilman). The Faqirs are mendicants.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

This social group is of recent origin and consists of socially down trodden and economically backward sections of the society. They enjoy certain special privileges conferred on them under the Indian Constitution, in the matters relating to education, employment, housing, government aid, grants etc. According to the 1961 census, the Scheduled Castes numbered 99,146 or 13.78 per cent of the total population of the district while during 1971, they were found to be 130,054 or 14.00 per cent of the total population.

The largest group (64,118 persons or 64.67 per cent) among Scheduled Castes was of Chamars (the group included Chamar, Bhambhi, Jatav, Jatia, Mochi, Raidas, Raiger or Ramdasia under a common nomenclature of Chamar) as recorded in the Census Report¹ of 1961. Thori or Nayak came next (11,533) followed by Khatik (3,996), Bhangi (3,727), Dhankia (3,406), Balai (2,296), Bawaria (611), Gavaria (342), Sansi (308), Nut (232), Tirgar (202), Kalbelia (168), Garo, Garura or Gurda (117), Bhand (106), Jingar (103), Kanjar (78), Dheda (75), Rawal (64), Dome (60), Kamad or Kamadia (56), Singiwala (46), Mehtar (39), Chura (28), Korla (14), Bairwa or Berwa (5), Bansphor (3) and Megh or Meghwal (2). Number of those persons who remained unclassified was 7,411.

During the 1961 census, Scheduled Tribes numbered 11,495 or 1.60 per cent of the total population of the district. The largest group among them was those of Minas constituting 80.16 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population. They were followed by Bhils (0.08 per cent) while 2,274 persons remained unclassified². During 1971 Census, the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes was 16,454 which formed 1.77 per cent of the total population of the district³.

The following table⁴ gives tahsilwise rural and urban percentage of population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district during 1971 Census:

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. V, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*, pp. 164 & 169.
2. *ibid.*, p. 274.
3. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Population Statistics*, p. 30.
4. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhun District, Section II*, p. (iv).

District/Tahsil	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population			Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Jhunjhunun district	14.00	14.03	13.84	1.77	1.05	0.45
1. Jhunjhunun tahsil	15.91	16.98	12.92	2.01	2.56	0.46
2. Chirawa tahsil	16.95	16.88	17.22	1.00	1.24	0.12
3. Khetri tahsil	12.96	13.02	11.52	1.36	1.42	0.03
4. Udaipurwati tahsil	10.93	10.64	12.24	2.52	2.91	0.80

CUSTOMS

Hindu

It will be a baffling attempt to describe in detail the numerous customs among the Hindus, firstly, because they are too many and secondly, because they are not observed exactly in the same way in all the communities and castes. Hence only the generally accepted customs are described here and in some cases, even these may be found to have been discarded in the changing circumstances.

BIRTH—The birth of a child is watched with great anxiety and eagerness. During the whole period of pregnancy and particularly the later months, great care is taken of the expectant mother and she observes certain do's and don'ts. Religious and social ceremonies are held during sixth, seventh or eighth month of the pregnancy. In rural areas, delivery is generally arranged at home with the help of a *Dai* or midwife who attends on the expectant mother for a week or ten days in advance. Where medical aid is available or when case is complicated, people resort to the hospital for delivery cases.

The birth¹ of a boy is generally a matter of rejoice and his advent is heralded by clattering a platter while the birth of a girl goes unnoticed. *Jachcha* songs are sung. Sweets are distributed for safe delivery. On sixth day, *Chhati* ceremony is observed by worshipping the Brahma, the Creator. In orthodox families, the mother is considered unclean for ten days after the birth of the child and is not touched except by the midwife. On the tenth day, *Dasoihan* ceremony is observed; the child and the mother are given purificatory bath; the whole house is cleaned and where the house is *Kachha*, the walls and the floor are given a fresh coating of cow-dung and mud.

The priest after calculating the time and day of birth, prepares the horoscope of the newly born child and fixes his/her name as well as

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various girls' schools of the district.

the day when the *Hom* is to be performed. After about a month and a quarter, the *Jalwa* ceremony i.e. worshipping the well by the mother of the newly-born child, is observed; she and the child receive garments from her parents. She resumes the household duties thereafter.

MUNDAN SANSKAR—*Mundan Sanskar* or the first hair-cut from the child's head is one of the important *Sanskars* among the Hindus. As a ceremony of purification, *Mundan* is performed in the first, third or fifth year of the child in accordance with the traditions in the individual families. This is done on auspicious day and at a sacred place, temple or pond.

ADOPTION—A Hindu who has no male child, can adopt a son from amongst his close relatives. This is called *God lena* or literally, taking in the lap. The adopted son enjoys legal, social and religious rights and privileges of a natural son in his adoptive father's home and loses all rights and privileges in the home of his real father.

JANEO—The *Janeo* ceremony or the wearing of sacred thread is an important *Sanskars* prescribed for the Brahmins and in a few cases, Mahajans and Rajputs, and is performed with due ceremony. The boy is given a sacred thread to wear across his body to serve as a reminder of his creed and religious responsibilities.

MARRIAGE—The marriage ceremony, locally known as *Parnijana* or *Byava* or *Vivah*, marks the individual's entry into the *Grihastha Ashram* (the second phase in the life of a man as laid down in the Hindu traditions) who now pledges to assist in the continuation of the race. There were 7,19,650 married persons (3,70,457 male and 3,49,193 female) in the district at the time of enumeration of 1961 census.

The marital age differs from community to community and family to family depending on the circumstances. Child marriage was a rule rather than exception in these parts some thirty years ago. Now it is waning due to changed circumstances. Nevertheless, the census of 1961 recorded that there were in the age group of 10 to 14 years, 2,167 married boys and 10,945 married girls in the district, which shows that child marriage is still in vogue. Generally speaking, girls are married away¹ when they are in the age group of 13 and 18 years and boys when they are between 15 and 22 years of age except in certain communities like Gujar, Mali and Scheduled Castes and Tribes among whom child marriage is

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

very common. When the match is searched, it is stipulated that the girl was younger than the boy.

Restrictions on marriage differ with the different social groups, and old customs and ideas loosen very slowly. That is why, inter-caste marriages are exceptions even in the urban areas.

The following ceremonies are held in connection with the marriage¹:

SAGAI OR BETROTHAL—In most cases, it is the girl's father who is in look out for a suitable match. The horoscopes of the girl and the boy are tallied and if found matching, the *Pundit* (the learned Brahmin who has knowledge of scriptures) fixes the date of *Sagai* or betrothal. Girl or the boy has little choice in the selection and it is their parents who arrange their marriage although in some cases parents ascertain their views also but more often than not, the consent of the girl is taken for granted. The betrothal is performed at the boy's house with social and religious celebrations. A representative of the girl's party puts *Tilak* (smear) on the boy's forehead and presents him a coconut, fruits, garments, sweets, dry fruits, silver coins etc. which marks final acceptance of the marriage proposal by both the parties. The interval between the *Sagai* (betrothal) and the marriage may vary from a few days to a few years depending on the age of the girl and the boy and the convenience of both the parties.

LAGNA—The action for marriage is initiated by the guardian of the girl. The family priest fixes the auspicious day and time for the marriage after taking into account astrological considerations. The intimation of this *Muhūrt* (auspicious time) is sent by the girl's guardian to the guardian of the boy by a letter (*Lagna Patrika*) which is sprinkled with turmeric paste and *Roli* (vermilion). The interval between fixing the *Lagna* and the actual marriage is generally five to nine days but may vary this or that way by a few days. The boy's as well as girl's mother visit their respective parents and invite them to attend the occasion. This is known as *Bhat Nyotna*. Then another ceremony, known as *Ban* is observed at the house of the girl as well as that of the boy whereafter they receive greater attention from their guardians and are generally not allowed to move out of doors. The close relatives and neighbours are invited by the bride's and bridegroom's guardians and rejoice by singing songs suitable for the occasion (*Banada* and *Banadi geet*). The relatives also invite the bride and the bride-groom to take lunch and dinner, known as *Banora* and *Banori*. All of them wait eagerly for the day of the marriage.

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various girls' schools of the district.

VAR NIKASI—On the auspicious day and hour fixed by the priest, the bridegroom with his *Barat* or *Jaan* (marriage party) sets out for the bride's place and the ceremony is known as *Nikasi*. Having once set out to marry, the boy is forbidden to return home without fulfilling the mission. The bride's guardian arranges for the stay of the party and their camp is known as *Janwasa*.

When the auspicious hour arrives, the representatives of the bride's side come to the *Janwasa* to conduct the party to the bride's place for the marriage. All in gay mood and wearing best costumes, move to the place in a procession, the bridegroom seated on a mare and others move either on foot or some other conveyance. In towns, people who can afford, arrange a motor car for the purpose.

The party is received at the bride's place with great respect. The bridegroom observes the *Toran* (a wooden frame hung on the door) ceremony by touching the *Toran* with a cane or sword. The mother of the bride receives the bridegroom at the gate by marking *Tilak* (smear) on his forehead and performing *Arti*. In some cases, the ceremony called *Varmala* (garlanding the bridegroom by the bride and vice versa) is also observed.

VIVAH MANDAP CEREMONIES—In the courtyard or the compound, a temporary structure called *Mandap* is erected under which various ceremonies are held. Amidst the chanting of *Mantras*, *Kanyadan* (giving away of the daughter) ceremony is performed by the parents of the bride or in their absence by another couple related to the bride. The important moment comes when the bride is asked by the priest who officiates on the occasion, to place her hand in the hand of the bridegroom. This is called *Hathlewa* or *Panigrahan*. The next important part of the celebration is called *Phera* when the pair goes round the sacred nuptial fire, for specified times depending upon the family traditions.

VIDA—On the following morning, the bridegroom again visits the house of the bride with his unmarried young relatives and friends for a break-fast, the ceremony is known as *Kanwar Kalewa*. Presents and dowry given by the bride's guardian to the bridegroom or his guardian are then displayed. The last ceremony at the bride's place is *Vida* (bidding farewell) to the girl and the bridegroom's party. Back to home the wedded couple are welcomed at the door step by the boy's mother with *Arti*. Inside the house, the family deity is worshipped and various ceremonies are held.

The relatives, friends and guests who had assembled to attend the marriage, then start dispersing.

MUKLAWA OR GONA—In former times when child marriage was the rule, *Muklaw* or *Gona* had a practical importance. The girl after returning to her parents after marriage, would stay till she attained the age of puberty and the boy would come to fetch her. But now gradually, the child marriage is waning and *Muklaw* or *Gona* ceremony will be reduced to a mere formality.

DEATH—Hindus cremate their dead as a rule but the dead infants are usually buried. Shortly before the person is on the last breath, he is made to lie down on the floor and a few drops of the sacred water of the Ganges are poured into his mouth, and a priest recites *Mantra* and verses from *Bhagwat Gita* and the family priest and near relatives ask the dying person to repeat the name of god. After the death, the person is bathed and wrapped in a cloth (*Kasan*) the colour of which varies according to the sex, age and marital status of the deceased. The corpse is laid on a frame hurriedly prepared from bamboos and tied. It is then carried to the cremation ground in a procession, only the male members of the family of the deceased, friends and neighbours accompanying and repeating *Ram Nam Satya Hai, Satya Bolo Gatt Hai* (God's name is the only Truth, speak the Truth for attaining *Moksha* or salvation). The funeral rites are conducted generally by one of the sons or some other male relation of the deceased. After the funeral is over, the persons who accompanied the corpse to the cremation ground, after consoling the relatives of the deceased take leave from them and return to their respective homes after bathing at a well if any on the way and visiting a temple. Among most communities, the ashes and bones of the dead are collected on the third day from the cremation ground, the ritual is known as *Asthi Chugna* or *Phool Chugna* and after observing certain rites, are taken for immersion into Ganges or some other holy river, stream or pond. The *Shradh* ceremony is performed by the chief mourner on 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th or 13th day depending on the family traditions, when the Brahmins and poor are fed and alms given. If the deceased is an old man, some families resort to *Mrityu Bhoj* or the dinner and invite the whole community of the village, or the entire village or still neighbouring villages. This involves heavy expenditure putting the family into perpetual debt and so the practice has been declared illegal by the government. Nevertheless instances of its practice are not wanting.

Jain

The ceremonies performed at the time of birth, marriage and death among the Jains are more or less *akin* to those mentioned above for the Hindus with minor variations in their performance.

Muslim

Among Muslims, the *Qazi* officiates at most of the religious functions and rituals. When the child is born, *Ajan* is uttered in the ears of the child. The birth of a child is an occasion of rejoice; *Gur* and sweets are distributed and songs sung by the ladies of the family. On the sixth day after the birth the baby is washed and the ceremony is called the *Chhati*. The relatives present clothes and jewellery to the child and the mother. This ceremony is accompanied by feast and music.

KHATNA—*Khatna* or circumcision is done on any auspicious day between the age of two and nine years. The boy wears best costumes on the occasion. The *Zurrah* or barber cuts the skin in lieu of which he receives presents from the guardian of the child. When the wound is healed, a feast is arranged.

BISMILLAH—When reaching the age of five years, the child is taught by a pious man to pronounce the word Bismillah which marks the beginning of his schooling.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS—The following ceremonies are held in connection with marriage:

MANGANI OR MUKARAR (BETROTHAL)—Just as among the Hindus, marriages among the Muslims are also mostly arranged and the girl or the boy has, in most cases, very little say in the selection of the life partner. Sometimes before the marriage, the ceremony of *Mangani* or betrothal is performed on which occasion the father of the boy, presents clothes and ornaments for the bride. Next day the parents of the girl send presents for the boy and a *Safa* or turban is tied round his head. Dates and *Patasa* are distributed by both the parties on this occasion.

When the day and hour of marriage are fixed, the *Barat* or marriage party leaves for the bride's place. The ritual on the commencement of this journey is known as *Nikasi* before which a *Mel* (assemblage of the members of the community for lunch or dinner) is arranged by the guardian of the boy. The customs of *Ban* and *Bhat Nyotna* are also observed in some families.

The bridegroom attired in the best costumes and riding a mare accompanied by the marriage party, reaches the house of the bride and sits outside in the *Majlis*; verbal permission is obtained from the bride's father for a marriage and two of the relatives of the bride, along with a *Vakil* and a witness go to her, and then the ceremony of *Ijab* and *Kabul* (offer and acceptance) is performed. The amount of *Mehar* is settled and communicated to the *Qazi* who then administers *Kalma* to the bridegroom

and then accepts the *Mehar*. Bridegroom stays at the bride's home during the night and next day the relatives of both the sides are sumptuously feasted. At the farewell ceremony, ornaments, utensils, clothes, bedding etc., are given in dowry to the couple by the bride's parents and relatives.

DEATH—When the members of the family feel that the end of the ailing man was approaching, they start reciting the holy *Quran*. The dead body is washed and anointed with scent and camphor. It is then placed in a coffin and taken to the burial ground in a funeral procession (*Janaza*) attended by friends and relatives of the deceased. At the burial ground, all those present perform *Janaze-ki-Namaz* led by the *Qazi*. The grave is then dug and the coffin is lowered into it. The grave is then covered with earth and a sheet of cloth is spread over it, some flowers are strewn and *Fatiha* prayer is recited. A lamp is lit on this site for a month by the members of the family. *Quran* is also read for a month at the house of the deceased. *Teeja* is observed on third day when parched grams are distributed and prayer is held for the sake of the deceased in the mosque. On this day, ladies of the house of the deceased also read passages from the *Quran*. Funeral feasts are arranged on the third, tenth, twentieth, thirtieth and fortieth (the last known as *Chalisa*) days, relatives are invited, *Fakirs* are given alms and clothes are offered to the *Qazi*. A vigil is also kept for forty days at the graveyard. During the Moharram also, alms are distributed for the sake of the deceased. Mourning period is observed by the widows for four months and ten days, after which she is permitted to contract another marriage if she so chooses.

Dowry¹

The system of taking and giving of dowry is prevalent in the district. It is customary in certain communities to settle the amount and articles which the girl's parents/guardian would give to the boy's guardian. The amount may vary from a few hundred to a few thousand rupees depending upon a number of factors and circumstances, and is, therefore, not possible to give any figure by way of example for any community. Moreover, since dowry has been lawfully banned, the transactions are settled clandestinely. In some communities like Jat, Mali, Gujar and some members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, it is customary in a few families to demand dowry from the boy's parents.

Widow Marriage

Widow marriage, variously known as *Nata*, *Ghar Nata*, *Chuda Pahanana*, *Palle Lagna*, *Karnej* and *Gharwasa* in the district, is prevalent

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

among the Muslim and certain Hindu communities like Jat, Gujar, Mali, Kumhar, Khati, Harijan and Meena¹. Stray cases may also occur among Brahmin, Rajput and Mahajan communities. The occasion devoid of all pomp and show, is restricted to giving the *Chuda* (bracelets) and new clothes by her new husband and leading her into his house. First choice usually goes for the late husband's younger brother but it is not a rule. Among Muslims widow marriage is permissible after the period of mourning for the death of the husband.

Divorce

Generally those castes which allow widow marriage also permit divorce. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has legalised divorce among other castes also but is resorted to sparingly. In the Court of District & Sessions Judge² Jhunjhunun, only 29 cases of divorce were instituted between 1960 and 1976. In eleven cases divorce was granted while in 14 cases, divorce was rejected and four suits (petition) were pending. Out of the 29 cases, 23 were instituted by wives and the remaining by husbands. The ground for divorce in all the cases was 'bad behaviour of the spouses'.

SOCIAL LIFE

Position of Women

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE—Women are mostly economically dependent on their husbands although in rural areas they work with men in the field. The census of 1951 showed³ that out of a female population of 2,87,684 of the district 69,740 were self-supporting, 1,69,138 were non-earning dependents and 48,806 were earning dependents. Such figures are not available for 1961 and 1971 census. However, it was found during the 1961 census⁴ that out of 3,49,193 female population of the district,

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the District and also offices of the Headmistresses of various girls' schools of the district. The census of 1961 recorded a total of 42,235 widowed persons in the district (12,743 male and 29,492 female). It is significant that out of these, 45 were in the age group of 10 to 14 years and 120 between the ages of 15 and 19 years, vide *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. II-C (i), Social & Cultural Tables*, pp. 34-35.
2. Source : Office of the District & Sessions Judge, Jhunjhunun. The census of 1961 recorded that there were 276 divorced or separated persons in the district of whom 67 were in the age group of 10 to 14 years and 23 in the age group of 15 to 19 years, vide *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Pt. II-C (i), Social & Cultural Tables*, pp. 34-35.
3. *Census 1951, Rajasthan & Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun, Pt. I*, pp. 26-29.
4. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District*, pp. 8-11.

1,41,948 were classified as workers and the remaining as non-workers. During 1971 census, out of 4,47,357 female population of the district, 19,979 or 4.47 per cent were classified¹ as workers and the remaining as non-workers.

PURDAH SYSTEM—The practice² of observing of *Purdah* which was excessively prevalent among the Rajputs, Brahmins (especially Pareek Brahmins), Muslims (especially Kayamkhani Muslims) is gradually dying out. However, *Ghunghat* (veiling the head and face) is still practised widely by elderly ladies and daughters-in-law as a mark of respect towards elder male members of the family and strangers. The younger generation, with the changed social circumstances, may have a different outlook in years to come. 86494

Prostitution

The immoral traffic is prohibited under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956 and there are no brothels in the district.

Drinking, Intoxicants & Smoking³

Drinking is prevalent mostly among Rajputs, Jats and some of the groups among the Scheduled Castes/Tribes especially during marriage bouts and fairs and festivals; though other castes are not free from this vice. However, it is found in lesser degrees among Brahmins and Baniya communities.

Use of *Bhang*, opium and *Ganja* is seen among Brahmins and Baniyas and to a lesser extent among other communities. Now intoxicating and tranquilizing medical drugs are also used clandestinely by some people in the district.

Smoking of *Bidi* and cigarette is prevalent more or less among all the communities.

HOME LIFE

Dwelling

There were 1,26,239 occupied residential houses during the 1971 census⁴ of which 1,03,881 were in the rural areas and the remaining in

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhun District* (Section II), pp. 2-5.

2. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

3. Source: Offices of the Sub-Divisional Officers as well as Tahsildars of the district.

4. *Census of India 1971, Series 19, Rajasthan, Pt. IX-A, General Population Tables*, p. 21.

the urban areas. The different kinds of material used in the construction of these houses are indicated in the following table:¹

	Incidence per 1000			
	1971		1961	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
I—Predominant material of wall in “Residential Census Houses”				
(a) Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, wood	370	114	503	347
(b) Burnt bricks, G. I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone, cement	629	886	497	653
(c) All other materials and materials not stated	N	N	Nil	Nil
II—Pre-dominant material of roof in respect of residential census houses				
(a) Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, thatch, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood	511	182	639	283
(b) Tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated, iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick, lime stone and R. B. C./R. C. C.	488	818	361	716
(c) All other materials and materials not stated	1	Nil	Nil	1

FURNITURE—Modern furniture such as sofa sets, chairs, dining tables etc. decorate the houses of the wealthier section of the society in urban and sometimes in rural areas too, while those of lesser means have only a *Durrie* or a *Chaddar* with a row of cushions propped against the walls, and sometimes a few pictures or calendars hanging against the walls. In some cases, a *Nivar* bed is placed in the parlour used by the head of the family as well as by the guests. Only a cot or two furnish the houses of the poor.

Dress²

The men generally wear *Safa*, *Pagri* and *Rumal* as headgears

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. IV, Housing Report & Tables*, pp. 44, 46, 47, 61, 63 & 64.

N=Negligible.

2. Source: Offices of the (i) Headmistresses of girls' schools of the district, (ii) Tahsildars of the district and (iii) Panchayat Samitis of the district.

although their use is gradually dwindling among new generation who prefer to remain bare-headed. The texture and colour as well as style of tying of the headgear vary from community to community depending on the traditional customs and financial status. The common dress of the male persons are : *Kurta*, *Kameej*, *Angrakhi* on the upper part of the body and *Dhoti* on the lower part. In the urban areas and well-to-do families as well as among the educated ones, bushirts, trousers of western style and *pyjamas* are also worn and growing popular. During the winter, a *Bandi* or cotton stuffed jacket and coat are generally worn by all men folks. *Deshi juti* (indigenous shoes) are worn by both men and women.

The common dress of women are : *Angi*, *Kanchali*, *Kameej*, *Jumper*, *Kabja* (blouse), *Orhani* and *Lugri* on the upper part of the body and *Ghagra*, *Lahanga*, *Dhoti*, *Sari* and petticoat on the lower part. In some communities *Salwar*, *Kurta* and *Dupatta* are also worn. Coloured garments are preferred by the women folk and more so on ceremonial occasions and during fairs and festivals.

Ornaments¹

Men are not as much fond of ornaments as women are and wear these sparingly. The ornaments worn by them are : *Ladmurti* and *Janjir* round the neck, *Loong*, *Gurda*, *Bali*, *Kunde*, *Murki* on the ears and ring on the fingers. The metal of which these ornaments are made, however, depends on the financial condition of the wearers.

The ornaments worn by the women folk are of various designs depending on the choice of the wearer and paying capacity. They generally wear : *Bor* or *Borla*, *Sankli*, *Mang teeka*, *Sheesh phool*, *Rakhari*, *Shakkarpura* made of silver or gold on the fore-head and tucked or strewn in the hair; *Kanta*, *Nath*, *Ogli*, *Loong*, *Bhogli* on the nose; *Patti suralia*, *Tops*, *Bunde*, *Karanphool*, *Kundal*, *Bali*, *Loong*, *Jhumki*, *Boojani* on the ears; *Hansali*, *Madalia*, *Tevta*, *Kanthi*, *Galsari*, *Badalia*, *Galpatia*, locket, *Ladmurti*, *Kantha*, *Hamel*, *Har*, *Janjir*, round the neck; *Poonchi* or *Pahuchi*. *Kangan*, *Kade*, *Chuda*, *Bangli*, *Churi* (bangles), *Patla*, *Ghari*, *Hathphool Bilia*, *Kangan*, on the wrists; *Tadde*, *Bajuband*, *Bagdi*, *Bhujband*, *Adant*, *Kade* on the arms; *Anguthi* (ring), *Chhap*, *Challa* on the fingers; *Pajeb*, *Kadi*, *Penjani*, *Paati*, *Chhailkada*, *Poyal*, *Todia*, *Nevari* on the ankles, *Tagri*, *Karghani* on the waist and *Bichhia* on the toes.

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various girls' schools of the district.

Food¹

Bajra is the staple food of the people of the district. There is no hard and fast rule as to which community is vegetarian and which is non-vegetarian because food habits are fast changing although the Brahmins and Mahajans traditionally form vegetarian section.

The people of the district, particularly in the rural areas, take three meals during the day supplemented by morning break-fast and tea. There are no fixed dietary habits nor any fixed menu. The morning meals may consist of *Roti* (bread), curd, whey, *Raabri*, *Chutiney*, etc., the second meals usually in the afternoon, may include, *Roti*, *Subzi*, (vegetable) *Chutiney*, *Dal*, whey, *Kadi* or *Khata* while the dinner may consist of *Khichri*, *Roti*, milk, *Subzi*, *Chutiney*, *Dalia*. The *Roti* may be prepared from the flour of *Bajra* or wheat or *Bejar* depending on the taste and financial position. In well-to-do families *Phulka* (thinner bread) prepared from wheat flour are eaten. The varieties of vegetables and pulses used by the people depend on their availability, taste and paying capacity. The *Chutiney* may be prepared from chillies, condiments, onions and garlic. In the urban areas and well-to-do families, occasionally *Parathas* may be prepared instead of bread.

On the occasions of fairs and festivals special diet is prepared which may consist of *Puri*, *Kheer*, *Choorma*, *Gulgula*, *Lapsi*, *Halwa*, sweetened rice, sweets prepared from *Chhaina*, *Laddu*, *Besan-ki-chakki*, *Bundi*, *Puve*, *Ghewar*, *Jalebi*, *Seera*, *Khurme*, *Saiee*, *Pakore*, *Bhujia*, etc. The non-vegetarians may prepare meat dishes and *Pulao*, a preparation of meat and rice. In community dinners like marriage, *Mosar* etc. the dishes are prepared according to the customs and usages of the family and also depend on the amount one is likely to expend on the occasion.

Amusements and Games²

The general mode of recreation in towns is cinema and occasional performance of dramas and *Ramlila*. Fairs and festivals also provide a change from the routine. The schools and colleges also provide facilities of games to the students.

In the rural areas, games like *Kabaddi*, *Rassakasi*, *Sitolta*, *Loonk-yar*, *Kho-Kho*, *Ankh michoni*, *Gulli danda*, *Peethoo*, *Kanchaa*, *Sarpai*, wrestling, *Charbhar*, *Chopar*, chess, cards, *Mardari*, *Hardara*, *Dhylo* and *Chirmit* are common. Football and volleyball are also played wherever

1. Source: Offices of the Headmistresses of various girls' schools and Vikas Adhikaris of Panchayat Samitis of the district.

2. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various girls' schools and Tahsildars of the district.

facilities exist. Old men amuse themselves by telling tales to the younger generation, and the elder ones by gossiping. Fairs and festivals provide occasion to young and old to seek their own modes of amusements and recreation. Before Holi, the dance and music and *Saang* continue for several days. *Ramlila* parties before the Diwali also keep the people occupied in their activities. Film songs and other entertaining programmes through radio and transistor is also becoming a common mode of recreation in both rural and urban areas these days.

Music and Dance¹

Music is arranged during festivals, fairs, marriages, *Bhajan* and *Kirtan* assemblages and also on other joyful occasions. The ordinary musical instruments used in music are : *Chung* or *dhup* (particularly during Holi), *Dhamal*, *Jhanj*, *Dholak*, *Iktara*, *Majira*, *Chimta*, *Bansuri*, *Ghugru*, *Petibaza* (harmonium), *Sarangi*, *Khadtal*, *Algoja*, *Tabla*, etc. It is a common practice to arrange for professional hands for playing, on the occasions of marriages.

Women folk have several occasions both religious and secular in the family when they express their jubilation through singing and dancing. There are songs for different occasions and purposes e. g. songs sung during the fairs and festivals of *Teej*, *Gangor*, *Holi*; songs sung on various ceremonies during the marriage e. g. *Banada*, *Banadi*, *Olue*, *Jawai*, *Nandoi*, *Jeeja*, *Suli*, *Jakadi*, *Seethane*, *Bhaat*, *Badhai*, *Bhadawa*; songs on the child birth e.g. *Jachhageet*, *Bhadai* etc. Besides there are folksongs which are sung during fairs and other occasions such as in the months of *Phalguna* and *Sawan*. These are : *Binjara*, *Ger*, *Papila*, *Peepali*, *Oludi*, *Kurja*, *Laharia*, *Morio*, *Dhamal*, *Chirmi*, *Teja*, *Ghugari*, *Googa*, *Holar*, *Panihari*, *Balaji* etc.

Dancing is common during the month of *Phalgun* and *Sawan*. *Ghumar*, *Gindar Gauri Marwari*, *Podina*, *Panihari*, *Peepali*, *Chichad*, *Kachchi ghor*, *Mor Morni Ka Naacha*, *Jat Jatni ka Naacha* and *Dandia Naacha* are some of the popular forms of dances enjoyed by the people of the district.

Festivals

The festivals observed by the people elsewhere in Rajasthan are more or less observed in this district also with local variations. The common festivals are:

JANMASHTAMI—This festival falls on the eighth day of *Krishna-paksha* of *Bhadon* month of *Vikram* era. It is believed that on this day

1. Source : Offices of the Headmistresses of various girls' schools and Tahsildars of the district.

Lord Krishna, the divine incarnation, was born thousand of years ago. The Hindu devotees keep fast on this day till mid-night hour.

MAKAR SAKRANTI—This falls on the day when the sun enters Tropic of Cancer during *Poshi/Magh* month of the *Vikram* era. The people take a dip in a sacred stream or pond and distribute alms to the poor and needy.

BASANT PANCHAMI—Literally meaning fifth day of *Basant* or spring, the festival marks the termination of the winter and inauguration of spring season. It is the beginning of the frolics and gusto accompanied by *Dhup* or *Chung* which terminate after Holi. It falls on the fifth day of the *Shuklapaksha* of *Magh* month.

HOLI—It is a festival which is celebrated on a mass scale by the Hindus and is most colourful, literally also. It is held on the 14th *Shuklapaksha* of *Phalgun* month to celebrate the escape of Prahlad from the fire and the death of Holika, symbolizing victory of good over the evil. About a month before the arrival of Holi, people start rejoicing and singing songs in the praise of Cupid. The festival is celebrated by burning a heap of sticks, wood, cow-dung cakes etc. almost in each Mohalla and then, on the next day by indulging in throwing colours both liquid and dry powder on each other. The bumpkins celebrate by indulging in excessive drinks, slinging mud, ashes, garbage, use abusive language and make demonstrations.

DIWALI—This festival falls on the *Amavasya* of *Kartik* month and is observed for obtaining the favour of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Everybody cleans the house and sets the furniture in order. At an auspicious hour, the goddess is worshipped, sweets are distributed and fire-works are let off by children as well as grown-ups. Friends and relations are visited and they are wished a happy year, full of prosperity.

RAKHI—*Rakhi* or *Raksha bandhan* falls on the *Purnima* of *Shrawan* month and is observed by sisters by tying a thread round the wrists of the brothers symbolizing warding off the evil and the brothers in return promise them protection. The priestly class also observe it by visiting their patrons and receiving gifts in return.

SHITLA ASHTAMI—It is locally known as *Basoda* and is observed on the eighth day of *Chaitra*. The women are very rigid in its observance. Food for this day is cooked on the previous evening and neither the kitchen is run nor hot meals are taken on this day and *Sheetla mata* is worshipped.

GANGOR—It is a festival of Hindu ladies only and is observed for a fortnight ending on the third day of the *Shuklapaksha* of *Chaitra*. All unmarried maidens worship Gauri, the consort of Lord Shiva. They, dressed in fine and multi-coloured costumes, go early in the morning to a tank or well with a metal pot (*Kalasha*) on their heads singing songs. On return they worship the idol of Gauri with the water they bring. They, on the threshold of youth, aspire for handsome and courageous husbands and worship Gauri for obtaining this favour. Idols of Ishar (Shiva) and Gauri are decorated and taken in a procession through the main markets attended by large gatherings. Later, these are immersed in water.

DASHERA—The festival is celebrated on the 10th day of *Shuklapaksha* of *Asoj* to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana as narrated in the epic. This is also considered as a symbolic victory of Good over Evil. An effigy of Ravana is prepared, the final act of the epic is enacted and the effigy is burnt. The festival is of special significance to the Rajputs.

Other festivals of some importance are *Shivaratri*, *Navaratri*s (twice a year), *Ganesh Chowth*, *Romnavami* and *Teej*.

Among Jains the principal festivals are *Mahavir Jayanti*, *Paryushan* and *Samvatsari*.

The Muslims observe *Barawafat*, *Shab-e-barat*, *Ramzan*, *Idul-Fitr* and *Idul-Zuha*. *Barawafat* was the day of death as well as the birth of the prophet Mohammad Sahib and is observed as a solemn festival on the twelfth of *Rabi-ul-awal*. *Shab-e-barat* is the night of the 14th of *Shaban* month and the Muslims distribute alms to the poor and the needy. *Ramzan* is a holy month and the Muslims observe fast for a full month and offer prayers. *Idul-Fitr* marks the termination of *Ramzan*. Mass prayers are offered in the mosques and feasts are arranged. People visit the houses of their friends and relatives. On the occasion of *Idul-Zuha*, Muslims go for a *Haz*, offer mass prayers and perform sacrifice of rams or goats.

Muharram is a solemn occasion and reminds the martyrdom of Hussain. It is observed in the month of *Muharram* of the *Hijari* era. The followers of the faith keep fast and a procession of *Tazias* is taken out and later buried.

Fairs¹

There are quite a few places in the district which are considered

1. Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars of the district.

as sacred and fairs are held there. Such places are: Dhosi Kund, Bhopalgarh Kund, Shri Bagheshwar Kharkada Kund, Mandana Kund, Lohargal, Kirori and Narhad Pir. Besides these, there are other places also in the district where fairs are held. The table in Appendix I, gives the details of important fairs of the district.

Social Change

Social changes affecting the commoners as well as the princes, have taken place due to post-Independence legislative measures. The most radical socio-political change has been the disappearance of the princely order and amalgamation of various sovereign states into one unit, the Rajasthan State. The abolition of Jagirdari system and introduction of various land reforms have resulted into amelioration of economic and social condition of the peasantry. Another important measure in the social field has been the uplift of the backward classes and their classification into Scheduled Castes and Tribes and providing them financial help through various schemes. Reservation of seats for them in various educational institutions, political sphere and local self-bodies have helped them to look forward for a changed social atmosphere.

Increase in the educational facilities and the consequent spread of education and the introduction of new socio-political ideas in the remote places through the media of transport and communication have helped people to change their social outlook. It is very rare that one is excommunicated on the charge of dining with the members of the caste considered to be inferior to one's own. Hotels and restaurants are opened to the people of all castes and communities. Another change in the social sphere has been the loosening of joint family system which is gradually disintegrating.

With the introduction of innovations in various fields and availability of the manufactures to the villagers, a perceptible change is taking place from the traditional way of life to the modern style of living. More *Puckka* houses are now being built with modern amenities; electricity with its various uses, has reached the villages; their mode of recreation and amusements has changed with the availability of radio sets and transistors; nylon and terylene clothes and cosmetics have found their way to the farthest rural areas. The community development and other programmes have been able to awaken the aspirations of the masses who now have an urge for better living.

APPENDIX I

Important Religious Fairs in Jhunjhunun District¹

Name of Fair	Place	Period	Estimated congregation	Purpose	Principal communities taking part in the fair
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsil Chirawa					
Peerji	Narhar (Narhad)	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 8</i>	5,000	Religious	Muslims
Tahsil Khetri					
Janmastami	Mehara Jatuwas	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 8, 9, 10</i>	10,000	"	Hindus
Sundardasji	Papruna	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 11-14</i>	8,000	"	"
Sheetla Mai	Bagor	<i>Vaishakha Badi 8</i>	3,000	"	"
Bherunji	Kharkada	<i>Magh Sudi 12</i>	5,000	"	"
Devi Mai	Tateer	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 15</i>	1,500	"	"
Ramdeoiji	Loyal	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 10</i>	5,000	"	"
Seth Mai	Pacheri Kalan	<i>Chaitra Badi 7</i>	7,000	"	"
Seth Mai	Manana Shyampura	<i>Chaitra Badi 7</i>	5,000	"	"
Dasji	Sultana Ahiran	<i>On Dhulandi</i>	6,000	"	"
Tahsil Udaipurwati					
Ramdeoiji	Nawalgarh	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 9, 10, 11</i>	One lakh	"	"
Rani Sati	Jhajhara	<i>Bhadrapada Badi Amawas</i>	20,000	"	"
Rani Sati	Goliyana	<i>Bhadrapada Badi Amawas</i>	In lakhs	"	"
Gunaji	Jantwali	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 9</i>	N.A.	"	"

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jeevan Mata	Mataji ki Dhani (Dhania)	<i>Asadha Sudi 9</i>	N.A.	Religious	Hindus
Shyamji	Delsar Kalan	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 7-8</i>	In thousands	"	"
Bherunji	Khirod	On Sunday of <i>Shukla Paksha</i> every month	"	"	"
Lohargal	Lohargal	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 15 (Amavasya)</i>	In thousands	"	"
Lohargal	Kirodi	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 15 (Amavasya)</i>	In thousands	"	"
Sheetla Mata	Bagora	<i>Chaitra Badi 7</i>	10,000	"	"
Peerji	Ked	<i>Bhadrapada Krishna Navani</i>	N. A.	"	Muslims
Shaheed	Chawanra	May 13	N. A.	"	Secular
Teej	Udaipurwati	<i>Shrawan Shukla 3</i>	2-4 thousands	Religious	Hindus
Gangaur	Udaipurwati	<i>Chaitra Shukla 3</i>	2-4 thousands	"	"
Jhunjhunun Tahsil					
Rani Sati	Jhunjhunun	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 15</i>	2-3 lakh	"	"
Rani Sati	Jhunjhunun	<i>Magha Krishna Naymi</i>	50,000	"	"
Hamiwas Lakha	Joras	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 9</i>	2,000	"	"
Gangaur	Bagar	<i>Chaitra Shukla 3</i>	4,000	"	"
Gogaji	Islampur	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 9</i>	4,000	"	"
Gogaji	Marwar	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 9</i>	3,000	"	"
Gogaji	Bagar	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 9</i>	3,000	"	"
Raymata	Gangyasar	<i>Ashwin Sudi 8 & Chaitra Shukla 8</i>	10,000	"	"

APPENDIX I (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahamaya	Bhakar	<i>Ashvin Sudi 8 & Chaitra Shukla 8</i>	10,000	Religious	Hindus
Ramdeoiji	Malsisar	<i>Bhadrapada Sudi 9</i>	5,000	"	"
Gogaji	Alsisar	<i>Bhadrapada Badi 9</i>	4,000	"	"
Goshala	Bissau	<i>Gopashthami</i>	8,000	"	"
Teej	Jhunjhunun	<i>Shiravan Shukla 3</i>	N.A.	"	"
Gangaur	Jhunjhunun	<i>Chaitra Shukla 3</i>	N.A.	"	"
Gosainji	Ladusar	<i>Magha Shukla 3</i>	N.A.	"	"
Gosainji	Gusain ki Dhani	<i>Magha Shukla 3</i>	N.A.	"	"
Gogaji	Ingali	<i>Bhadrapada Krishna Navami</i>	N.A.	"	"
Gogaji	Bakara	<i>Bhadrapada Krishna Navami</i>	N.A.	"	"
Laldasji	Bakara	<i>Chaitra Krishna 2</i>	N.A.	"	"
Hanumanji	Jhunjhunun	<i>Chaitra Shukla 15</i>	N.A.	"	"
Hanumanji	Tamkor	<i>Ashvin Shukla Purnima</i> & <i>Sharad Purnima</i>	N.A.	"	"

Source : Offices of the various Tahsildars, Vikas Adhikaris of the Panchayat Samitis and Sub-Divisional Officers of the district.
N. A. = Not available.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

General Agricultural Conditions

A major part of Jhunjhunun district is a sandy tract with a small hilly strip of fertile land in the east. The climate of the district is extreme and dry with an average annual rainfall of 444.5 mm. These natural conditions and the absence of extensive means of irrigation are not conducive factors even for normal agriculture in the district.¹ While water is available at 30.5 metres to 35.6 metres (100 ft. to 120 ft.) below the surface in Jhunjhunun and Chirawa tahsils, in Khetri and Udaipurwati tahsils, it is as near as 6.1 metres to 12.2 metres (20 ft. to 40 ft.), thus signifying varied configuration of the tract. However, agriculture is the main occupation of the district. At the time of 1971 census,² 69.50 per cent of the male working population and 84.90 per cent of female working population of the district was engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. There is a medium high density of small farms in the district. According to the findings of the Agricultural Census³ of 1970-71, about 30 per cent of operational land holdings are of the size below 2 hectares while about 40 per cent of the total land holdings are below 3 hectares in size.

Land Utilisation⁴

As already stated, the district is a sandy tract, typical of a single cropped area in the conditions of the absence of any assured means of irrigation. In 1975-76, 75.9 per cent of the district area (net) was cultivated, out of which 21.7 per cent with sandy loam soils, found on both sides of the Aravalli range in Khetri and Udaipurwati tahsils, was cultivated twice. The cultivated area has registered only a marginal increase during the last decade and a half; it was 74.5 per cent of the total district area in 1960-61, 74.9 per cent in 1965-66 and 76.6 per cent in 1970-71. Fallow land including current fallow land was put at 4.2 per cent of the total in 1975-76. Other uncultivated land under miscellaneous tree crops and

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1. Areas getting an annual rainfall less than 50 cms. are categorised as such, vide, *Techno Economic Survey of Rajasthan*, National Council of Applied Economic Research, p. 18.
 2. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun*, Section II, p. VII.
 3. *Report on Agricultural Census 1970-71 in Rajasthan*, p. 194.
 4. Source : Collectorate, Jhunjhunun.

groves accounted for 7.5 per cent of the total area in 1975-76, as against 7.6 per cent and 7.8 per cent in 1960-61 and 1970-71 respectively, again signifying an almost status quo during the period of last 15 years. Culturable waste land was very meagre, 0.9 per cent in 1975-76, having declined to more than half as compared to 1960-61, when it was 1.9 per cent. Forests, in the inhospitable conditions in the district were spread over only 5.9 per cent (35 thousand hectares) of the total area in 1975-76, having gone down from 7.1 per cent (42 thousand hectares) in 1960-61. Land not available for cultivation including land put to non-agricultural uses like buildings, roads etc., and barren and uncultivable land was 5.6 per cent of the area in 1975-76.

Table at Appendix I shows position of land utilisation in the district for each year from 1960-61 to 1975-76.

Co-operative Farming¹

The first farming co-operative society in the district was registered in October, 1959. This society, viz., Kelpura Kalan Sanyukta Krishi Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Kelpura Kalan, had a membership of 11 and a share capital of Rs. 550. Due to non-receipt of any grant or loans, the members of the society never undertook to farming on co-operative basis and ultimately the society went into liquidation in 1961 and its registration was cancelled in June 1973. However, two farming co-operative societies registered next year in May, 1960 and November, 1960 did go into action and were allotted 154 *Bighas* and 206 *Bighas* respectively by the State government. Although farming on co-operative basis has had no smooth sailing in the district, as elsewhere, the official incentives and the enlightened interests of the members have kept a number of societies going. The following table records the progress of co-operative farming in the district during the last few years :

Particulars	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Societies	Number	9	9	6	6	6	15*
Membership	„	120	120	87	87	87	314
Cultivable land	<i>Bighas</i>	812	812	500	500	500	1,170
Share capital	Rupees in thousands	6.10	6.10	4.55	4.55	4.55	8.1

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.

* Including four societies which were under liquidation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Loans	Rs. in thousands	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	36.59
Working capital	,,	13.85	13.85	11.30	11.30	11.30	44.73

Forestry

As already stated, only 5.9 per cent of the area of the district in 1975-76 was classified as forests. The forests in the district are mostly degraded and hill slopes included in the forest area are blank and contain very sparse growth of bushes and stunted trees of *Dhokra*. *Khejri* found in the plains provides fodder to the animals and its leaves, when fully dry, are used as manure. Its wood serves as fuel for domestic purposes and occasionally helps in checking soil erosion. Other species like *Babul*, *Shisham*, *Pipal* and *Ber* are found scattered in the agricultural fields and are used for fuel, firewood and leaf fodder.

Quantitatively forest produce of the district is negligible and does not warrant any commercial utilisation. The following table records the forest produce¹ in the district during the year 1974-75 :

S.No.	Produce	Unit of quantity	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
1.	Bamboos	Number in Hundreds	1,500	1,500
2.	Grass and Grazing	Quintals	5,600	2,600
3.	Long <i>Khejri</i>	Kg.	17	340
4.	Wax	,,	20	80
5.	<i>Pala Bor</i>	Quintals	16	320
6.	<i>Pani ka Pula</i>	Number	8,700	4,350

No afforestation schemes have been taken up in the district as it has not been found feasible to do so in the conditions of the prevailing scarcity of water.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation by Sources

In 1975-76, total (net) area of 20,170 hectares was irrigated² mainly from wells and to a little extent from tanks. The proportion of net irrigated area to the total cultivated area has remained low, 4.49 per cent in 1975-76. Table at Appendix II shows area irrigated by various sources for each year from 1960-61 to 1975-76. It is evident from these figures that there is no river or canal irrigation in the district. Two seasonal rivers in

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jhunjhunun*, 1976, p. 75.

2. Source : Office of the Collector (Land Records), Jhunjhunun.

the district viz., the Kantli and the Dohan, which remain dry except during the rainy season contribute towards irrigating the crops by providing sub-soil water to the wells situated on their banks, through percolation.

Wells, the chief source of irrigation in the district, provide water to almost the whole of the irrigated area (99.9 per cent in 1975-76). Wells are more prominent in Udaipurwati and Khetri tahsils¹. Water is drawn out of wells by means of big leather buckets called *Charas* which is tied to a thick rope yoked to a pair of bullocks. In some villages of Udaipurwati where water level is more near, the surface irrigation is done by water lifting appliances known as *Dhankli*. Recently but rather sparsely, wells have also been worked by engines. 4,701 wells in the district had been energised² by the end of 1975-76. The government provides financial assistance for the construction of new wells and installation of pumping sets.

The following table shows the total number of wells in use, out of use and wells energised during various years³ :

(Number)

Year	In use	Out of use	Total	Energised wells
1971-72	7,137	4,356	11,493	2,869
1972-73	8,213	4,027	12,240	3,760
1973-74	9,087	4,891	13,978	3,897
1974-75	9,848	5,065	14,913	4,485
1975-76	9,666	5,590	15,256	4,701

A mere 27 hectares of land in 1975-76⁴ was irrigated by tank water. There are several tanks in the district but they are used mostly for bathing purposes.

There are four tanks of the Irrigation Department in the district viz., Ajitsagar bund, Kot Sikarai tank, Kalabuja tank and Ponk tank. Some of the details about these tanks are as follows⁵ :

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.
2. *Power Statistics*, volumes for 1971-72 to 1975-76, published by Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jaipur.
3. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jhunjhun*, 1976, p: 84.
4. Source : Office of the Collector (Land Records), Jhunjhun.
5. Source : Office of the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Sub-Division, Neem-ka-Thana.

S. No.	Name of the tank	Capacity (Mcf.)	Command area (acres)	Average area receiving irrigation (acres)
1.	Ajitsagar Bund	163.6	1,326	700
2.	Kot Sikarai	27.0	60	60
3.	Kalabuja	99.00	200	150
4.	Ponk*	47.03	2,145	—

Crop-wise Irrigation

Appendix III shows the irrigated area under major groups of crops viz., foodcrops other than sugarcane, sugarcane, cotton and other crops during various years from 1960-61 to 1975-76. Most of the irrigated area is reported¹ under foodgrains, important of which are *Bajra*, wheat, barley and gram among foodgrains, chillies and *Sonf* among condiments and spices and fruits and vegetables. Irrigated non-foodcrops, sown on 809 hectares in 1975-76, were rape and mustard family of oilseeds, tobacco and fodder crops.

Under-Ground Water Resources²

On the basis of preliminary hydrogeological survey carried out by the Rajasthan Ground Water Department during the period 1962 to 1972, three ground water potential zones A, B and C were delineated in the district. The findings have already been discussed in an earlier chapter of the volume.

Soil Erosion and Conservation

Soil erosion is a serious problem for agriculture specially in a sandy area like Jhunjhun district. Soil erosion takes place³ here due to strong winds, particularly in Alsisar, Jhunjhun and Surajgarh Panchayat Samiti areas. They blow away the fertile layers of the soil. This, combined with continuous over grazing by the roaming livestock and indiscriminate felling of trees, have been the main factors responsible for soil erosion in the district. Water erosion is a problem typical of the hilly areas in Panchayat Samitis of Khetri and Udaipurwati, where fast flowing *Nalals* during the rainy season wash away fertile part of the soil.

Measures for conservation of soil undertaken through the agency of the State Agriculture Department include *Med bandi*, *Chedi bandi* and

* Water not stored due to continuing seepage.

1. Source : Office of the Collector (Land Records), Jhunjhun.

2. Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Ground Water Department, Jodhpur.

3. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

land levelling. *Med bandi* involves building of check dams to forbid draining of fertile layers of soil and making optimum utilisation of rain water. *Chedi bandi* or making hedges of sticks and bushes helps check erosion of soil by winds by helping reduce their velocity. The following areas have been covered under these measures and land levelling during the last few years¹ :

(Hectares)

S. No.	Scheme	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1.	<i>Med Bandi</i>	14,600	6,248	6,578	5,539	4,852	7,030
2.	<i>Chedi Bandi</i>	49,910	32,453	31,765	43,950	35,034	55,794
3.	Land levelling	779	648	615	459	556	1,260

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

The soil² in Jhunjhunun and Chirawa tahsils of the district is sandy and has low fertility. The soil found in Khetri and Udaipurwati tahsils is sandy and sandy loam and is comparatively more fertile. The sandy loam soil, locally known as *Dumat*, owes its origin to the Indo-Gangetic alluvium. It is suited to irrigation and heavy cropping. All types of crops are grown in such soil, found in Buhana and Udaipurwati areas. The sandy and sandy loam soils are best suited to the production of *Bajra*, pulses and *Guar* and also for grain and *Sarson* in years of good rainfall. *Rabi* crops like wheat and barley are also grown in such soils where irrigation facilities are available.

Principal Crops

Out of the total (gross) area of 5,73,481 hectares under crops during 1975-76³, 35.86 per cent was utilised for growing cereals and milletes, 42.75 per cent for pulses, 0.43 per cent for other foodcrops including condiments and spices and fruits and vegetables, 0.70 per cent for oilseeds and the remaining 20.26 per cent was under other crops including fodder crops etc.

The important crops of the district⁴ are *Bajra*, *Kharif* pulses, gram, barley, wheat and rape and mustard oilseeds. The principal cereal crop is *Bajra* while among pulses *Moong* is the most important crop. The

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

2. Source: as above.

3. Source : Office of the Collector (Land Records), Jhunjhunun.

4. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

production of commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds in the district is of little significance.

There are two main crop seasons in the district, *Kharif* and *Rabi*. The *Kharif* crops constitute the bulk of the field production of the district, since an almost complete dependence of agriculture on monsoon has resulted in the bulk of the area being single cropped. The *Kharif* crops or the rainfed crops are sown in June-July and harvested in September-October; these include *Bajra*, *Jowar*, pulses like *Moong*, *Chaula* and *Moth* and rape and mustard oilseeds. The *Rabi* crops, important of which are wheat, barley and gram are sown in October-November and harvested in March-April.

Important crops, both *Kharif* and *Rabi*, sown in the district are described in the following paragraphs:

BAJRA (*Pennisetum typhoideum* L.)—As already stated, *Bajra* is the most important crop of the district, occupying maximum area under any single crop as well as yielding maximum production. It is a crop of low rainfall areas and grows best in bright sunshine after light showers during the growth period. It is grown either alone or mixed with *Moong*, *Moth* or *Guar*. The crop is sown¹ between 25th of June and 30th of July; the fields are prepared by repeated ploughing after the first fall of rains, preceded by tillage and soil preparation around March-end-April. Inter-culturing period ranges from 20th August to 15th September. The crop is harvested in September-end-October and threshing is done after *Rabi* sowing.

Bajra is the staple food of the masses in the district and is put to multiple uses; its flour is used for making *Chapatis*. It is also taken fried. The stalks are used for fodder and also for thatching.

The crop was sown on 1,72,343 hectares in 1975-76 and the output was 58,597 tonnes. The four tahsils of the district shared the *Bajra* growing area almost equally. The average production of *Bajra* in the district was put at 340 kg. per hectare in 1975-76.

WHEAT (*Triticum sativum* L.)—A staple food of the middle upper classes, wheat is grown as a *Rabi* crop only on a small scale in the district because of the inadequate irrigation facilities. The total area under wheat in 1975-76 in the district was 9,657 hectares which produced 13,620 tonnes of the cereal. The crop was more prominently sown in Udaipurwati and Chirawa tahsils, such area in Jhunjhunun tahsil being very meagre. The average out-turn of wheat in the district was estimated to be 1,410 kg. per hectare in 1975-76.

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

Tillage and soil preparation for wheat¹ sowing is done between 10th of September and 15th of November. The sowing period is between 1st of November and 15th of December. Five to seven waterings are provided in the areas served by wells between the time of sowing and the month of March. The interculturing is done throughout the last three weeks of the month of January. The harvesting period lasts from 10th of April to mid-May. The threshing is done by trodding under the feet of the cattle on the threshing floor. Simple mechanical threshers and winnowers have also been coming into use recently to some extent.

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)—It is the most important foodgrain crop of the *Rabi* season from the point of view of both area and production. 25,354 hectares of land under barley cultivation in 1975-76 produced 28,701 tonnes of grain. Udaipurwati was the most prominent barley producing tahsil in the district with more than half of the total area under the crop. Khetri tahsil came next with another one-fourth of the area, followed by Chirawa and Jhunjhunun in that order.

Barley is generally sown on higher irrigation soils. The timings² of tillage, soil preparation, sowing operations and their periods are same as those for wheat. But in the case of barley, the frequency and number of waterings are less, about four, first at the time of sowing and the remaining three between January and March. The harvesting of barley is done earlier than wheat, between 25th of March and 10th of April.

The average production of barley per hectare was put at 1,109 kg. in 1975-76.

PULSES—Total area³ under all pulses in 1975-76 was 2,47,324 hectares out of which *Kharif* pulses like *Moong*, *Moth* and *Chaula* occupied 1,36,584 hectares and *Rabi* pulse of gram was sown on the rest of the 1,10,740 hectares. While *Kharif* pulses are grown in all the tahsils, gram producing area is more prominently found in Khetri and Chirawa tahsils.

Moong (*Phaseolus aureus* Roxb.), *Moth* (*Phaseolus aconitifolius* Jacq.) and *Chaula* are generally sown with *Bajra*. The soil preparation⁴ starts with the first fall of regular monsoon in the last week of June or first week of July. Two or three ploughings are done before sowing of the seed in July-August. No irrigation is found necessary. Interculturing operations are undertaken in August-September. The harvesting is done

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : Office of the Collector (Land Records), Jhunjhunun.

4. Source : as above.

in October in case of *Moong* and *Chaula* while in case of *Moth* it starts a little earlier, in the last week of September.

Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) is the only *Rabi* pulse crop sown in the district. Summer ploughing¹ for the crop is done between mid-April and mid-May and soil preparation between end-September and mid-October. Sowing is done sometimes during the first three weeks of October. Harvesting period starts from 20th of March and lasts till the second week of April. Gram is generally sown alone under dry cultivation.

The average yield of gram in the district was estimated to be 466 kg. per hectare in 1975-76.

OILSEEDS—Rape and mustard and *Taramira* are the important oilseed crops of the district. Oilseeds were sown on a total of 4,051 hectares in 1975-76². Udaipurwati tahsil accounted for above 40 per cent and Khetri tahsil for another 27 per cent of the oilseed producing area in that year.

Rape and mustard oilseeds are grown in the *Rabi* season. The tillage and soil preparation³ is done between the last week of September and the second week of October. The sowing is done immediately after, from mid-October to mid-November. Interculture period ranges from 15th December to 31st January and the harvesting from end-February to March.

Tables at Appendix IV and V at the end of the chapter show area and production of crops in the district since 1960-61.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Fruits and vegetables are not produced in the district in quantities to permit their use on commercial scale. These are grown on a small scale, mainly to serve the demand of the neighbouring towns. Fruits grown are only melon, water melon, papaya and cucumber. Recently, the State Agriculture Department has been providing incentives for growing fruits, particularly grapes, by distributing fruit plants and grape wines to the cultivators at prescribed rates. The vegetables grown include brinjals, lady finger, raddish, tomato, chillies, lemon, sweet potato, onion and carrot. Area under fruits and vegetables in the district during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 1,405 hectares, 1,717 hectares and 1,587 hectares respectively. There are small orchards⁴ at Ajit Sagar, Khetri, Mandrela and Udaipurwati, growing common fruits.

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

2. Source : Office of the Collector (Land Records), Jhunjhun.

3. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

4. Source : As above.

The following are the details of work done by the District Agriculture Office for development of fruits and vegetable production in the district¹ :

Year	Fruit plants distributed (No.)	Plantation of new orchards (hectares)	Rejuvenation of old orchards (hectares)	Grape cultivation (hectares)
1970-71	3,471	0.4	2.8	0.2
1971-72	4,681	1.5	3.3	Nil
1972-73	8,676	1.0	2.0	0.5
1973-74	4,158	Nil	1.0	0.6
1974-75	2,788	1.8	0.5	0.5
1975-76	4,430	10.8	Nil	0.02

Mixed Cropping²

Mixed cropping is common in the region. It is necessitated by shortage of available land and partly serves as an insurance against the rather frequent failure of crops. *Bajra* is sown with *Moth*, *Moong* or *Guar* as a subsidiary crop. Generally one of the mixed crop is leguminous and helps the soil to regain its lost fertility. Crops are mixed by rotation. In one year, *Bajra* may be the main crop and *Moong*, *Moth* or *Guar* subsidiary. Next year the process may be reversed. Among the *Rabi* crops, grain is generally sown alone under dry cultivation. *Taramira* and *Sarson* are also cultivated as single crops in dry cultivation conditions. In case of irrigated cultivation, barley is sown with gram and wheat with *Taramira* and *Sarson*.

Seeds

Improved and approved varieties of seeds were introduced to the cultivators of the district by the State Agriculture Department through its extension staff more than a decade and a half ago. Hybrid *Bajra*, HV-1, HV-5 were introduced during the years 1966 to 1970. Maxican wheat, Kalyan Sona and HD-1593 varieties were introduced in 1970. Quantities of seeds of *Bajra* and wheat distributed during the years 1970-71 to 1975-76 in the district were as follows³:

(Quintals)		
Year	<i>Bajra</i>	Wheat
1	2	3
1970-71	136.15	84.00
1971-72	60.61	115.50

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

1	2	3
1972-73	134.00	375.98
1973-74	193.93	273.00
1974-75	225.00	303.79
1975-76	362.12	404.96

High yielding varieties programme has been introduced in the district. But no separate figures of targets and achievements under the programme are available as it is being implemented jointly in the districts of Sikar and Jhunjhunun by the staff of the District Agriculture Office for both the districts.

Manures and Fertilisers

The desert soils of the district lack not only in moisture but also in organic matter such as nitrogen and phosphorus. The farmers of the district are not always able to manure their fields because the scarcity of fuel compels them to use cattle dung as fuel and not as manure. However, farmyard manure is the most common resort of the farmers. Chemical manures and fertilisers have also been introduced by the State Agriculture Department, which distributed it free of charge in the initial stages. The demand of various kinds of fertilisers has been gaining ground among the cultivators and their consumption going up from year to year.

Green manuring is another useful process for fertilising land at low cost. It is popular among the farmers due to the fact that it is cheaper and more efficient way of retaining nitrogen in the soil. However, due to the scarcity and lack of irrigation facilities, the cultivators of the area have not been able to make much use of green manure.

Common compost is prepared by digging pits in the villages. It is the common source of manuring land for the villagers.

The following table records the extent of work done by the District Agriculture Office under the manures and fertilisers scheme¹ :

Year	Fertiliser quantities distributed (tonnes)			Compost pits dug (No.)	Soil samples analysed (No.)
	Nitrogenous	Phosphorus	Potash		
1970-71	290	20	8	4,217	891
1971-72	279	38	10	2,667	975
1972-73	364	28	9	2,430	874
1973-74	429	40	5	2,613	723
1974-75	225	7	—	2,692	1,697
1975-76	459	10	2	2,147	745

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

Agricultural Implements

Agricultural implements¹ used by the cultivators of the district to a large extent continue to be of traditional primitive type and their resistive outlook and attitude has retarded their replacement by improved varieties to any marked extent. However, the extension staff of the District Agriculture Office has been distributing new and improved implements and demonstrating the gainful effects of their use to the cultivators. Appendix VI records the agricultural implements and machinery in use in the district at the time of the censuses of 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1972. Number of improved implements distributed by the State Agriculture Department during the year 1970-71 to 1975-76 were as follows :

(Number)

Year	Ploughs	Seed drills	Chaff cutters	Others
1970-71	920	4	921	1,456
1971-72	697	4	653	222
1972-73	728	210	362	132
1973-74	912	2	445	44
1974-75	768	2	483	938
1975-76	684	-	363	399

Crop Rotation²

The following crop-rotations are generally resorted to by the cultivators of the district :

UNIRRIGATED

<i>Bajra</i>	—	Fallow
<i>Bajra</i>	—	Gram
<i>Bajra</i>	—	Sarson
Fallow	—	Gram
Fallow	—	Sarson
Fallow	—	Barley
Pulses	—	Fallow
<i>Guar</i>	—	Fallow

IRRIGATED

<i>Bajra</i>	—	Wheat
<i>Bajra</i>	—	Barley
<i>Bajra</i>	—	Gram
<i>Bajra</i>	—	Sarson
<i>Guar</i>	—	Wheat
<i>Guar</i>	—	Barley
<i>Guar</i>	—	Sarson

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

2. Source : as above

Pulses (<i>Moth, Moong, Chaula</i>)	—	Wheat
Pulses	—	Barley
Chillies	—	Wheat
Chillies	—	Barley
<i>Bajra</i>	—	<i>Methi</i>
Fallow	—	Wheat
Fallow	—	Barley
<i>Bajra</i>	—	<i>Zeera</i>
<i>Bajra</i>	—	<i>Dhania</i>
<i>Bajra</i>	—	Onion

Crop Diseases and Pests

Considerable damage to the crops is caused every year by the crop diseases and pests.

Main diseases¹ infesting important crops in the district are rust, loose smut, ear cockle and nimetod in wheat, loose smut, covered smut and leaf smut in barley, wilt in gram, tikka disease and blight in oilseeds and argot and green ear disease in *Bajra*. Rust in case of wheat proves most disastrous and unless checks are applied in the form of zineb spray at 1 kg. per acre, 50 to 70 per cent loss of crop is feared. Sowing of disease resistant and improved varieties of seed proves effective in checking smut and other diseases in wheat as well as other crops. Another control measure in case of smut and ear cockle, which causes 5 to 10 per cent loss to crops infested by it, is seed treatment with fungicides, Agrosan, Sulphur dust etc., before sowing. Virus diseases of various kinds, causing damage to vegetables and *Jowar* are controlled in early stages by spraying D.D.T. and Hordeaux mixture.

Pests² of different crops in the district include termites attacking wheat, barley, mustard, gram and sugarcane crops, aphids in wheat, barley, mustard and pulses and jassids in mustard. Termites cause 10 to 20 per cent loss of crop. While the loss due to aphide is 5 to 10 per cent in case of wheat and barley, it is more severe, from 20 to 30 per cent, when this pest attacks mustard oilseed. Shoot fly is another harmful pest for *Rabi* grain crops of wheat and barley, while mustard stem fly and white fly are the pests of mustard and sugarcane crops. Painted bug also infests mustard crop. Other pests of main crops in the district are borers in gram, sugarcane and pulses, hairy caterpillar and white grush in *Bajra* and

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

2. Source : as above.

Katara in pulses. These pests cause damage to the crops both at the production as well as storage stages. Dusting of BHC 10 to 25 kg. per hectare or treatment of soil with Aldrin or its spray help control jassids, aphids and stem fly. Parathion 2 per cent dusting helps control borers, bugs and white fly. Termites are rooted out by Andrin 2 per cent either as granules or through spraying.

Crops in the district are protected against these diseases and pests through plant protection measures undertaken by the District Agriculture Office, through its own staff and through the agriculture extension staff attached to the Panchayat Samitis. The plant protection work in the district is supervised by an Assistant Agriculture Officer (Plant Protection). The cultivators of the district are helped with plant protection equipment made available without any charge. The medicines are sold to them against payment. In case of large scale infestations, the department extends grants upto 25 per cent of the cost of these medicines.

The following are the details of plant protection work¹ done in terms of area covered under various measures in the district during the years 1970-71 to 1975-76 :

		(Hectares)					
S.No.	Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1.	Seed treatment	7,241	8,265	12,947	6,215	4,713	23,738
2.	Soil treatment	698	3,590	3,751	1,391	2,570	10,055
3.	Polyphagous treatment	366	968	1,126	972	1,257	5,588
4.	Intensive treatment	1,268	2,765	2,581	1,235	1,953	6,807
5.	Weed control	32	196	108	259	374	—
6.	Rat control	7,865	2,761	15,374	10,513	13,812	31,862

State Assistance to Agriculture

The State Agriculture Department through its staff posted in the district and working under the District Agriculture Officer for Sikar and Jhunjhun districts, is primarily concerned with the development and improvement of agriculture in the district. It takes up various schemes aimed at introduction of improved seeds, implements and fertilisers as well as new agricultural practices and plant protection measures with a view to increasing the production thereby helping the cultivators get maximum returns from their fields. The details about the work done in these spheres have already been given in relevant sections above.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANISATION—The district falls under the concurrent jurisdiction of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar. Departmental

1. Source : Office of the District Agriculture Officer, Sikar.

staff posted in the district includes one Agriculture Assistant (General), five Agriculture Assistants (Plant Protection), one Plant Protection *Mukka-dam*, one *Hali* and one class IV employee.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE—A major source of financial assistance to cultivators is *Taccavi* loans. The following amounts were sanctioned as short-term agricultural loans through various Panchayat Samitis¹ :

(Rs. in thousands)	
Year	Loans sanctioned
1970-71	41.81
1971-72	96.84
1972-73	Nil
1973-74	314.09
1974-75	50.00
1975-76	125.40

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder

Grasses, cultivated fodder crops, dry fodder i.e. the by-product of agricultural crops, and to some extent concentrated foods like cotton seed, *Til* cakes and *Guar* are the common sources of animal food in the district. Grasses,² commonly found in the hilly areas of the district include *Bharoot*, *Jherina*, *Lapla*, *Makra*, *Gathil*, *Dubri*, *Katar*, *Baru* and *Kuri*. Fodder tree leaves of *Khejri*, *Babool* and *Pala Beri* are also eaten by the livestock grazing in the forest areas. Fodder crops³ of the district are *Bajra*, *Karbi*, *Moth Chara*, *Moong Chara* and *Guar Falgati* which are commonly grown in the *Kharif* season and are fed to livestock in dry state. *Karbi Jowar* is grown in irrigated conditions (by wells) mostly in *Udai-purwati* and *Khetri* tahsils to some extent. By-products of wheat, barley, *Jowar*, maize, *Moong*, *Moth* and sugarcane tops also serve as a source of animal feed. Area⁴ under fodder crops in the district during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 59,212 hectares, 90,373 hectares and 1,16,956 hectares respectively.

According to the estimates of the State Animal Husbandry Department⁵, the production of dry fodder and concentrates like *Guar* in the

1. Source : Office of the Senior Accounts Officer, Panchayat and Development Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jhunjhun.
3. Source : as above.
4. Source : Office of the Collector (Land Records), Jhunjhun.
5. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jhunjhun.

district is sufficient for the livestock population of the district. During 1970-71, area¹ of fodder per head of bovines and livestock in Jhunjhun district was put at 0.15 hectare and 0.05 hectare and grazing area at 0.16 hectare and 0.05 hectare respectively.

Livestock

Jhunjhun district is quite rich in livestock, both numerically and qualitatively since rearing of livestock forms an important spare time occupation of the cultivators of the district.

Livestock population in the district at the time of Livestock Census in 1972 was put at 9.79 lakhs. Out of this, cattle numbered 1.82 lakhs or 18.56 per cent of the total livestock. Buffaloes accounted for another 1.42 lakhs or 14.54 per cent of the total. Sheep population was 2.12 lakhs or 21.62 per cent and goats 3.91 lakhs i.e., another 39.96 per cent of the livestock population. Out of the rest of the animal population, camels were 46,183 or 4.72 per cent. Donkeys, pigs, horses and ponies and mules were numerically not important in the district.

Cattle² found in the district mostly belong to the Haryana breed which is considered as one of the best dual-purpose breed, good both for milk and draught. A Haryana cow gives on an average 3.95 kg. of milk per day. The bullocks of this breed are found useful for heavy draught work like pulling heavy loads, drawing water from deep wells and ploughing heavy, loamy or clayey soils. The average body is large, fatty and heavy and a fully grown animal weighs between 700 and 900 lbs. The prevailing colour are white, grey and silver grey.

Buffaloes³ of the Murrah breed are most numerous in the district. It is among the best breeds in the country with regard to milk yield which is about 10 kg. per day, as well as for the fat contents. Murrah is a massive animal, black in colour. The average body weight is about 1,000 lbs.

Bikaneri type of camels⁴ are common in the district. They are found particularly useful for carrying heavy loads. The average weight of a fully grown camel of this breed is 1500 lbs. The height is 8½ ft. It can cover about 40 km. (25 miles) in a day. Camel wool is used in the manufacture of strings. The skin of a dead animal is used for making jars and big bottles.

1. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 53.

2. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jhunjhun.

3. Source : as above.

4. Source : as above.

Sheep and Wool

Among the small animals, sheep are reared for wool. Sheep farming is an important occupation of the cultivators in the single crop areas of the district, since they are engaged in agricultural occupations for only four months in a year. Sheep and wool, thus, contributes substantially to the district economy.

The sheep found in the district predominantly belongs to the Nali breed.¹ Originally the district was the home tract of Chokhla sheep but this breed has almost been completely replaced by the Nali breed with the exception of a few flocks in Nawalgarh area of the district. Nali sheep is a brown faced animal with medium to long leafy ears. It has a big sized body with good depth, short legs and yellow hooves. The tail is long and tapers to the point below the joint. The body weight varies from 60 to 70 lbs. in case of ewes and from 65 to 80 lbs. in case of rams.

The average produce of wool from Nali breed is 1.5 kg. per sheep per year, received in two clips in August–September and February–March. The lambs are shorn mostly in April. The quality of wool received is medium to strong types and is light and heavy yellow in colour. It is considered to be of good quality.

Wool production in the district during the last few years has been estimated as follows² :

Year	Wool Production (lakh kg.)
1971–72	3.17
1972–73	3.16
1973–74	3.20
1974–75	3.15
1975–76	2.91

The wool³ is collected by persons belonging to the Khatik community who go to the villages and purchase wool in small lots. The wool collected is brought by them to the tahsil headquarters and towns without cleaning or carding. It is then sent out of the district in bulk. There are three small wool markets in the district at Babai (tahsil Khetri), Chirawa and Jhunjhunun. Small quantities are cleaned, carded and spun by village weavers locally by indigenous methods for manufacture of rough blankets. The State Sheep and Wool Federation also purchases wool from local sheep breeders.

1. Source : Office of the Director, Sheep and Wool, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

SHEEP AND WOOL EXTENSION CENTRES—The first extension¹ centre in the area now forming the district was established at Jhunjhunun by the State Government of Jaipur State in the year 1947-48. After formation of Rajasthan, extension centres were started at all the tahsil headquarters. After the establishment of Panchayat Samitis, Sheep and Wool Extension Centres were placed under the supervisory control of a District Superintendent at Jhunjhunun. In 1963, a separate Directorate of Sheep and Wool came into existence and it took over under its departmental control all schemes relating to the development of sheep and wool. Thereafter, in 1964, a net-work of sheep and wool extension services were provided under an integrated programme and extension centres were opened at Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Singhana, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Udaipurwati and Alsisar (later shifted to Bissau). Besides these extension centres, an Artificial Insemination Centre was established in 1974 in the district at Chirawa under the cross breeding programme to introduce the exotic blood in local breed and thereby help improve the quality and quantity of wool produced.

The activities of the sheep and wool extension agencies working in the district during 1975-76 were as follows¹ :

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Achievement
1.	Sheep breeders' meetings organised	No.	1,180
2.	Castrations done	„	4,343
3.	Dosing of sheep for prevention of internal parasites	„	1,46,698
4.	Vaccinations to control infectious diseases	„	50,399
5.	Dipping and dusting for prevention of external parasites	„	34,740
6.	Treatment of sheep	„	19,872
7.	Artificial insemination	„	470
8.	Lambs born (Marino and Nali)	„	161
9.	Wool purchased	kg.	21,609

The sheep² are also a source of mutton production. On an average, nearly 2.9 per cent of the total sheep population is slaughtered

1. Source : Office of Director, Sheep and Wool, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.

annually. The live sheep are sent to Delhi and other places in northern India for slaughtering.

The staff of the Sheep and Wool Department working in Jhunjhunun district is administratively placed under the control of District Sheep and Wool Officer, Sikar. Each extension centre is placed under a Sheep and Wool Extension Officer/Supervisor. Other normal staff attached to each centre includes two stock assistants, two shepherds and a junior accountant. The number of Stock Assistants in artificial insemination intensive centre is five instead of two. The artificial insemination centre at Chirawa works under an Artificial Insemination Extension Officer, the other staff being one stockman, one laboratory assistant, one laboratory attendant, one driver and a peon.

Fisheries

Fishery does not play any important role in the economic life of the district as it has limited water resources and, therefore, no possibilities of developing pisciculture on any scale. No major carp¹ or eatable varieties of fish are found in the waters of the district. Only minor carp like *Borbusticto*, *Barbus sarana* and *Labeo teate* are found in the tanks viz., Ajitsagar bund, Kalabuja and Kot Sikarai. However, even these waters do not permit development of pisciculture on any scale.

Stock Improvement

The veterinary institutions working in the district are primarily engaged in the preservation and improvement of animal stock. Animal husbandry being an important subsidiary source of income for the majority of the agriculture population, these activities assume special significance in the context of Jhunjhunun district. The veterinary staff posted in the district, while providing the facilities of prevention and control of animal diseases, is simultaneously concerned with the improvement of the breeds of the livestock and bovine population.

KEY VILLAGE SCHEME—Two key village schemes are being implemented in the district with key village centres at Chirawa and Nawalgarh. Six sub-centres of the Chirawa centre at Pilani, Narhar, Sultana, Chirawa, Jhunjhunun and Suratgarh and five sub-centres of Nawalgarh centre at Khiror, Bam, Dundlod, Mukandgarh and Mandawa function to cover the whole area of the district. The details of work done by these centres and sub-centres during the period from 1970-71 to 1975-76 are given in the following table²:

1. Source : Office of the Fisheries Development Officer, Jaipur.
2. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jhunjhunun.

Year	(Number)								
	Artificial insemination	Natural service	Castration	Vaccination	Treatment	Sterility treatment	Pregnancy diagnosis	Births	Follow up
1970-71	1,636	1,002	569	2,060	7,008	273	290	—	—
1971-72	4,717	2,786	1,597	1,886	9,279	734	974	—	—
1972-73	1,819	—	308	1,641	—	249	—	—	—
1973-74	1,552	413	314	2,715	6,071	369	1,064	398	474
1974-75	2,161	—	415	3,445	5,450	536	—	389	1,643
1975-76	2,086	—	506	1,807	5,825	834	1,110	244	—

Improved breeds of stud bulls and rams are supplied by the Panchayat Samitis to cattle breeders for improvement of breeds.

Dairy Development

Although dairy industry provides a good source of livelihood to the population of the district, there is neither a State dairy farm nor any registered private dairy farm in the district. However, there are a number of old *Gaushalas* in the district, which work for the development of the dairy industry, while rendering their basic philanthropic services of tending the old and handicapped cows. The following *Gaushalas* are reported to be working in Jhunjhun district¹ :

1. Krishna Gaushala, Chirawa
2. Gorkhani Sabha Gaushala, Pilani
3. Pinjrapol Gaushala, Bissau
4. Krishna Gaushala, Teeba Bassai
5. Pinjrapol Gaushala, Nawalgarh
6. Pinjrapol Gaushala, Mukandgarh
7. Gauri Shanker Gaushala, Bagad
8. Raghunath Gaushala, Khetri
9. Krishna Gaushala, Choori Ajitgarh
10. Pinjrapol Gaushala, Mandawa
11. Birla Gaushala, Pilani
12. Shri Krishna Gaushala, Surajgarh
13. Pinjrapol Society Gaushala, Alsisar
14. Shri Gaushala, Alsisar
15. Shri Krishna Gaushala, Udaipurwati
16. Gopal Gaushala, Jhunjhun.

1. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1972*, p. xvii (Appendix VII).

Veterinary Institutions

In 1975-76, nine veterinary hospitals in the district were functioning at Jhunjhunun, Khetri, Chirawa, Nawalgarh, Udaipurwati, Mukandgarh, Bissau, Surajgarh and Mandawa and four veterinary dispensaries one each at Gorir (tahsil Khetri), Bharu (Alsisar) and Baragaon. Two mobile veterinary units were also functioning in the district with headquarters at Jhunjhunun and Godha Ganji. Besides, there were two artificial insemination centres and two key village centres. The following table depicts the number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the district during the last few years¹ :

Year	(Number)		
	Veterinary hospitals	Veterinary dispensaries	Mobile veterinary dispensaries
1970-71	8	2	1
1971-72	9	2	1
1972-73	9	1	2
1973-74	9	2	2
1974-75	9	2	2
1975-76	10	4	2

These institutions provide preventive and curative treatment to the animals of the district against various diseases in the form of vaccination, castration and medicines etc. The details of work done by these institutions both at the headquarters and on tour are given in Appendix VIII.

Besides, there are veterinary dispensaries attached to the eight Panchayat Samitis of the district. The veterinary staff of these dispensaries undertakes tours and renders the services of treatment, vaccination and castration. Improved breeds of bulls, buffalo-bulls, poultry etc., are also distributed for improvement of their breeds. Fodder development work is also undertaken. The table at Appendix IX shows the details of work done by the Panchayat Samitis in the field.

Animal Diseases²

Major diseases inflicting animals in the district include haemorrhagic septicaemia and black quarter and some less fatal diseases like foot and mouth. These diseases sometimes appear in the form of epidemics.

1. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jhunjhunun*, 1976, p. 66.

2. *Cattle Diseases and Treatment*, published by Animal Husbandry Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Haemorrhagic septicaemia, locally called *Galghotu*, is an acute disease of cattle and buffaloes. It is characterised by a sudden onset and a rapid and fatal course. The disease is caused by short ovoid bacillus known as *Pasteurella bovisseptica*. The infection is spread through mucous membrane of mouth and nose, ingestion of contaminated food and water and inhalation of infected discharge etc. The incubation period is from a few hours to two days. The victim runs a very high temperature with depression, loss of appetite and cessation of rumination. There is hot and painful swelling in the region of the throat which may extend to cheeks, parotid region and backwards to the dewlap, breast and even shoulders. There is dripping of saliva and mucous discharges from the nose. The animal resents to be moved and with the intensification of the symptoms, utters groans, grinds teeth or bellows loudly. The mortality is high, 50 to 100 per cent, particularly among young buffaloes. The disease is checked by immunisation with H. S. Vaccine before the onset of monsoons, repeated twice a year. The place where an already infected victim was housed has to be thoroughly disinfected. In case of infection, a course of H. S. Serum or antibiotics is administered in early stages.

Black quarter is an infectious bacterial disease, characterised by fever, swelling and lameness. It is spread by ingestion of contaminated food; the incubation period ranges from 2 to 5 days. The common symptoms are high fever, hot tense painful swelling usually in one of the quarters. The swelling becomes cold and painless just before death. The disease spreads usually in acute form leading to death within 48 hours of its onset. The susceptibility is more in case of young animals between the ages of six months and three years.

The following are the figures of out-breaks, attacks and deaths due to animal diseases in Jhunjhun district¹ during the years 1972-73 to 1975-76. There were no cases of black-quarter, foot and mouth diseases, anthrax, rinderpest or any other major animal disease during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 :

(Number)

Year	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia			Black Quarter			Other diseases		
	Out-breaks	Attacks	Deaths	Out-breaks	Attacks	Deaths	Out-breaks	Attacks	Deaths
1972-73	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973-74	1	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974-75	2	12	7	1	350	-	2	750	8
1975-76	2	28	18	-	-	-	3	355	25

1. Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Cattle Fairs and Exhibitions

No State-level cattle fairs¹ are organised anywhere in the district. However, local cattle fairs are organised in the municipal areas at Beer (Jhunjhunun), Surajgarh, Vidya Vihar (Pilani), Nawalgarh and Bissau and in areas of the Panchayat Samitis of Jhunjhunun, Udaipurwati, Nawalgarh, Chirawa, Khetri and Buhana. Some of these fairs are arranged by the contractors on behalf of the respective local bodies. Mostly local as well as Haryana calves, and other animals like buffaloes, camels etc., are brought to these fairs and purchased by neighbouring area breeders; sometimes breeders even from far-off places in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana also come for purchasing the animals. Details about these local cattle fairs are given at Appendix X.

Departmental Organisation²

The District Animal Husbandry Officer headquartered at Jhunjhunun is incharge of animal husbandry activities in Jhunjhunun as well as Sikar districts. He functions under the administrative control of Deputy Director (Planning), Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, with headquarters at Jaipur. The staff at Jhunjhunun consists of one junior accountant, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, one livestock inspector and two peons. The field staff, working in the various hospitals, dispensaries and other units (already described) under the control of the District Animal Husbandry Officer comprises 12 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, five veterinary assistants, four compounders, 21 livestock assistants, two drivers, 12 *Syces*, two dressers, nine watermen and nine sweepers.

The District Animal Husbandry Officer is responsible for the implementation of the schemes concerning the improvement in the breed of cattle, prevention and treatment of animal and poultry diseases, castration, inoculation, fodder development programme and other animal husbandry schemes including bull distribution. He gives guidance and assistance to the institution concerned in performing these activities. Mobile veterinary units organise surgical camps also in addition to other routine duties like treatment, castration, vaccination and inoculation of animals. Three such camps were organised in the district in 1975-76.

The expenditure on the district office during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was Rs. 5.82 lakhs, Rs. 7.61 lakhs and Rs. 9.04 lakhs respectively.

1. Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jhunjhunun.

FLOODS AND FAMINES

Floods

Since there are no big rivers in the district, there could be no question of any serious floods. However, an occasional excess of rainfall in certain parts could cause flood situation. One such occurrence¹ in recent years was witnessed in 1967 when Khetri and Udaipurwati tahsils of the district received 289 mm. and 152 mm. of rainfall respectively within 24 hours. This incessant rainfall resulted in flooding of low lying areas and gave rise to small but fast flowing nullahs which started inundating large areas. 203 villages of these tahsils, having 7,367 households were affected by these floods. The human and livestock mortality was put at 20 and 684 respectively. The loss of livestock was valued at Rs. 7,360. Loss to house property, including partially damaged and washed away houses, numbering 17,021, was estimated to be Rs. 66.81 lakhs. Nine Government buildings and 49 buildings owned by the Panchayat Samitis and other institutions were badly damaged. It cost the Public Works Department Rs. 3.98 lakhs in repairing the roads damaged by these floods.

To provide instant relief to the flood victims in the district, free food and clothes were distributed at a cost of Rs. 12.28 lakhs. Besides, 6,422 tin sheds were provided free and another 1,067 arranged against payment to provide temporary shelter to the people rendered homeless. Rs. 38,780 were provided gratuitously to partially affected population and another Rs. 60,000 were doled to those families whose bread earners fell a victim to the floods. The efforts of the government were supplemented by the philanthropic individuals and institutions.

Famines

Rainfall being an uncertain factor in the district, the failure of monsoon leads to scarcity conditions and the consequent great economic hardship.

The district was often declared a scarcity area during recent years. The following table² shows the number of affected villages, area, population and livestock affected by famines since 1963-64 :

Year	Affected villages (No.)	Area affected (thousand acres)	Population affected (No. in thousands)	Livestock population affected (No. in thousands)
1	2	3	4	5
1963-64	156	312.38	139.05	175.03

1. Source : Collectorate, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : as above

1	2	3	4	5
1964-65	257	657.26	261.58	280.35
1965-66	498	1085.13	491.46	558.76
1966-67	200	368.80	165.62	224.40
1967-68	66	132.04	69.45	34.05
1968-69	698	1460.25	707.08	780.51
1969-70	198	332.69	146.22	188.50
1970-71	28	70.03	25.60	14.84
1972-73	660	1367.22	827.44	918.51
1973-74	32	54.46	21.90	20.18
1974-75	670	1460.83	906.79	966.38

Thus during recent years, serious famines affected the district in 1968-69, 1972-73 and 1974-75 when almost the whole of the population in the district was in grip of the acute scarcity conditions.

Relief measures for the famine affected population usually takes the form of relief projects like road construction, irrigation works etc., to provide employment, undertaken through the agencies of the State Public Works and Irrigation Departments. Grass and fodder are made available to the cattle farmers at concessional or subsidised rates and facilities to transport cattle to safer districts are also provided to save the livestock population from the onslaughts of the scarcity. The cultivators are granted land revenue suspensions as well as financial assistance such as *Taccavi* advances, along with the help in the form of seeds etc. Drinking water facilities are arranged and gratuitous relief provided to the part of the population which is not able to work.

Total state expenditure on providing famine relief to the district population during various years has been as follows¹ :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1963-64	2.00
1964-65	5.48
1965-66	25.74
1966-67	1.75
1967-68	13.32
1968-69	101.01
1969-70	7.64
1970-71	3.64
1972-73	159.65
1973-74	N. A.
1974-75	74.61

Gratuitous relief amounting to Rs. 1.03 lakhs was provided during 1972-73.

1. Source : Collectorate, Jhunjhunun.
N.A.=Not Available.

APPENDIX I
Land Utilisation Pattern in Jhunjhunn District

Year	Total Geographical area according to village papers	Forests	Not available for cultivation		Other cultivated land excluding fallow land			Fallow land		Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
			Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivated land	Permanent pastures & other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops & groves	Culturable waste	Fallow other than current fallow	Current fallow			
1960-61	593	42	9	19	45	—	11	8	17	442	23	465
1961-62	593	40	9	21	44	1	11	7	18	443	25	468
1962-63	593	5	8	56	45	Neg.	10	7	17	444	26	470
1963-64	593	17	9	41	47	Neg.	9	6	19	445	20	464
1964-65	593	17	10	41	47	—	9	8	17	444	19	463
1965-66	593	23	10	34	47	—	8	9	18	444	24	468
1966-67	593	26	9	32	46	Neg.	8	9	18	444	11	455
1967-68	593	27	9	32	46	Neg.	7	7	12	453	97	550
1968-69	593	38	9	21	46	Neg.	7	6	21	444	18	462
1969-70	593	35	10	23	46	Neg.	7	7	15	451	39	490
1970-71	593	35	15	18	46	Neg.	6	7	11	454	50	504
1971-72	593	35	15	18	46	Neg.	6	7	12	454	68	522
1972-73	593	35	15	18	46	Neg.	6	8	17	448	37	485
1973-74	593	35	15	18	46	Neg.	5	11	14	449	42	491
1974-75	593	35	15	18	45	Neg.	5	9	14	451	106	557
1975-76	593	35	15	18	45	Neg.	5	11	15	450	129	578

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, yearly volumes for various years.
Neg. = Negligible.

APPENDIX II

Irrigation by sources in Jhunjhunun District

(Hectares)

Year	Area irrigated by				Total (Gross) irrigated area
	Canals	Tanks	Wells and tube wells	Other sources	
1960-61	—	8	10,788	—	10,796
1961-62	—	—	10,050	27	10,077
1962-63	16	304	9,955	6	10,281
1963-64	29	248	10,077	14	10,368
1964-65	—	294	11,793	—	12,087
1965-66*	—	192	13,916	—	14,108
1966-67	—	105	14,477	—	14,582
1967-68	—	40	15,351	—	15,391
1968-69*	—	321	20,537	—	20,858
1969-70	—	335	19,462	—	19,797
1970-71*	—	295	12,790	—	13,085
1971-72*	13	—	13,482	—	13,495
1972-73*	—	9	22,432	—	22,441
1973-74*	—	382	19,444	—	19,826
1974-75*	—	396	26,940	—	27,336
1975-76*	—	27	20,143	—	20,170

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur for 1969-70 figures.

*Figures for these years show net irrigated area.

APPENDIX III

Irrigation by Crops in Jhunjhunun District

Year	Irrigated area under				Total (gross) irrigated area
	Foodcrops (other than sugarcane)	Sugarcane	Cotton	Others	
1960-61	9,670	1	—	1,225	10,796
1961-62	8,868	—	—	1,209	10,077
1962-63	8,873	—	—	1,408	10,281
1963-64	8,883	—	—	1,485	10,368
1964-65	10,528	—	—	1,559	12,087
1965-66	15,201	—	—	1,350	16,551
1966-67	13,179	Neg.*	1	1,402	14,582
1967-68	12,237	—	—	3,154	15,391
1968-69	22,348	1	—	2,123	24,472
1969-70	19,159	—	1	637	19,797
1970-71	14,431	1	3	524	14,959
1971-72	14,775	3	—	769	15,547
1972-73	24,894	2	2	992	25,890
1973-74	20,949	21	1	859	21,811
1974-75	30,327	1	1	1,663	31,992
1975-76	21,838	—	1	809	22,648

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

*Neg. = Negligible

APPENDIX

Area and Production of Cereals and

Year	Bajra		Jowar		Maize		Wheat		Barley	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1960-61	2,47,822	67,606	1,720	416	71	56	2,597	2,663	5,560	6,786
1961-62	2,03,398	75,001	1,619	274	53	53	2,446	2,657	7,719	8,431
1962-63	1,92,695	57,665	1,818	651	61	57	2,228	2,331	5,511	6,497
1963-64	2,57,469	82,243	1,083	383	44	21	2,091	1,710	5,333	6,181
1964-65	2,09,667	41,184	824	244	30	20	2,697	2,876	7,658	8,971
1965-66	2,51,130	34,059	934	34	24	18	3,612	3,343	7,660	9,283
1966-67	2,37,806	99,641	667	198	38	26	3,073	3,270	6,803	8,139
1967-68	2,09,187	69,450	858	196	45	41	4,216	4,694	43,788	55,926
1968-69	2,18,165	25,307	555	39	69	35	5,501	6,318	10,037	15,959
1969-70	2,37,513	98,780	496	128	27	11	5,012	5,367	7,756	9,982
1970-71	2,13,985	1,08,704	399	178	13	12	5,318	7,655	6,058	9,087
1971-72	2,38,501	82,998	148	28	10	4	7,037	8,816	7,231	6,103
1972-73	2,25,613	20,756	1,083	236	13	5	11,363	15,881	10,380	12,498
1973-74	2,71,680	1,59,748	474	147	13	7	10,318	9,096	6,589	6,338
1974-75	2,13,076	24,717	511	92	20	7	10,419	12,526	24,283	31,999
1975-76	1,72,343	58,597	83	11	12	6	9,657	13,620	25,354	28,701

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

IV

Pulses in Jhunjhunna District

(Area in hectares and production in tonnes)

Small Millets		Gram		Other <i>Kharif</i> pulses		Other <i>Rabi</i> pulses	
Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
-	-	22,281	14,085	1,17,784	17,747	-	-
-	-	23,602	9,523	1,43,725	19,367	-	-
-	-	31,380	9,109	1,38,298	3,073	2	3
-	-	30,519	4,926	1,13,647	27,257	-	-
3	-	17,533	9,747	1,49,939	15,927	-	-
-	-	15,226	1,066	1,26,417	8,333	-	-
-	-	5,686	591	1,32,038	11,483	-	-
-	-	31,801	18,317	1,51,003	37,339	-	-
-	-	5,556	1,167	1,50,485	2,488	-	-
-	-	33,177	16,058	1,34,276	21,796	-	-
1	14	40,355	12,752	1,35,268	69,890	-	-
4	8	57,283	12,144	1,27,255	27,960	-	-
-	-	20,590	4,036	1,18,144	6,870	-	-
-	-	31,584	4,674	1,06,062	23,524	-	-
-	-	68,942	19,028	1,32,334	4,504	1	5
-	-	1,10,740	51,826	1,36,584	25,184	-	-

APPENDIX

Area and Production of Commercial

Year	Sesamum		Rape & Mustard		Groundnut		Sugarcane	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1960-61	20	1	3,151	1,181	5	1	16	117
1961-62	41	5	8,716	4,005	15	2	15	762
1962-63	49	8	14,330	1,734	26	8	12	549
1963-64	16	2	7,746	399	170	42	5	183
1964-65	26	3	3,771	758	157	39	8	325
1965-66	14	1	6,155	499	66	21	5	220
1966-67	15	2	2,005	146	21	10	12	353
1967-68	25	3	6,404	1,133	20	10	13	240
1968-69	13	1	754	161	74	5	2	Neg.
1969-70	11	1	1,750	1,026	4	1	1	1
1970-71	13	1	3,392	1,180	7	5	2	65
1971-72	10	1	7,180	2,256	1	1	5	218
1972-73	13	1	2,688	1,944	48	23	3	119
1973-74	11	2	2,449	725	11	6	5	242
1974-75	26	2	12,462	7,444	6	4	8	339
1975-76	39	5	3,416	1,730	39	24	11	427

Source: *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

* Production of cotton and Sanhemp is in bales of 392 lbs./178 kg. and 400 lbs./191 kg. each respectively.

Neg=Negligible

V

Crops in Jhunjhunnu District

(Area in hectares and production in tonnes)

Chillies		Potatoes		Cotton*		Tobacco		Sanhemp*	
Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
221	191	5	11	—	—	408	345	33	40
177	127	9	21	—	—	252	227	33	40
188	135	17	15	—	—	390	345	33	22
246	186	—	—	—	—	618	589	8	1
265	113	—	1	—	—	697	435	42	29
260	157	1	2	1	—	224	399	40	18
227	151	1	1	1	1	422	265	15	1
348	342	15	35	—	—	346	342	28	7
223	220	1	3	—	—	448	474	26	9
295	251	—	—	1	1	285	285	37	15
308	284	1	5	3	3	267	262	48	3
293	117	4	16	—	—	332	319	33	6
279	110	3	25	5	4	206	103	16	2
344	172	1	5	1	1	229	229	41	8
355	138	6	15	1	1	253	253	43	4
336	65	—	—	1	1	199	398	66	7

APPENDIX VI

Agricultural Implements and Machinery in use in Jhunjhunun District

(Number)

S.No.	Implement	1956	1961	1966	1972
1.	Ploughs	43,118	50,638	51,061	57,097
	Wooden	43,057	50,425	50,378	—
	Iron	61	213	683	—
2.	Carts	3,677	4,241	3,615	7,005*
3.	Sugarcane crushers	2	—	—	5
4.	Oil Engines for irrigation purposes	29	39	50	212
5.	Electric pumps for irrigation purposes	14	8	147	1,569
6.	Persian Wheels or <i>Rahats</i>	—	27	62	100
7.	Tractors	9	27	33	106
8.	Wheel walking tractors or power tillers	N.R.	N.R.	9	N.R.
9.	<i>Ghanis</i>	75	75	58	21
10.	Harrows or cultivators	N.R.	N.R.	22	N.R.
11.	Seed drills	N.R.	N.R.	23	N.R.
12.	Threshers	N.R.	N.R.	48	N.R.
13.	Rotary chaff cutters	N.R.	N.R.	811	N.R.
14.	Sprayers and dusters	N.R.	N.R.	11	15
15.	Others	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	227

Source : 1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report 1956*, p. 13.2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1961*, p. 33.3. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1966*, pp. 90-91.4. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan, 1972*, pp. 74-75.

N.R.=Not Recorded.

* Bullock and manually operated equipment.

APPENDIX VII

Livestock and Poultry population in Jhunjhun District

S.No.	Item	1956	1961	1966	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cattle	2,14,244	2,04,345	1,76,814	1,81,641
	Males over 3 years	23,177	21,579	19,123	13,106
	Bredieng	516	540	595	531
	Working	22,559	20,819	18,358	12,377
	Others	102	220	170	198
	Females over three years	82,370	87,665	76,287	83,253
	In milk	60,971	51,506	51,678	56,162
	Dry	15,519	23,175	19,677	18,934
	Others	5,880	12,984	4,932	8,157
	Young stock (3 years and under)	1,08,697	95,101	81,404	85,282
2.	Buffaloes	61,070	90,366	98,853	1,42,246
	Males over three years	1,888	2,963	3,549	4,009
	Breeding	101	117	88	127
	Working	1,750	2,534	3,050	2,975
	Others	37	312	411	907
	Females over 3 years	25,901	39,933	42,011	65,615
	In milk	21,178	28,820	31,189	46,112
	Dry	2,544	5,145	6,386	10,204
	Others	2,179	5,968	4,436	9,299
	Young stock (3 years and under)	33,281	47,470	53,293	72,622
3.	Sheep	1,69,327	2,18,114	1,75,701	2,11,593
4.	Goats	2,95,106	2,40,957	2,86,781	3,91,002
5.	Horses and Ponies	523	547	367	401
6.	Mules	—	4	6	6
7.	Donkeys	4,933	5,504	4,877	4,377

APPENDIX VII (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Camels	38,013	46,060	41,600	46,183
9.	Pigs	699	565	620	1,059
	Total Livestock	7,83,915	8,06,462	7,85,619	9,78,508
10.	Poultry	3,098	6,516	5,424	8,395
	Fowls	3,095	6,508	5,422	8,379
	Ducks	3	6	2	16
	Others	—	2	—	—

Source : 1. *The Rajasthan Quinquennial Livestock Census Report*, 1956, pp. 6-12.

2. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1961, pp. 20-32.

3. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1966, pp. 48-90.

4. *Report on the Livestock Census of Rajasthan*, 1972, pp. 58-74.

APPENDIX VIII

Work done by veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in Jhunjhun District

Year	Treatment		Castration			Vaccination			Medicine supplied			
	At head- quarters	On tour	Total	At head- quarters	On tour	Total	At head- quarters	On tour	Total	At head- quarters	On tour	Total
1970-71	46,137	2,938	49,075	3,039	497	3,536	274	422	696	4,875	1,743	6,618
1971-72	53,659	4,467	58,126	2,865	873	3,738	4,130	21,817	25,947	N.A.	N.A.	4,663
1972-73	44,561	2,093	46,654	2,766	628	3,394	300	2,732	3,032	5,133	1,822	6,955
1973-74	53,791	2,451	56,242	1,906	886	2,792	329	5,975	6,304	11,168	2,576	13,544
1974-75	47,701	4,378	52,079	2,688	1,098	3,786	76	7,728	7,804	8,522	6,461	14,983
1975-76	52,598	4,653	57,251	2,357	1,870	4,227	529	12,079	12,608	7,259	5,083	12,342

Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jhunjhun.

N. A. = Not Available.

APPENDIX IX
Veterinary work done by Panchayat Samitis of Jhunjhun District

Year	Improved animals distributed (No.)			Castration done (No.)	Treatment done (No.)	Medicine distributed (No.)	Vaccination done (No.)	Fodder development area covered (acres)
	Bulls	Buffaloes	Others					
1970-71	8	4	155	5,375	15,566	3,742	9,839	—
1971-72	23	4	—	5,534	16,318	2,711	13,558	17
1972-73	24	8	3	6,833	16,793	3,772	14,926	36
1973-74	19	2	358	11,600	21,457	9,522	22,919	27
1974-75	12	3	13	13,153	30,155	13,046	29,522	169
1975-76	26	9	3	16,569	26,794	18,058	30,475	477

Source : Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jhunjhun.

APPENDIX X

Local Cattle Fairs in Jhunjhunun District

S.No.	Place	Number of fairs held annually	Organised by	Controlling authority	Area covered	Animals and breeds	No. of animals brought*	Sale value* (Rs.)	Income to the organi- sing autho- rity (1975- 76) (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Beer	4	Contractor	Municipal Board, Jhunjhunun	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana	Bulls, Buffaloes, camels etc.	N.A.	N.A.	23,000.00
2.	Surajgarh	4	Contractor	Municipal Board, Surajgarh	Neighbouring villages	Local Breeds	124	20,300	124.00
3.	Vidya Vihar (Pilani)	4	Contractor	Municipal Board, Vidya Vihar	"	"	293	36,019	146.50
4.	Nawalgarh	4	Municipal Board	Municipal Board, Nawalgarh	"	"	N.A.	N.A.	3,000.00
5.	Bissau	1	Municipal Board	Municipal Board, Bissau	"	"	50	N.A.	181.00

APPENDIX X (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Beer Churi & Ajitgarh	4 (each)	Gram Panchayats	Panchayat Samiti, Jhunjunun M.P., Punjab, Haryana	Neighbouring villages & U.P., & Nagauri Breed	Local Breeds	630	1,96,000	3,150.00
7.	Chanvara	1	Contractor	Panchayat Samiti, Udaipurwati	Neighbouring villages	Local Breeds & Haryana Breed	2,500	1,319	712.00
8.	Kakrala Johra & Pabana Dath	3 (each)	Contractor	Panchayat Samiti, Nawalgarh	"	"	N.A.	N.A.	5,301.00
9.	Narhad	1	Contractor	Panchayat Samiti, Chirawa	"	"	270	N.A.	150.00
10.	Mehara Jatuwas	1	Gram Panchayat, Mehara-Jatuwas	Panchayat Samiti, Khetri	"	"	1,306	10,099.55	10,100.00
11.	Kumana Kuwa (Goda Khera)	4	Gram Panchayat, Goda Khera	Panchayat Samiti, Buhana	Chirawa, Khetri & Udaipurwati	"	1,800	9,360.00	550.00

Source : Offices of Municipal Boards and Panchayat Samitis of Jhunjunun District.

* Figures for the last three years.

N.A.=Not available.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

The area forming the present Jhunjhunun district had not been known for any industry¹. However, certain traditional crafts such as hand weaving, carpentry, blacksmithy, dyeing and printing etc. were practised in all parts. Hand weaving of cotton as a cottage industry, was pursued all over the area of the former Jaipur State. In order to improve the old methods of weaving, fly-shuttle looms were introduced by the government of Jaipur. Four demonstration parties² were set up in 1945 in the State, including one at Jhunjhunun. These parties moved from village to village and taught village weavers the use of fly-shuttle looms, the warping sets and other labour saving appliances along with new designs and fast dyes. Blacksmiths and carpenters were found in all big villages and catered to the needs of the villagers particularly with regard to the manufacture and repair of simple agricultural tools. Other traditional crafts were also pursued by the hereditary craftsmen for the benefit of the villagers.

POWER

The district was provided hydel power from Bhakhra Project through a phased programme between 1951 and 1961. At present, two 33 KV transmission lines taken from Rajgarh, three 11 KV lines from Pilani, two 11 KV lines from Chirawa and one 11 KV line from Loharu feed the district. One 220 KV grid sub-station was established at Khetri Nagar and 130 KV grid sub-stations at Ratangarh, Sikar, Jhunjhunun and Sadulpur. Electricity is not generated but is purchased for distribution during all the twenty four hours of the day. The quantities purchased in Jhunjhunun power division during the years 1970-71 to 1975-76 were as follows³ :

1. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Jhunjhunun.

2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for 1946-47*, p. 192.

3. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (O&M), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jhunjhunun.

(million KWH)	
Year	Quantities purchased
1970-71	33.408
1971-72	45.966
1972-73	58.163
1973-74	90.671
1974-75	112.134
1975-76	164.040

The consumption pattern of electricity in the district shows its predominant use for irrigation and in high voltage industrial use for mining operations of copper by Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri Nagar. The following table shows the quantities consumed for different purposes during various years¹ :

(Million KWH)						
Use	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Domestic						
Heat and Small power	0.050	0.037	0.044	0.042	0.077	0.047
Light and fan	0.926	1.004	1.265	3.003	1.911	2.030
Commercial						
Heat and power	0.174	0.157	0.196	0.203	0.220	0.236
Light and fan	0.753	0.713	0.773	0.827	0.925	1.030
Industrial						
Low and Medium voltage	1.929	2.664	2.302	2.934	2.898	3.569
High voltage	—	—	23.111	42.882	53.825	95.467
Public lighting	0.085	0.175	0.125	0.176	0.128	0.141
Public water works	1.238	1.350	1.712	1.830	2.464	2.682
Irrigation	10.077	14.717	18.872	23.614	24.201	24.272
Bulk supply	0.036	0.016	0.069	0.048	6.811	7.226
Other uses	12.512	17.382	—	—	—	—
Total	27.780	38.215	48.469	75.559	93.460	136,700

The number of electric connections given for various uses during these years have been as follows² :

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (O & M), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jhunjhun.
2. *Sankhikya Rooprekha, Jhunjhun*, volumes for 1975 and 1976, pp. 64-65 and 96-97 respectively

(Number)

Use	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Domestic						
Light and fan	5,023	6,515	8,195	8,955	11,061	12,539
Heat and small power	142	174	196	196	210	238
Commercial						
Light and fan	2,107	2,691	2,923	3,093	3,381	3,601
Heat and power	181	241	277	285	322	357
Mixed	—	—	—	28	—	28
Industrial						
Small Industries	421	530	606	606	687	756
Medium Industries	—	3	3	10	11	12
Large Industries	—	—	—	1	—	1
Street Lighting	31	35	41	41	43	45
Agriculture	2,009	2,767	3,653	3,822	4,395	4,489
Public water works	67	113	128	139	161	177
Mixed load supply	16	16	16	16	16	16
Total	9,997	13,085	16,038	17,192	20,316	22,259

Power Tariff

In 1975-76, the rates for different uses of electric power¹ varied from 13 paise to 55 paise per KWH as per the 1975-76 Tariff Book of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Details of rates are given in Appendix I.

Rural Electrification

At the time of formation of Rajasthan, only two towns viz. Nawalgarh and Pilani in the district were having electricity. The number of electrified localities at the end of 1975-76 was 289, including 12 towns. The progress of electrification had been rather slow till the end of the Second Five Year Plan but was accelerated in the Third Plan period. The following table shows the period-wise position²:

Period	Number of electrified		
	Villages	Towns	Localities
1	2	3	4
At the time of formation of Rajasthan	—	2	2

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (O & M), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jhunjhunun.

2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jhunjhunun, 1976, p. 98.*

1	2	3	4
Till the end of			
First Five Year Plan	—	3	3
Second Five Year Plan	2	3	5
Third Five Year Plan	91	4	95
Three Yearly Plans (1966-69)	113	11	124
Fourth Five Year Plan	240	12	252
1975-76	277	12	289

Thus, of the total number of villages in the district about 39 per cent had been electrified by the end of 1975-76. This was the highest percentage in the State, inspite of the fact of the industrial backwardness of Jhunjhunun district. A list of electrified localities is given at Appendix II.

MINING AND MINERALS

The south-eastern portion of the district is rich in minerals. A large number of minerals are available in the district¹. The most important mineral is the copper ore; the deposits of Khetri copper belt partly lie in the district. Other important minerals are flourite, iron ore, dolomite and limestone. Production of calcite, soapstone and inferior clays is also reported in the district. The building stone produced here includes masonry stone, sand, *Patti Katla* and *Morum*.

COPPER—Copper is available in the district at Singhana, Gotra, Babai, Khetri, Paparua, Dhanota, Banwas and Kolihan areas. Copper mines are being operated by the Hindustan Copper Ltd., a Government of India undertaking, which shares the investigating operations with Geological Survey of India. The Khetri copper deposits have a long tradition of being worked since the Mughal times. But their full potential as a major mineralised belt has come to light only through recent scientific explorations. The belt extends from Singhana to Raghunathpura in the district and several economic deposits of copper and iron pyrites have been located in this belt.

The Akwali copper deposit is located near Babai on the Khetri-Neem-ka-Thana road. Detailed exploration of this deposit has been carried out and the main lode has been opened up with two inclined shafts for the exploratory mining. A total of about one million tonnes of copper ore, averaging one per cent copper, has been proved in this

1. Source : Office of the Director of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

deposit and in the main lode extending for about 300 metres; the grade is 2 per cent and above. Cobalt is associated in a part of the deposit.

The Sat-Kui mineralised zone forms part of the Khetri copper belt, south of Kantli river. A number of old workings are seen in the area. Mineralisation has been proved over a strike length of 1,000 metres and is upto 10 metres wide. Copper content varies from 0.8 to 2 per cent. The reserve is estimated to yield about one million tonnes of ore averaging 1.5 per cent copper content. The underground development contemplated for exploratory mining at a later date can give an output ranging from 250 to 500 tonnes per day.

The Khetri hills are estimated to be having a 64 km. long copper belt. Digging operations have been conducted at Madhan-Kudhan hills, about 4 km. long, yielding copper below the ground level. The survey conducted by the Indian Bureau of Mines indicated that copper exists in fairly continuous lodes upto the depth of 2500 ft. inclined at an angle of 70 degrees. The Khetri deposits (Madhan-Kudhan area) are estimated to contain 70 million tonnes of copper ore of one per cent average copper content. The Kolihan deposits, about 6-7 km. away from Khetri, are expected to yield another 31 million tonnes of ore of 1.4 per cent average copper content.

The major rock formations in which copper mineralisation occurs are sedimentary in nature which have metamorphosed. These consist of phyllites, quartz-schists and quartzites. The sulphide mineralisation is in the form of disseminated net-work of impersistent stringers, veinlets and lenticular patches. Sulphide mineralisation consists of pyrites, pyrrhotites and chalcopyrite. Some quantities of gold and silver are also present in the mineralised zone.

FLUORITE—The deposits¹ of this mineral at Salwari in the district was under exploitation by the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. The mineral is used as a flux in making steel in the manufacture of opaque and opalescent glass and in the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid as well as artificial cryolite.

IRON ORE—Deposits of iron ore have been located and worked out in the district at Nai Dhani, Taonda Ganori, Siror, Kali Pahari, Jamalpura and Peparua. These deposits contain 60 to 70 per cent of iron and the reserves are estimated at 1.00 million tonnes. These mines contain small deposits and are not sufficient for large scale exploitation.

1. Source : Office of the Director of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

CALCITE—Occurrences of calcite in small quantities are located at Malpura and Siyol. The calcite occurs in the form of vein filling and has not been commercially exploited.

LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE—Production of limestone, used for lime burning is reported from various localities in the district particularly Barwa, Paras Rampura, Kirar, Kali Dongri and Dhola Dongri. *Estimates of these reserves have not been made as the deposits are concealed under alluvium.* The production of dolomite is used mainly for preparing chips which are sent to other parts of Rajasthan.

CLAY—There is a fire clay deposit near village Chhapoli in the district. It is apparently an extensive deposit and the clay is reported to contain more than 30 per cent alumina.

SOAPSTONE—Soapstone is the hydrated silicate of calcium and magnesium. It is used in the manufacture of D. D. T. pesticides and cosmetics. It has wide application in textile and paper industries. Soapstone in the district is found near Godha, the reserves of which have not been ascertained.

BUILDING STONE—Mining of building stone is undertaken at several places in the district. The stone is crushed and ballasts are made out of it.

Production of minerals in the district during the years 1966 to 1976, along with the number of leases given for mining of each during 1975-76 are given at Appendix III.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Large Scale Industries

The only large scale industry in the district is Hindustan Copper Ltd.,¹ Khetri, which is a public sector undertaking engaged in the mining of copper and has processing plants comprising of concentrator for beneficiating the ore, a smelter to treat the concentrate and an electrolytic refinery for producing electrolytic grade copper.

The concern was set up in November, 1967 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores. The company took over the copper projects from the National Mineral Development Corporation, to which all the copper projects were originally assigned. Khetri Copper Project is also thus controlled by this public sector undertaking. The project is designed for the production of 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic grade copper per year. The project is based on two mines viz., Khetri and Kolihan mines and three processing plants. The sulphur-di-oxide bearing gas released during the

1. Source : Public Relations Department, Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri.

process of smelting of copper concentrate is also utilised for the production of about 600 tonnes of Sulphuric Acid per day, which in turn is utilised for the production of about 1,94,000 tonnes of triple super phosphate fertiliser per annum.

Cost estimates of the Khetri Copper Complex stand at about Rs. 140 crores, as against the original figure of Rs. 94 crores. The foreign exchange requirements amounting to Rs. 21 crores are being met from EXIM Credit, French Consortium Credit, U. K., West Germany and free resources. The Khetri Copper Complex involves the following plants :

1. PRODUCTION AND SERVICE SHAFTS—Sinking of two vertical shafts viz., production shaft and service shaft, forms part of the development of mine at Khetri. The operational depths of these shafts is 470 metres and 370 metres respectively. The shafts have been commissioned by connecting them with each other.

2. KHETRI MINE—The upper levels of the mine, 350 metres and above have been developed for the production of 2,000 tonnes of ore per day, since 1971.

3. KOLIHAN MINE—The work of mine development and stope preparation was started at the upper levels of this mine viz., 486 M.R.L. and 424 M. R. L. The production of ore had commenced from these levels in 1972. The present production from the upper levels of Kolihan mines is 2,000 tonnes per day.

4. CONCENTRATOR—The plant was commissioned in 1973, when the beneficiation of copper ore was started.

5. SMELTER—The ore concentrate is smelted to obtain anode copper (99 per cent pure) which is sent to refinery for further processing.

6. REFINERY—The refinery at Khetri has two sections viz., electrolytic cell section and anode melting and wire bar casting section. It was commissioned in 1974 for the production of electrolytic grade copper.

7. ACID-CUM-FERTILISER PLANT—It was commissioned in 1974 and the production also started in that year.

The power requirements of the copper project are being met by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The ultimate power requirements of the project are expected to be of the order of 34 MW. There are two diesel generating sets, installed to act as stand-by. The total employment in all the sections of Hindustan Copper Ltd. stood at 7,073 on 31st December, 1975. Details about the working of Khetri Copper Complex are given at Appendix IV.

Small Scale Industries

Organised small scale industries have been coming up fast in the district during recent years due to the initiative of the entrepreneurs belonging to the district, inspired by the incentives provided by the State Government and other bodies. 170 small scale units registered with the State Industries Department were working in the district in 1975-76 (their number in 1970 was only eight). The category-wise details about them are as follows¹ :

S. No.	Industrial group	No. of registered units	Capital on registration (Rs. in thousand)		Fixed investment (Rs. in thousand)	Employment (No.)
			Fixed	Working		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Food products	29	1,356.5	1,080.0	46.8	168
2.	Cotton textiles	6	14.2	126.8	2.4	48
3.	Beverages and tobacco products	1	7.1	5.0	7.1	3
4.	Textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	10	149.2	65.7	14.7	46
5.	Wood and wood products, furniture and fixture	4	19.1	10.7	4.8	19
6.	Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	4	120.3	28.5	32.3	22
7.	Leather and leather products	27	136.3	14.5	5.0	39
8.	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	4	38.0	19.0	9.5	14
9.	Chemical products excluding petroleum and coal products	11	220.8	132.0	20.7	40
10.	Non-metallic mineral products	45	716.5	355.0	15.9	194
11.	Metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment	19	346.1	158.0	18.2	87

1. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Jhunjhun.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Machinery and machine tools and parts except electrical machinery	7	165.0	36.0	23.6	33
13.	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	2	45.0	625.0	22.5	4
14.	Other manufacturing industries	1	45.0	113.0	45.0	4

Cottage and Village Industries¹

The cottage industries of the district include weaving of cloth (woollen and cotton), tanning and manufacture of leather products such as slippers or *Desi Jootis*, *Biri* (tree leave indigeneous cigarette), biscuit, lac bangles, soap, furniture and rope making. Nawalgarh town is famous for its *Gota* (precious metal thread) industry.

Wool available in the district is used for the manufacture of blankets, felts and *Namdas* (woollen carpets) by certain traditional families of weavers mostly in Udaipurwati, Chirawa, Alsisar, Kishorepura, Jhunjhunun, Kalota, Birmi, Bidasar and Nawalgarh. Cotton weaving by hand tools has also been engaging a good number of traditional weavers; some of them have organised themselves on co-operative basis and have also got themselves registered as small scale units to avail of the facilities given to such units. Employment in handweaving industry is estimated to be 3,000.

Tanning of hides and skins and shoe making is pursued by *Mochi* community. This industry is estimated to provide employment to nearly 1,000 hereditary workers; the annual production is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs. Besides the traditional items like *Desi Jootis*, manufactured with the crude and old tools, some of these leather workers have taken to the manufacture of western type of shoes also. The centres of concentration of this industry are Jhunjhunun, Surajgarh, Chirawa, Salampur, Udaipurwati, Khetri, Nawalgarh and Baragaon. Locally tanned leather is used for upper portion and Kanpuri leather for sole purposes. Annual production is estimated at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lakhs. The quality of shoes manufactured is reported to be good, though they lack finish.

Lac bangles manufacturing engages about 200 persons, who are

1. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Jhunjhunun.

spread all over the district, and sell their products, valued at nearly Rs. 50 thousand per year, mostly locally.

Washing soap, manufactured again for local consumption mostly at Jhunjhunun, Mukundgarh and Chirawa, has limited markets due to keen competition from established brands of soap. Ropes are manufactured with the *Moonj* available locally. The important centres of this industry are Gurha, Ponkh and Mandana. It engages nearly 300 persons, who manufacture ropes worth about Rs. 20 thousand annually.

The traditional craftsmen like carpenters, blacksmiths, potters etc. are also found all over the district. The carpenters, belonging to the Khati community, are known to be very good at making the common items of wooden furniture, like tables, chairs, cots, sofa sets etc. as well as simple agricultural implements. They are found to be working in all parts of the district and their annual production comes to nearly Rs. 50,000. Blacksmiths are found scattered throughout the district but their main concentration is at Sultana. They manufacture *Phavra*, *Khurpa*, *Tawa*, iron safes, *Karahis* etc. There are good and expert blacksmiths at Jhunjhunun, Khetri and Udaipurwati also, who manufacture very good pair of scissors, razors and knives for general use and specially for wool clipping. They still adhere to their antiquated techniques of manufacture, though some of them have made use of the facilities provided by the government and other semi-government bodies and are taking to the manufacture of new sophisticated items. A total of 300 families of blacksmiths are estimated to be engaged in this industry, their annual production coming to nearly Rs. 50 thousand.

Besides, *Khadi* and certain other village industries are being provided special impetus through the agency of the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board. These industries include pottery and leather work. The following table gives the figures of production, sales of *Khadi* and number of persons employed¹ during the years 1970-71 to 1975-76 :

Year	Woollen <i>Khadi</i>				Cotton <i>Khadi</i>			
	Production (lakh sq. metres)	Value of production (lakh Rs.)	Sales (lakh Rs.)	Employment (No.)	Production (lakh sq. metres)	Value of production (lakh Rs.)	Sales (lakh Rs.)	Employment (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71	N. A.	1.14	1.68	243	0.03	0.10	0.53	N.A.
1971-72	0.15	1.52	1.58	29	0.03	0.09	0.64	353

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Jaipur.
N.A. = Not Available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1972-73	0.11	1.24	2.35	459	0.04	0.10	1.12	287
1973-74	0.06	1.12	2.20	164	0.22	0.96	1.79	369
1974-75	0.09	1.79	1.45	519	0.07	0.25	1.34	N.A.
1975-76	0.09	1.51	1.97	271	0.03	0.15	1.38	151

The production, sales and employment in respect of other important village industries during these years was as follows¹ :

Year	Pottery			Leather work		
	Production (lakh Rs.)	Sales (lakh Rs.)	Employment (No.)	Production (lakh Rs.)	Sales (lakh Rs.)	Employment (No.)
1970-71	0.06	0.07	20	2.80	3.04	105
1971-72	—	—	—	4.07	4.21	120
1972-73	0.01	—	44	1.83	2.27	87
1973-74	—	—	—	1.48	2.17	76
1974-75	—	—	—	1.23	1.67	61
1975-76	—	—	—	2.02	1.96	59

Departmental Organisation

The office of the District Industries Officer was set up in 1973 at Jhunjhun. He works under the administrative control and supervision of the Director of Industries, headquartered at Jaipur. The District Industries Officer is assisted by one Industries Inspector, one Inspector, Weights and Measures, one Handloom Inspector, one upper division clerk, one manual assistant and two class IV employees. The Industries Inspector, Handloom Inspector and Inspector, Weights and Measures work in the field through out the district of Jhunjhun.

The functions of the District Industries Officer are directed towards promotion of industrial development in the district. He is responsible for the registration and development of small scale industries and also for the control of weights and measures. In order to improve the industrial activity in the district, he renders financial and technical assistance to the industrial units by way of advancing loans and subsidies, making available raw materials at controlled rates, running training centres and arranging industrial exhibitions for technical instructions. The total revenue collection from registration and weights and measures to the department during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was Rs. 12,963, Rs. 15,245 and Rs. 15,729 and the expenditure in 1974-75 and 1975-76 was Rs. 53,801 and Rs. 42,752 respectively.

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Jaipur.

Industrial Co-operatives¹

The first industrial co-operative society in the district viz., Nawalgarh Khal Rangai Utpadak Sahkari Sangh Ltd., Nawalgarh, was registered on 20th October, 1959. It had 24 members who subscribed Rs. 13,400 as share capital; the working capital of the society was Rs. 74,612. The number of industrial co-operative societies including hand weaving, power loom weaving societies in the district was 38 in 1975-76. Their position since 1970-71 had been as follows :

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1.	Societies	No.	77	77	35	37	37	38
2.	Membership	No.	1,543	1,543	741	806	770	791
3.	Share capital							
	Government	Rs. in thous- and	10.3	10.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Private	,,	71.4	71.4	40.0	42.2	44.2	45.9
4.	Working capital	,,	353.2	353.2	227.0	222.2	243.0	244.5
5.	Production	,,	-	-	51.9	-	26.7	-
6.	Sales	,,	-	-	54.5	-	30.0	-
7.	Loans due	,,	256.2	256.2	135.3	135.3	140.6	140.6
8.	Losses	,,	0.02	0.02	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2

Industrial Training and Research

SWAMI VIVEKANAND MEMORIAL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, KHETRI²—This institute has been functioning since 1963. Training facilities in various skills such as those of electrician, fitter and wireman, welder, turner, diesel mechanic are provided. The institute is equipped with shaping, grinding and lathe machines.

The intake capacity in various branches is as follows :

Branch	Capacity
Electrician	32
Fitter	32
Turner	24
Wireman	32
Diesel mechanic	32
Welder	24
Total	176

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : Superintendent, Swami Vivekanand Memorial Industrial Training Institute, Khetri.

Stipends to 50 per cent of the strength of trainees amounting to Rs. 40 each per month are granted to provide incentive. Besides, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are given scholarships of Rs. 45 each per month by the State Social Welfare Department.

The demand for trained artisans is increasing in the district on account of the development work started by the mining project at Khetri, Singhana and other places as well as starting of repair workshops, manufacturing of sheet metal goods and other allied industries in the district. The desired categories of trained persons required by the Khetri Copper Project are blasters, under-ground locomotive drivers, mine drillers, dressers and shop cleaners, loader operators, pump attendants, *Mistris*, mining mates, charging attendants, fan operators, mine workshop mechanics, mine samplers, dockmen, ferro printers, cleaner, draughtsmen and tracers. Some of these artisans are being trained by the Khetri Copper Project under its own training programme.

CENTRAL ELECTRONICS AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PILANI¹—This is a National Research Laboratory of the Government of India set up to develop new processes in the field of electronics. It has developed new processes for a number of items. The institute was the first in India to manufacture television sets. It is now manufacturing 1,000 T. V. sets per annum with 85 per cent indigenous components and has world-wide reputation and importance.

Industrial Areas

There are two industrial areas² at Pilani and Chirawa, developed by the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

The construction of industrial area at Pilani was started in 1971 over an area of 27.67 hectares, developed at a cost of Rs. 7.39 lakhs. Seven sheds have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 6.12 lakhs out of which one had been allotted on hire purchase basis. Arrangements have been made for electricity and water supply.

The Chirawa industrial area was also taken up for development in 1971, over an area of 25.30 hectares. The electric supply arrangements are under progress for which an amount of Rs. 1.88 lakhs have been advanced to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The source of water

1. *Report on the Industrial Potentialities of Jhunjhun District*, p. 23.

2. Source : Office of the Resident Engineer, Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.

supply is one tube well. Out of the total area, 19.88 hectares are earmarked for construction of 79 plots, 3.08 hectares for roads and 0.73 hectares is open area and the remaining area is reserved for providing services in future.

State Assistance to Industries

Jhunjhunun has been declared¹ by the State Government as one of the industrially backward districts of the State for the purpose of granting assistance, concessions and facilities to certain categories of existing and intending industrialists. Exemption² from octroi duty is available on plant and machinery and construction and fabrication material as well as raw material used by units established or expanded after 1st of April, 1968. Scarce and controlled construction and raw materials are allotted to these units as well the land, the sheds and plots in industrial areas. Similarly concession in sales tax is granted in the form of cash refund of central sales tax for a total period of five years to industries licenced after 15th August, 1970 or existing units on expanded production. This cash refund is treated as interest free loan recoverable after seven years. A nominal sales tax of one per cent is charged on raw material sold to industries in Rajasthan. Subsidy on power consumption is given to new units set up after 1st April, 1969, whose tariff exceeds 12.5 paise per unit to the extent of excess tariff up to a maximum of six paise per unit. The State Government³ also extends 15 per cent price preference to small industries in its stores purchase programme. Essentiality certificates are also issued for grant of import licences/release orders for imported raw material and machines. Machines are made available on hire purchase to eligible units by National Small Industries Corporation and Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE—State Industries Department sanctions loans to small industries under the Rajasthan State Aid to Industries Rules. During recent years, a loan of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned in 1973-74 to one unit in the district. However, the total loans granted under these rules in the district since 1958 (upto 1975-76) have totalled up to Rs.3.82 lakhs.

The Rajasthan Financial Corporation advances loans to industrial units mostly for long and medium terms under its own rules. A total of Rs. 730.9 thousand had been sanctioned till the end of 1975-76

1. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Jhunjhunun.
2. *Concessions, Facilities and Assistance to Industries in Rajasthan*, The Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, pp.1-7.
3. Source : Office of the District Industries Officer, Jhunjhunun.

as loans by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation to twelve units in Jhunjhun district as per the following details¹:

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Date of sanction	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in thousand)
1.	Nawal Hotel, Nawalgarh	13.12.1965	39.0
2.	Kanoria Bus Service, Khetri	17.1.1966	30.5
3.	Laxmi Bus Service, Khetri	17.1.1966	30.4
4.	Shri Malik Ram Kalra, Jhunjhun	1.1.1971	50.0
5.	J. P. Bunka Chemicals, Jhunjhun	13.10.1969	20.0
6.	Soni Engineering Works, Khetri Nagar	2.12.1972	12.0
7.	Satellite Communications, Pilani	2.8.1973	160.0
8.	Shri Rohitas Singh Numia, Jhunjhun	20.10.1973	50.0
9.	Laxmi Atta & Tel Mills, Jhunjhun	8.7.1974	37.0
10.	Modi Stone Crushing Works, Jhunjhun	3.3.1975	100.0
11.	Laxmi Ice Factory, Jhunjhun	30.4.1975	125.0
12.	Udyachal Garment Industry, Jhunjhun	18.10.1975	77.0
Total			730.9

Financial assistance in the form of loans provided by the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board to *Khadi* and other village industries during the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 have been as follows²:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Khadi industry	Pottery	Ghani oil	Leather work
1971-72	0.25	0.04	0.30	0.16
1972-73	—	—	—	0.12
1973-74	—	—	—	—
1974-75	0.25	—	—	0.07
1975-76	0.65	—	—	0.19

Besides, subsidies granted to leather industry amounted to Rs. 7,000 during 1971-72, Rs. 2,000 during 1972-73, Rs. 1,000 during 1974-75 and Rs. 6,000 during 1975-76.

Financial assistance to industries is also available from commercial banks though the beneficiaries of the facilities extended by them have remained confined mostly to agricultural processing units like *Dal* and oil Mills and some artisans and craftsmen.

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Secretary, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Jaipur.

Industrial Potential¹

A survey to assess the industrial development potentialities in Jhunjhunun district was undertaken by the Small Industries Service Institute, Jaipur in November 1972 at the request of the State Government. The survey aimed at analysing and assessing the availability of local resources and the problems and prospects of existing small scale industrial units with a view to suggest suitable industries which could be set up in the district based on available demand and resources in the area.

The survey was mainly confined to the study of the existing and prospective small scale industries. Large scale projects were out of its purview and were considered only with a view to assess the part they could play in creating a nucleus of economic development around them for development of ancillary and subsidiary industries in the area.

The district has been industrially very backward and on account of the lack of natural resources and undeveloped infrastructure facilities, the growth of industries has been stunted. However, the industrial climate has started changing and the incentives and concessional assistance offered to prospective entrepreneurs combined with the establishment of the Khetri Copper Project, have created demand for a number of items. The survey after studying the present and the prospective demand as well as the position of the availability of resources has suggested certain industries for the district which are described in the following paragraphs.

Extensive deposits of clay, containing 30 per cent alumina to make it stand very high temperature, can be utilised for manufacturing fire bricks, which are used in furnaces of iron and steel industries and other projects where high temperature processes are involved. With rapid industrialisation taking place in Rajasthan, the demand for this item is likely to go up. The Khetri Copper Project in the district also requires such bricks in large number and such a unit could be set up either at Khetri or Chirawa.

High quality gypsum to be available as a by-product from the fertiliser plant of the Khetri Copper Project, could be utilised as a raw material for the manufacture of fibrous gypsum plaster board. These boards are widely used in constructing insulation material and could serve as low cost substitutes for plywood and fibre boards of the insulating callotex type, used for light water partitions and false ceilings. They could also be used for surfacing in place of plaster and as a faster methods of construction. There could be good demand for this item in public

1. *Industrial Development Potentialities of Rajasthan, Jhunjhunun*, published by the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.

buildings where there is need for ceiling of light weight. The raw materials for the casting of this product are gypsum plaster (purity not less than 75 per cent), first grade sisal fibre and colourless stripping agent. All these raw materials are available indigenously. A semi-automatic machine for the purpose could be set up at Khetri or Chirawa.

The wool available in the district has been found to be good for the manufacture of woollen yarn, good quality carpets, woollen belts, *Namdás* as well as woollen hosiery like mufflers, jerseys, hand gloves and socks etc., besides pure and mixed blankets, coating cloth etc. One unit to manufacture these items could be set up at Chirawa, Jhunjhun or Nawalgarh. There could be sufficient demand for its products in the State itself.

The district is a rich producer of *Guar*, which is also extensively grown in the nearby districts of Churu, Barmer and Nagaur. A unit to manufacture *Guar* gum could, therefore, find no difficulty in getting the necessary raw material. *Guar* gum is in good demand by the textile and other units for finishing purposes and the industry could be expected to find good market throughout the country as well as good avenues for export.

Another resource-based industry, having scope for modernisation and diversification is leather footwear industry. Western type shoes, chappals and sandals, at present received from Delhi, Jaipur and other centres, could be manufactured in the district either by the existing or new units. The demand for such items is estimated to be 20,000 pairs annually valued at Rs. 2 lakhs. Two semi-machanised units purchase chrome (upper leather) from Jaipur or Delhi and sole leather from Kanpur.

Electrical appliances installed in the district particularly the bulk of them in the Khetri Copper Project at its work sites and in the offices, combined with the pumping sets, require adequate facilities for their regular maintenance and repairs. Atleast, one such small scale unit to carry out quality work, was found to be justifiably necessary in the district, preferably near Khetri, Chirawa or Jhunjhun. Another unit at Khetri of the nature of a maintenance shop to carry out quality work for refrigeration and airconditoning equipment could also find good demand for its services from Copper Complex and Pilani area.

With urbanisation and increasing standard and sophistication of life in the district, the demand for cotton hosiery products, estimated at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lakhs per annum, could feed such a unit, the suitable location for which could be Jhunjhun or Nawalgarh.

The electrification programme in the district has added to the demand for bakelite electrical products like switches, holders, ceiling roses, plugs etc. The present offtake of such unit, there being none at present, could be estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs per annum, which is likely to go up further with increasing power facilities in the district. A unit to manufacture bakelite products could thus be suitably located at Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Nawalgarh or Khetri. Similar increases in demand for wooden electrical accessories such as casing and capping, round blocks, switch boxes, metre boxes etc., will automatically be expected, including the rising demand of the Copper Complex and the neighbouring districts like Sikar and Nagaur. These items could be manufactured by a unit set up in the district. On the electronic side, a unit for assembling and servicing transistor sets was found to be having good demand in the urban and rural areas of the district.

Another industry having good scope from the point of view of demand in the district was the manufacturing of centrifugal pumps. The main source of irrigation in the district being wells and the water table being quite low, the lifting of water from these deep wells for irrigation as for drinking purpose requires installation of pumping sets. A unit to do the minimum job of attending to machine tools and assembling of electric motors and casted parts, which could be procured from other sources in the initial stages, would ultimately be finding its demand and scope expanding.

Another demand based industry listed by the survey was automobile servicing. A well equipped automobile servicing workshop, if established, could provide repair and servicing facilities to an increasing number of automobiles including cars and scooters owned by the staff working in the Copper Project at Khetri.

Service and repair shops as well as servicing and processing units like flour, oil and *Dal* mills create demand for foundry products in good quantity. Khetri Copper Project is also estimated to be needing about 5,000 tonnes of steel balls for grinding of the ores. The project could, on the other hand, make available huge quantities and presently turned and sold as scrap at throw away price, which could be melted and profitably used for the manufacture of such grinding balls. Iron deposits, available near Khetri, could be used by a cast iron foundry if established at Khetri or Chirawa, with a capacity of 45 tonnes per month.

Other demand based industries could be a detergent formulation to meet the uncovered demand for washing soap, estimated at worth Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs per annum, a bakery to manufacture bread and

biscuits located at Chirawa or Jhunjhunun and a unit to manufacture exercise books at Pilani, Jhunjhunun or Nawalgarh, which are good educational centres and have good transport connections. Plastic moulded goods like novalties, house-hold items, educational toys and stationery items, the demand for which is at present met from Delhi, Bombay and other parts of the State, could also be manufactured by a unit set up in the district. The demand for such a unit would be found to be expanding due to increasing demand of educational institutions of the district and increasing substitution of metallic raw material by plastic products, which are also durable, attractive and more fashionable.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Trade Unions

The following trade unions have been registered in Jhunjhunun district¹ till the end of 1975-76:

S. No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration
1.	Rashtriya Nal Karamchari Union, Chirawa	1970
2.	Hindustan Copper Stenographers' Association, Khetri	1971
3.	Nawalgarh Nagarpalika Karamchari Union, Nawalgarh	1972
4.	Hindustan Copper Udyog Mazdoor Sangh, Khetri Nagar	1972
5.	Rashtriya Nal Karamchari Union, Nawalgarh	1972
6.	Rashtriya Tamba Project Mazdoor Sangh, Jhunjhunun	1973
7.	Agricultural Technical Staff Union, Jhunjhunun	1973
8.	Jhunjhunun Zila Khet Mazdoor Congress, Chirawa	1975
9.	Khetri Tamba Shramik Sangh, Khetri Nagar	1975
10.	Zila Jhunjhunun Truck Operators' Union, Chirawa	1975
11.	Jhunjhunun Zila Press Karamchari Union, Jhunjhunun	1975

LABOUR WELFARE

A total of 1,775 workers engaged in 18 registered factories as shown in Appendix V constitute the industrial labour force of the district (December 1975). A bulk of them i. e. nearly 90 per cent are employed by the Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri. A labour welfare centre is being run by this concern for the benefit of the labourers employed by it. The activities of the State Labour Department are confined to the enforcement of various labour laws in the district. A labour inspector is posted at Khetri for the purpose.

1. Source : Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions-cum-Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

Power Tariff

Use	Rate per KWH
I. Low Tension Tariff	
1. Domestic Service	
(a) Light, fan and radio	40 Paise
(b) Heat and power	28 „
2. Non-domestic service	
(a) For total connected load upto 3 KW (including light and fan and heat and power)	
(i) Light, fan and radio	55 „
(ii) Heat and power	35 „
(b) For total connected load above 3 KW (including light and fan and heat and power)	
(i) First 500 KWH of consumption per month	55 „
(ii) Next 500 KWH of consumption per month	50 „
(iii) Next 500 KWH of consumption per month	45 „
(iv) All consumption in excess of 1,500 KWH per month	35 „
3. Public street lighting	33 „
4. Small Industrial service	23 „
5. Medium Industrial service	23 „
6. Bulk supply for mixed load	
(i) First 10,000 KWH of monthly consumption	38 „
(ii) Next 15,000 KWH of monthly consumption	34 „
(iii) All consumption in excess of 25,000 KWH per month	30 „
II. High Tension Tariff	
1. Large Industrial loads	
(i) First 5,00,000 KWH of consumption per month	18 „
(ii) Next 10,00,000 KWH of consumption per month	16 „
(iii) All consumption above 25,00,000 KWH per month	18 „
2. Bulk supply to distributing licences :	
(i) First 2,00,000 KWH of consumption per month	15 „
(ii) Next 8,00,000 KWH of consumption per month	14 „
(iii) All consumption in excess of 10,00,000 KWH per month	13 „

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer (O&M), Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Jhunjhunun.

APPENDIX II

List of localities electrified in Jhunjhunun district upto 31.3.1976

S. No.	Name of locality	S.No.	Name of locality
Tahsil Jhunjhunun		36.	Kheerdsar
1.	Alsisar	37.	Charanwas Sultanpur
2.	Bissau	38.	Desusar
3.	Bagar	39.	Peethoosar
4.	Bajla	40.	Hameerwas
5.	Ajeetgarh	41.	Bas Daulatkhan
6.	Chinchroli	42.	Jabasar
7.	Dabri	43.	Jawaharpura
8.	Gangyasar	44.	Tamkor Kishangarh
9.	Isalampur	45.	Hameeri Kalan
10.	Jhunjhunun	46.	Hameeri Khurd
11.	Churi Chatarpura	47.	Bhursar
12.	Kakreu Khurd	48.	Budana
13.	Mandawa	49.	Bhadarwas
14.	Mahansar	50.	Warispura
15.	Morot	51.	Nooan
16.	Malsisar	52.	Durana
17.	Samaspur	Tahsil Chirawa	
18.	Mahakhar	53.	Ardawata
19.	Jei Pahari	54.	Adooka
20.	Khalasi	55.	Bhagaina
21.	Kali Pahari	56.	Bas Tokha
22.	Nayasar	57.	Bhadoonda Khurd
23.	Dorasar	58.	Bakhtawarpura
24.	Khajpur Naya	59.	Chirawa
25.	Khajpur Purana	60.	Dulaniya
26.	Indali	61.	Dheendhwa Aguna
27.	Khatehpura	62.	Dheendhwa Nichla
28.	Shyopura	63.	Dheendhwa Athoona
29.	Hetamsar	64.	Dilawarpura
30.	Loomas	65.	Alampura
31.	Udawas	66.	Jherli
32.	Deepalwas	67.	Kanwarpura
33.	Lalpura	68.	Lakhoo
34.	Kasimpura	69.	Morwa
35.	Wahidpura	70.	Gothra Nooniya

APPENDIX II (contd.)

S. No.	Name of locality	S.No.	Name of locality
71.	Ojtoo	110.	Kakora
72.	Pilani	111.	Padampura
73.	Peepli	112.	Gothri
74.	Raghunathpura	113.	Gothra Lamba
75.	Rayla	114.	Chirasan
76.	Surajgarh	115.	Brijlalpura
77.	Sehi Kalan	116.	Shree Amarpura
78.	Sultana	117.	Alipur
79.	Bhobiya	118.	Panthariya
80.	Jeeni	119.	Leekhwa
81.	Haripura	120.	Chhapra
82.	Malpura	121.	Beri
83.	Kherla	122.	Chandana
84.	Kirwana	123.	Bhadoonda Kalan
85.	Ghumansar Kalan	124.	Farat
86.	Khudniya	125.	Lodipura
87.	Bari	126.	Bhukana
88.	Sari	127.	Kayamsar
89.	Nalwa	128.	Kishorpura
90.	Pichanwa	129.	Kerpura
91.	Shyolana	130.	Shyampura
92.	Gowla	131.	Dhandhar
93.	Bishanpura	132.	Chak Keharpura
94.	Dhakkarwal	133.	Garaniya
95.	Bigodna	134.	Jawaharpura
96.	Nahrampur	135.	Pilod
97.	Narhar	136.	Sujdola
98.	Dobra	137.	Sardarpura
99.	Dhatarwala	138.	Nari
100.	Budaniya	139.	Kithara
101.	Khundana	140.	Bhamrwosi
102.	Kajra	141.	Jsmalpura
103.	Ajcehpura	142.	Syaloo Khurd
104.	Deoroad	143.	Bamanwas
105.	Jhanhot	144.	Hameenpur
106.	Bhapar	145.	Kerpura
107.	Mandrela	146.	Garoli
108.	Keharpura Pooniya	147.	Ban Gothari Khurd
109.	Nijampurā	148.	Ban Gothari Kalan

APPENDIX II (contd.)

S. No.	Name of locality	S.No.	Name of locality
149.	Ghandwa	185.	Dhadhot Khurd
150.	Ghardu	186.	Sephara Gunwar
151.	Shyosinghpura	187.	Gothra
152.	Doodi	188.	Raipur-Jatan
Tahsil Khetri		189.	Ghardana Kalan
153.	Babai	190.	Ghardana Khurd
154.	Chितासा	191.	Nangli Saledisingh
155.	Khetri	192.	Chinchroli
156.	Kalgaon	193.	Santriya
157.	Kankariya	194.	Khanpur
158.	Papruna	195.	Shree Sardarpura
159.	Singhana	196.	Jasrapur
160.	Gada Kheda	197.	Mandana
161.	Moi Sadda	198.	Pratappura
162.	Bhainsawata Khurd	199.	Bamanwas
163.	Bhainsawata Kalan	200.	Buhana
164.	Shyampura	201.	Bhirr
165.	Mainana	202.	Manota Khurd
166.	Puhaniya	203.	Sahar
167.	Loyal	204.	Pacheri Khurd
168.	Charawas	205.	Pacheri Kalan
169.	Manota Jatan	206.	Gunti
170.	Heerwa	207.	Pathana
171.	Jaimal-ka-bas	208.	Nihaloth
172.	Peethola	209.	Nawta
173.	Dhani Hukma	210.	Raipur Ahiran
174.	Dhadhot Kalan	211.	Doomoli Kalan
175.	Palota	312.	Doomoli Khurd
176.	Saga	213.	Silarpuri
177.	Jaisinghsar	214.	Jhanjha
178.	Sahadpura	215.	Khandwa
179.	Vishanpura	216.	Sagwa
180.	Goth	217.	Ghasera
181.	Shahpura	218.	Udamandi
182.	Padewa	219.	Nimas
183.	Dalelpura	220.	Nanwas
184.	Madhogarh	221.	Kuharwas
		222.	Sohli

APPENDIX II (concl'd.)

S. No.	Name of locality	S.No.	Name of locality
223.	Brijpura	252.	Mauta
224.	Bhaloth	253.	Mandawara
225.	Dhani Bhaloth	254.	Manaksas
226.	Kakra	255.	Nawalgarh
227.	Shyampura	256.	Nagal
228.	Churina	257.	Naharsinghani
Tahil Udaipurwati		258.	Saraj Surpura
		259.	Newari
		260.	Pabana
229.	Adwana	261.	Parasrampura
230.	Basawa	262.	Papra Hukamsingh
231.	Balriya	263.	Pachlangi
232.	Bagoli	264.	Nawalri
233.	Chirana	265.	Udaipurwati
234.	Chak Nangal	266.	Khoh
235.	Dhani Majhan	267.	Khatkar
236.	Dundlod	268.	Chanwra
237.	Dhamora	269.	Signor
238.	Deppura	270.	Bhorki
239.	Gothra	271.	Birol
240.	Gudha Gorji	272.	Kirodi
241.	Guda	273.	Bamlawas
242.	Indrapura	274.	Badwasi
243.	Jhajhar with Bheruwas	275.	Mohabbatsar
244.	Jodhpura	276.	Todi
245.	Jahaz	277.	Duriya
246.	Khirod	278.	Raghunathpura
247.	Keroo (Kairu)	279.	Baragaon
248.	Kishorpur	280.	Bay
249.	Kakrana	281.	Haripura
250.	Mukundgarh	282.	Kot
251.	Mohanbari	283.	Girvari

Source : Office of the Chief Engineer (R. E.), R. S. E. B., Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

Mineral Production in Jhunjhunun District

Mineral Production in Jharkhand District												(Tonnes)
Name of the mineral	No. of leases in 1975-76	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Major Minerals												
Copper ore	4	3,179	10,597	7,902	1,050	11,953	59,080	1,74,123	2,54,328	5,32,484	7,02,824	10,72,899
Flourite	1	—	—	—	—	351	1,606	1,318	2,348	878	—	—
Fire clay	1	1,361	282	279	350	389	1,055	788	1,452	1,041	884	1,589
Dolomite	1	3,157	138	788	323	347	711	—	—	867	819	1,205
Asbestos	—	—	—	—	2	—	65	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow ochre	—	—	—	—	78	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Soapstone	4	26	111	—	—	—	180	524	592	1,428	354	1,037
Calcite	1	—	—	—	—	1,732	11,407	1,133	403	804	190	601
Iron ore	3	—	—	—	—	—	400	2,109	1,704	510	1,410	3,592
Minor Minerals												
Masonry stone	24	27,526	26,417	18,333	27,876	19,600	22,682	44,893	64,383	64,383	75,707	62,230
Limestone	4	8,252	10,172	10,521	9,697	9,377	8,245	44,004	6,391	6,391	—	73,383
Sand	8	—	—	—	—	30,543	6,170	15,247	22,737	22,737	26,614	31,068
Pattikatta	*	—	—	—	—	396	480	500	4,750	4,750	—	—

* Leases included in Masonry stone leases

Source : Office of the Director, Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Performance of Plant Units of Khetri Copper Complex during 1975-76

	Unit	Performance
CONCENTRATOR		
Ore milling*	M.T.	72,988 per month
Plan availability	per cent	42
Recovery in ore circuit	per cent	90.33
SMELTER		
Total anodes*	M.T.	742 per month
New Anodes*	M.T.	604 per month
Anode-ex Ref. Scrap*	M.T.	138 per month
Percentage Reverts generation	per cent	36
REFINERY		
Cathode Production*	M.T.	671 per month
Wirebar Production*	M.T.	357 „
ACID & FERTILIZER		
Sulphuric acid production	M.T.	2,208 „
DESPATCHES		
Total copper*	M.T.	108
Sulphuric acid (98% Eq)	M.T.	1,366
Single super phosphate	M.T.	84

* Monthly averages have been compiled as some units were not in production for all months in the year 1975-76.

M. T.=Metric tonnes.

Source : Office of the Public Relations Manager, Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri.

APPENDIX V

List of Registered Factories for the year ending 31st Dec., 1975

S.No.	Name and Address of Factory	Average No. of workers employed	Ownership
1.	Vinod Oil and Flour Mills, Singhana	2	Private
2.	Mukande Ram Janagid Saw Mills, Bagar Road, Jhunjhunun	1	„
3.	Shri Ram Saw Mills, Jhunjhunun	3	„
4.	Birla Education Trust, Pilani	2	„
5.	Vishwakarma Saw Mills, Chirawa Road, Jhunjhunun	6	„
6.	M/s Saw Mills, Birla Institute Co-operative Store, Pilani	3	„
7.	Shri Bajrang Chiri Udyog, Jhunjhunun	6	„
8.	Birla Shilp Shala, Carpentry Pilani Industries Corporation, Jhunjhunun	—	„
9.	Birla Shilp Shala Printing Press, Pilani	6	„
10.	Shri Om Printers, Jhunjhunun	9	„
11.	Rajasthan Printers, Jhunjhunun	4	„
12.	Anna Purna Printers, Jhunjhunun	5	„
13.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. Khetri (Complex Fertiliser Division), Khetri Nagar	226	Govt.
14.	Jhunjhunwala Brothers, Guargum Factory, Bissau	—	Private
15.	Birla Education Trust Brick Clin, Pilani	—	Private
16.	Khetri Copper Project, Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri Nagar	1,461	Govt.
17.	220 K.V. Gird Sub-division, R.S.E.B., Khetri Nagar	37	Local Fund
18.	Birla College Power House, Pilani	4	Private

Source : Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

The tract now comprised in the district formerly formed a part of the erstwhile Jaipur State. This area has produced business magnets like Birlas, Poddars, Jhunjhunwalas, Singhanias etc., who are well known throughout the country for their business acumen. The Gazetteer of 1908 has recorded that large banking and exchange business on large scale was carried on in the more important towns of Shekhawati,¹ of which some parts are now included in Jhunjhun district. The *Jaipur Album* mentions about the richness of the bankers in this tract in the following words²: "On the black sandy tracts of Shekhewati area, one sees palatial residences of bankers. These buildings are often more imposing than the beautiful edifices in Bombay and Calcutta."

General Credit facilities

INDEBTEDNESS—There are no survey reports available to show the extent of indebtedness, either in the rural areas or in urban areas of the tract now constituting Jhunjhun district.

ROLE OF NON-BANKING FINANCIERS—The indigenous banker has been a dominant institution of the rural money market since times immemorial and an unquestionable controller of the rural credit and an ultimate source of all and sundry needs of the agriculturists and the village artisans. The absence of sufficient banking and co-operative institutions left wide field for the money-lender. Whatever assistance the cultivator got was from the State Revenue and Agriculture Departments in the form of *Taccavi* loans and seed distribution.

In Jhunjhun district, even after the advent of co-operative and government finance, the most important source of rural credit has been the village *Sethis* or *Sahukars*. They were the main prop on which the structure of rural finance rested. They advanced loans to cultivators and agricultural labourers and granted financial accommodation to small traders and merchants and engaged themselves in inland exchange business

1. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, Calcutta, 1908, p. 245.

2. *Jaipur Album*, 1935, Edited by K. L. Ajmera Jain and J. L. Jain, Chapter XVIII, p. 1.

among the merchant class by issuing and discounting *Hundis*, and also dealt in gold and silver bullion.¹

The money-lending business is done by Brahmin, Zamindar as well as Baniya communities on individual lines and there is no organisation within themselves.² These money-lenders are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the region and are engaged, besides their main profession, in purchasing, storing and selling of goods also. They availed of the opportunity of exploiting weak position of the borrower. In majority of the cases, the poor cultivator, low as his credit was, had to approach two or three or more creditors, each meeting part of his requirements. The money-lenders advanced loans both for productive and unproductive purposes.³ The Baniyas known by different nomenclatures such as *Mahajan*, *Sahukar*, *Seth* or *Lala* also carry on money-lending business besides their other trades. According to 1961 Census, 50 persons were engaged in money-lending business.⁴

The Rajasthan Moneylenders Act, 1963 was enforced in 1965 to regularise the institution of money-lending by registration of money-lending licences. During 1966, 16 persons were granted money-lending licences. By December 1970, more than 1,000 applications were received and 428 licences issued.⁵ The number of licences had increased to 530 by the end of December, 1976. The authorised rate of interest is 12 per cent on secured loans and 24 per cent on unsecured loans⁶.

However, the number of families involved in private money-lending without being registered with the Government is quite large in the backward districts like Jhunjhun⁷. The rate of interest charged by these money-lenders varies between 18 per cent and 75 per cent per annum for ordinary transactions⁸, according to the stability of the debtor and the security offered by him. Compound interest is a general rule, relaxable at the discretion of the creditor. The easy accessibility of the indigenous bankers, their flexible lending policies and the special

1. Bank of Baroda, *Lead Bank Survey Report on Jhunjhun District, Rajasthan, 1972*, p. 80.
2. *ibid.*, pp. 80-81.
3. Source : Office of the Collector, Jhunjhun.
4. *Census of India, 1961, Vol. XIV, Part II B (ii), General Economic Tables*, p. 64.
5. Bank of Baroda, *Lead Bank Survey Report on Jhunjhun District, Rajasthan, 1972*, p. 80.
6. Source : Collectorate, Jhunjhun.
7. Bank of Baroda, *Lead Bank Survey Report on Jhunjhun District, Rajasthan, 1972*, p. 80.
8. *ibid.*, p. 81.

facilities they offer to the debtor, attract a large clientele to them. The debtors have generally hereditary dealing with them.

The cash loans are given on higher rates of interest, particularly where the loans are unsecured and are for an unproductive purpose of meeting the needs of a social obligation or for payment of debt or litigation. The money-lenders charge a high rate to insure against the money and varied risks they undertake. Small loans were given after obtaining the borrower's signatures or thumb impression on the *Bahi Khata* or account book. In case of bigger loans, the borrower executes a promissory note, guaranteed by a surety. *Khiat* or *Khandi* loans were given generally to poor or lower middle class people who needed small sums and found it convenient to repay in instalments¹. Loans were also advanced on mortgage of land or ornaments, but mortgaging of land was restricted later on due to legal complications introduced by the land reforms legislation, particularly after Independence.

The old social customs to which the villagers cling, drain their resources which are already quite inadequate. The pressure of population on land the lack of alternative jobs and the early age at which they are burdened with responsibilities combine to compel them to borrow money. These factors are also responsible for the hereditary indebtedness which generally goes on increasing. Since the co-operative structure at the village level desires much improvement and the commercial banks have yet to make a sizable impact on rural economy of the region, the money-lenders hold a considerable influence at present².

Joint Stock Banks

Joint stock banks have been playing an increasingly important part in providing credit to traders, individuals and producers both in the urban and rural areas, particularly after the nationalisation of bigger banks, which have been paying special attention to their services in the rural areas. A beginning in the establishment of banking facilities³ in the district was made in July 1943, with the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. at Khetri. Soon afterwards in September 1943, another branch was opened at Nawalgarh and two branches were opened one at Surajgarh and another at Jhunjhunun in March, 1947 and October 1950 respectively. No other branch of any of the joint stock banks was opened till 1956, when United Commercial Bank opened its

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.

2. Bank of Baroda, *Lead Bank Survey Report on Jhunjhunun District, Rajasthan, 1972*, pp. 81-82.

3. Source : Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay.

first branch in the district at Vidya Vihar in January 1962. However, an era of fast expansion of banking facilities began from 1970 and by the end of March 1976, 24 branches of six joint stock banks were operating in the district, the details of which are given in the following table¹:

S. No.	Name of Bank	Branch Office	Date of opening
1.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur*	Khetri	10.7.1943
		Nawalgarh	2.9.1943
		Surajgarh	19.3.1947
		Jhunjhun	22.10.1950
		Chirawa	29.5.1963
		Khetri	30.12.1964
		Gudha	19.10.1967
		Udaipurwati	24.10.1968
		Chirana	15.2.1973
		Udaipurwati	16.4.1974
2.	Bank of Baroda	Bagar	29.6.1970
		Mandawa	21.7.1970
		Jhunjhun	5.4.1971
		Sultana	28.10.1972
		Mandrela	4.12.1972
		Nawalgarh	11.1.1975
3.	Indian Overseas Bank	Kolihan Nagar (Ajit Niwas Nagar)	15.11.1975
4.	Punjab National Bank	Jhunjhun	23.7.1966
		Bissau	22.5.1969
5.	United Commercial Bank	Pilani	30.5.1944
		Vidya Vihar	1.1.1962
		Mukundgarh	25.7.1967
		Dundlod	31.10.1973
6.	The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	Singhana	27.4.1971
		Chirawa	24.11.1971

1. Source : Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay.

* The branches of erstwhile The Bank of Jaipur Ltd. which was later on merged with The Bank of Bikaner Ltd. and renamed as State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

Considering the figures of 1971 census, the average population covered by each branch office of commercial banks in the district is 54,660, while the average population served by a branch office of commercial banks as well as the Central Co-operative Bank is 48,907. These figures compare favourably with the State average¹ of 46,738 and also with the average of 46,000 per bank office at the end of May 1971 for the country as a whole.

State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur works as banker and treasurer to the Government of Rajasthan. All commercial banks operating in the district cater to the credit needs of the industry, trade and commerce and endeavour to mobilise savings through a number of attractive savings schemes.

After assuming the role of lead bank in the district, Bank of Baroda made an entry by opening its branches at six centres, Bagar, Mandawa, Jhunjhunun, Sultana, Mandrela and Nawalgarh.

The figures of deposits and advances of commercial banks in the district are not readily available. However, in order to arrive at some idea about the pattern of growth in deposits and advances, an analysis of the available data (for 1969 and 1970), collected from various publications and commercial banks operating in the district, is given below²:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Position as on	No. of offices	Deposits	Bank Credit	Credit/deposit ratio (in per cent)
December 31, 1969	11	167	42	25.15
June 26, 1970	14	315	61	16.19
December 31, 1970	14	458	44	9.6

The district had shown an unprecedented rise of about 275 per cent in the total deposits of commercial banks during the year 1970 mainly as a result of the rise in the rate of interest on deposits and the introduction of a number of new deposit schemes during 1969-70, which attracted a large amount of deposits. Moreover, the cash-credit limits were also linked to the term deposits which encouraged business people and firms to deposit their balances with the banks³. Though the

1. Source : Bank of Baroda, *Lead Bank Survey Report on Jhunjhunun District, of Rajasthan*, p. 69.

2. Source : Branch office of the Bank of Baroda, Jhunjhunun.

3. Source : as above.

figures may not help us to arrive at any regular trend observed for the growth of deposits in the district, it clearly reflects the immense potentialities created by the establishment of Khetri Copper Project and other allied industries in the region. Since 1970, a large number of skilled and unskilled workers from the district migrated to Gulf countries and they started remitting their savings to their local relations resulting in an increase in bank deposits. As compared to the growth of deposits, advances by commercial banks have remained more or less stationary. Consequently the credit deposits ratio had contracted from 25 per cent to less than 10 per cent during a period of one year.

Jhunjhunun, Khetri, Chirawa, Nawalgarh, Pilani, Mukundgarh and Surajgarh are the main centres in the district and claim good deposit potential as well as business activities.

Co-operative Credit Movement

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—The co-operative movement in the erstwhile Jaipur State began only after 1943 when Jaipur Co-operative Societies Act came into force. However, the beginning of the co-operative movement¹ in Jhunjhunun district was made in 1948, when the first co-operative institution in the district, i.e. a co-operative store at Surajgarh, was established.

The Co-operative Department² in the district was established in 1961. It is headed by an Assistant Registrar, headquartered at Jhunjhunun, who is assisted by one technical assistant, one inspector (urban area), three inspectors (Industries), one land evaluation officer, one loans supervisor, one assistant inspector, one junior accountant, three upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, one driver and four class IV employees. The Assistant Registrar functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jaipur. By June 1961, there were 415 societies of various categories including the District Central Co-operative Bank with a total membership of over 27,000 in the district. The working capital of these societies was around Rs. 84.6 lakhs and the share capital was Rs. 12 lakhs. By 1970, there were 495 co-operative societies with a total membership of over 50,000. The working capital of these co-operative bodies had increased to Rs. 1.10 crores while their share capital amounted to Rs. 24 lakhs³. The table given

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1. Bank of Baroda, *Lead Bank Survey Report on Jhunjhunun District, Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 73.
 2. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.
 3. Bank of Baroda, *Lead Bank Survey Report on Jhunjhunun District, Rajasthan*, p. 73.

below reveals the progress of co-operative movement in the district during the last few years¹:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of societies	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Loans advanced	Loans recovered	Loans out standing
1971-72	490	51,181	25.27	124.93	12.14	16.91	62.95
1972-73	543	54,404	28.43	141.64	21.23	13.45	70.73
1973-74	558	56,512	32.74	184.36	71.54	31.61	110.66
1974-75	578	62,837	35.27	202.90	51.06	41.23	120.49
1975-76	585	87,014	49.15	331.24	210.84	100.82	230.51

Details of the co-operative societies of different categories and their membership as on 30th June, 1976 is given in Appendix I.

There were 257 agricultural credit societies in the district at the beginning of 1969-70 of which 9 societies were amalgamated during the year while one society was registered, thus reducing the total number of agricultural credit societies to 248 by the end of 1969-70. Out of the total membership of 30,774, the members who borrowed from the societies were 8,728. By 30th June 1970, through these societies, more than 557 villages had been covered in the district out of the total number of 693 inhabited villages². The number of agricultural credit societies did not increase much during 1971-72 to 1975-76 but their membership almost doubled. On the other hand non-agricultural credit societies recorded an almost 100 per cent growth during the same period. The table given below reveals the progress achieved by the agricultural credit and non-agricultural credit societies in the district during the last few years³:

Year	Agricultural Credit Societies		Non-agricultural Credit Societies	
	No. of Societies	Membership (No.)	No. of Societies	Membership (No.)
1971-72	248	30,454	5	126
1972-73	248	30,957	15	126
1973-74	248	32,612	8	265
1974-75	250	34,020	8	276
1975-76	253	58,786	16	353

The slow growth⁴ of co-operative movement in the district is attributed to the lack of faith of people in the movement⁵.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for 1972 and onwards.

2. Bank of Baroda, *Lead Bank Survey Report on Jhunjhunun District, Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 75 (number of villages as per 1961 Census).

3. Source : Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for 1972 and onwards.

5. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, JHUNJHUNUN—Kendriya Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jhunjhunun, the central co-operative bank of the district, was established at Jhunjhunun on 6th October 1960 with an initial membership of only 112 and share capital of Rs. 5,600 to serve as a central agency for financing the co-operative credit societies of the district, which, in turn, provide finances to their members for short and medium terms. Prior to the establishment of this bank, the district was covered by Sikar Kendriya Sahkari Bank, Sikar. The bank started financing activities on 13th March, 1961. As per by-laws of the bank, Jhunjhunun Kendriya Sahkari Bank aims at fulfilling the following objectives:

- (i) To transact with the co-operative societies of the district and finance them
- (ii) To raise the related societies and to look after them, to assess their credit requirements and develop them on sound principles
- (iii) To receive deposits and loans from members and others to run business as directed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan
- (iv) To work as an agent of the members and the depositors
- (v) To work as a banker

The bank has two branches, one each at Chirawa and Nawalgarh. The bank is affiliated to Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur, the State Apex Co-operative Bank. It also undertakes general banking business such as collection of bills, cheques and drafts, acceptance of all types of deposits viz. savings, current, fixed and call deposits on more attractive terms and offers more liberal rates of interest on these deposits than the joint stock banks. The Board of Directors and the management of the bank was dissolved by the State Government and an Administrator was appointed on 18th March, 1963. At present also, the Bank is managed by the Administrator, who is the Collector, Jhunjhunun.¹ The bank is functioning in a rented building and has been running into losses since 1969-70 because of the stoppage of credit limit² by the Reserve Bank of India since 1963. On the other hand administrative and recovery expenses continued to increase. The working of the bank during the last few years is revealed from the following table³:

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1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.
 2. Source : Office of the Jhunjhunun Kendriya Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jhunjhunun.
 3. Source : as above.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Deposits	Borrow ings	Loans advanced	Net profit (+) Loss (—)
1965-66	396	6.37	28.91	3.08	17.64	3.74	(+) 0.21
1966-67	404	6.40	28.31	3.40	15.61	2.58	(+) 0.23
1967-68	392	6.63	27.20	3.29	13.30	11.09	(+) 0.42
1968-69	340	6.99	32.06	2.86	18.40	18.60	(+) 0.12
1969-70	342	7.54	33.69	3.88	15.21	9.73	(—) 0.13
1970-71	342	7.59	34.66	4.70	14.57	6.58	(—) 0.05
1971-72	341	7.61	29.48	6.18	9.48	5.12	(—) 0.27
1972-73	342	7.56	36.55	7.36	13.03	7.90	(—) 0.51
1973-74	346	8.55	41.10	8.12	24.12	30.68	(—) 0.84
1974-75	347	8.85	52.19	11.42	21.96	25.90	(—) 0.76
1975-76	347	15.63	111.57	14.51	75.13	103.42	(—) 0.35

The bank advances short-term and medium term loans to the member societies of the district, and charges 10 per cent rate of interest on medium term loans. For short term loans the rate of interest charged from small farmers is 10 per cent and from other farmers it is 11 per cent per annum. The following table exhibits the loans advanced and loans recovered for the period 1971-72 to 1975-76¹:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loans advanced				Loans realised			
	Short term	Medium term	Medium term con- verted	Others	Total	Demand	Real- isation	Recovery percentage
1971-72	3.34	Nil	Nil	0.78	5.12	22.18	7.48	33.54
1972-73	5.33	Nil	2.35	0.22	7.90	18.01	7.83	43.47
1973-74	29.51	Nil	Nil	1.17	30.68	37.42	14.97	40.00
1974-75	11.71	Nil	13.68	0.51	25.90	40.37	26.06	64.70
1975-76	102.90	Nil	Nil	0.52	103.42	52.08	44.75	86.96

The table given above shows that the bank's performance in the field of recovery of loans has been improving since 1971-72. Its total outstandings against co-operative societies as on 30th June 1976 were Rs. 90.32 lakh.²

LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK—Jhunjhun Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd., Jhunjhun was established³ on 16th May 1961. It continued

1. Source : Office of the Jhunjhun Kendriya Sahkari Bank Ltd., Jhunjhun.
2. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhun.
3. Source : as above

to function under the management of an elected Board of Directors till 18th July 1974. However, the Board was dissolved¹ by the State Government on charges of mis-management and the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun was appointed as Administrator of the bank. The bank operates one branch at Khetri also.

The bank advances long-term loans to the cultivators for enabling them to undertake lasting improvements on their land, e.g. for purchase of agricultural machinery including tractors, digging and repair of wells and installation of pumping sets and other land reforms. The working of the bank during the last few years is revealed from the following table² :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Membership- (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Borro- wings	Loans advanced
1970-71	1,368	2.56	N.A.	5.75	5.23
1971-72	1,454	2.72	46.48	2.33	2.34
1972-73	1,654	3.10	38.49	5.48	5.35
1973-74	1,754	3.34	37.18	1.88	2.89
1974-75	1,781	3.40	35.24	3.77	1.64
1975-76	1,818	3.39	24.62	N.R.	N.R.

The bank's performance in the field of the disbursement of loans for different purposes during the last few years is revealed from the figures given in Appendix II

National Savings

The district is controlled by the District Savings Officer headquartered at Jhunjhunun. The following table shows the gross and net collections under small savings, through sales of Securities³ during the years 1965-66 to 1975-76 :

(Rs in thousands)

Year	Gross value of sales of S. S. Securities	Net value of sales of S. S. Securities.
1	2	3
1965-66	99.75	85.79
1966-67	91.17	76.84

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : Office of the Jhunjhunun Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd., Jhunjhunun.

N.R.=Not reported. N.A.=Not available.

3. Source : Office of the Regional Director, National Savings, Rajasthan, Jaipur :

1	2	3
1967-68	99.70	51.21
1968-69	45.17	10.69
1969-70	59.11	26.83
1970-71	61.79	16.66
1971-72	91.98	16.47
1972-73	96.68	46.64
1973-74	110.31	56.93
1974-75	132.96	80.23
1975-76	204.83	111.05

The Students' Savings Bank and its progress as on 31st March 1976 is given below¹ :

(a) Membership	4,332
(b) Annual collection	Rs. 30,363

The district won a cash prize of Rs. 300 on 4.6.1977 for the year 1975-76, for giving outstanding performance in the field of collections under small savings.

General and Life Insurance

GENERAL INSURANCE—None of the General Insurance Companies have any office in the district. However, insurance work is being done through agents of the National Insurance Company and the New Indian Fire and General Insurance Company. Bikaner branch offices of these companies cover Jhunjhunun district also. Average business secured by these companies amounts to Rs. 75,000 per annum, of which Motor Vehicles' insurance constitutes the largest share. The other fields of business include cattle insurance, fire insurance and Janta policy. Agents are entitled to receive commission at the rate of 10 per cent on insurance of motor vehicles, cattle insurance and Janta policy. Fire insurance carries only 5 per cent commission payable to the agents. In all, there are about 13 agents throughout the district².

LIFE INSURANCE—Jhunjhunun district falls under the jurisdiction of the northern zone of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Prior to the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, more than 250 insurance companies were working in the whole of the country and there was cut-throat competition as territories were not distributed

1. Source : Office of the Regional Director, National Savings, Rajasthan Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Inspector, National Insurance Company, Jhunjhunun.

among these companies. Different companies used to cover Jhunjhunun district through their agents attached with their Jaipur offices. After the nationalisation of life insurance, Jhunjhunun district was put under the jurisdiction of Jaipur branch office. Later on, the area was attached to the Sikar branch office. In 1962, Jhunjhunun district was given the status of a Development Centre and was upgraded as a sub-office in 1965, but due to the slow growth of life insurance business, it was downgraded again as a Development Centre. In 1973, it was again upgraded as a sub-office. Prior to 1974, Jhunjhunun office was attached to the branch office, Sikar. A separate branch office for Jhunjhunun district was opened with effect from 18th June 1974, which works under the administrative control and supervision of Jaipur Divisional office of the Corporation. The administrative set-up of Jhunjhunun branch office as on 31st March 1976 is given below¹:

Branch Manager	1
Assistant Branch Managers	2
Development Officers	10
Higher Grade Assistant	1
Subordinate staff	11
Agents	140

The following table gives an idea of the business secured in the district by the Corporation during the last few years²:

Year	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage variation over last year
1971-72	2,017	121.48	+ 42.9
1972-73	2,033	140.30	+ 15.5
1973-74	2,260	166.85	+ 18.8
1974-75	1,897	161.73	— 3.1
1975-76	2,592	218.06	+ 34.8

The Branch Office offers all types of insurance covers viz. endowment, whole life, accidental etc.

STATE INSURANCE³—A scheme of compulsory life insurance was introduced in the former Jaipur State with effect from 1st August 1943 as a complement to pension benefits available to its employees. The object of the scheme was to provide to the Government servants with

1. Source : Office of the Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Divisional Office, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : Compulsory State Insurance in Rajasthan, Part I (Note prepared by the Directorate of State Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur).

sufficient sum at the time when there would be a sudden drop in their income on retirement, and to provide the dependents with some monetary aid in the unfortunate event of death of the bread-winner before retirement. It was only towards the close of 1953, that a decision was taken by the State Government to extend the benefits of the Compulsory State Insurance Scheme of the former Jaipur State to the employees of the whole of Rajasthan, with effect from 1st January 1954. This scheme was extended to the whole of Rajasthan in three broad stages. In the first stage it was extended to all permanent employees drawing a pay of Rs. 51.00 and above. In the second stage, it was extended to all the permanent employees drawing a pay between Rs. 35.00 and Rs. 50.00 and in the third stage, all permanent employees drawing a pay below Rs. 35.00, were also covered. At present, the Compulsory Insurance Scheme is applicable to all temporary and permanent employees, irrespective of pay, working in the pensionable establishments of the Government.

The minimum rate of contribution is prescribed in accordance with the slab rates of premium appended to the Rajasthan Government Servants Insurance Rules. The slab rates were introduced with effect from 1st February 1968, and later on revised from 1st April 1970. These are given at Appendix III. Prior to the introduction of slab rates, the minimum recovery of premium was 6.25 per cent of the pay with an option to increase it to 12.5 per cent of the pay attached to the post.

In order that all assurances issued by the Department may mature on one date of the year, the rules have been amended with effect from 1st April 1971. Normally, the scheme is a non-medical one, but the medical examination may be arranged if it is considered necessary. Before 1st April 1964 there were different rates of sum assured per rupee of premium in regard to male and female lives, but this disparity has been removed with effect from that date.

The policies issued by the State Insurance Department are non-assignable and free from attachment and sale in execution of a court decree. All the policies are entitled to bonus declared from time to time as a result of actuarial valuation. Loans are granted upto 90 per cent of the surrender value of the policy and are repayable in easy instalments with interest liability at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Premium according to pre-determined slabs and loan instalments are deducted at source from the salary of the employee. Insurance assistant attached to the district treasury verifies the deduction of insurance premium from salary bill of each month, and prepares statements for being transmitted to the Directorate of State Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The progress of state insurance work in Jhunjhunun district is given in the table below¹ :

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1.	Persons Insured	No.	191	279	242	332	383
2.	Premium Collected	Rs. in lakhs	6.16	6.98	7.34	8.12	8.59
3.	Claims Settled :						
	Deaths	No.	14	11	10	17	14
	Maturity	No.	29	47	33	53	64
	Others	No.	3	4	2	—	7
4.	Claims Paid :						
	Death	Rs. in lakhs	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.50	0.54
	Maturity	,,	0.22	0.59	0.54	0.88	1.10
	Others	,,	0.01	0.02	0.01	—	0.03
5.	Bonus Paid	No.	108	160	164	262	308
		Rs. in lakhs	0.69	1.02	1.21	1.93	2.21

Currency and Coinage

The treasure trove² found on the hill top of village Dada Fatehpura, tahsil Khetri of Jhunjhunun district in 1975, points to the prevalence of late Kushan currency in this region. The hoard contained 10 gold coins belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Century A.D. These coins contain a profile of a king in standing posture holding a trident, while sacrificing at an altar. Legend in modified greek script *Paonano Pao Kopand* is found engraved on these coins. Out of ten coins, two contain a depiction of armed Shiva in standing posture holding noose and trident. Behind him is standing a bull and a legend *Ohpo (oesho)* has been engraved. On the reverse of the remaining coins the goddess is seated on high

1. Source : Office of the Director of State Insurance, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : Office of the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

backed throne and she is holding Cornucopia in the left hand and noose in the right and legend *Ardoksho* has been engraved¹.

Another hoard of 125 copper coins² found in a treasure trove at Jhunjhunun, points to the fact that the coins of Lodi dynasty of 15th Century A. D. were current in this tract also. Copper coins numbering 1,023 found in a treasure trove at village Pachari Kalan in Khetri tahsil of Jhunjhunun district need chemical treatment. 148 silver coins of the same period were found at village Singnor and are under inspection with the Department of Archaeology and Museums and the details relating to these coins are yet to be worked out. Another treasure trove found at village Sarai of Udaipurwati tahsil contain 80 coins of mediaeval period.

A mint for copper coinage existed at Singhana as mentioned in the *Ain-e-Akbari* (1594 A. D.) and there is reliable evidence to show that Khetri held a lease of the local mint in the 18th Century³. Two documents⁴ of 1783 A. D. of Jaipur direct one Baghsingh and others of Khetri to pay out from their receipts from the local mint and transit dues, two sums of Rs. 800 and Rs. 15 each month as salaries to the state employees kept at an outpost at Singhana. The next source of information is a contribution *The Mines of Khetri in Rajputana* to the Asiatic Society of Bengal by Col. Brooke in 1864 A. D. from which it is apparent that the copper produced in and around Khetri was mainly used for minting coins, of which the Raja took one-fourth as his share every year. In 1869, the minting of copper coins was prohibited by the British Government. Besides, there were mints in the past at Chirawa, Bissau, Surajgarh and Mukundgarh also for minting copper coins.

A treasure trove⁵ containing a hoard of 54 silver coins belonging to the British period was found at village Jajusar of Udaipurwati tahsil. Out of these 54 coins, 14 belong to Victorian period, 7 to King Edward VII and 33 to King George V periods.

Prior to 1818 A.D. the gold, silver and copper coins bore the following legends inscribed in Persian⁶.

1. Pokharna, P.L.: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol XXXIX, 1977, Part I-II, p. 160.
2. Source : Office of the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Wills, C. U.: *Report on Panch Pana, Singhana*.
4. *Ibid.*
5. Source : Office of the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
6. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Art Survey, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Obverse: "*Sikka Mubarak Badshah Ghazi Ahmad Shah Bahadur*"

Reverse : "*Zarab Sawai Jaipur Sanah Jalus Mainnat Manus*"

These coins continued upto 1818 A. D. when Jaipur ruler entered into a treaty with East India Company. But this treaty did not alter the minting rights of the State. When Queen Victoria proclaimed herself as Empress of India, the name of the Moghul Emperor inscribed on the coins was substituted by the name of the British Crown.

The Jaipur coinage was called *Jharshahi*.¹ On the one side of the coin was engraved an impression of a tree, the name of the ruler and era of his reign, and on the other side, the name of the Emperor and the Christian era were impressed. The gold coin was known as *Jharshahi Mohar*. Silver coins were a rupee, an eight anna, four anna and two anna bits. The copper coin was the paisa. The value of Gold *Mohar*² was nearly 24 British rupees. Silver and copper coins were nearly equal in value to the Imperial coins.

The British coinage which was current in Jhunjhunun along with all other parts of the country consisted of pie, paisa, half anna, anna, four anna, eight anna and one rupee coins. In this coinage, twelve pies were equal to one anna and 16 annas made a rupee. The eight anna and four anna pieces were naturally equal to half and quarter rupees respectively.

DECIMAL COINAGE—The decimal coinage was introduced in the district along with the rest of the country in 1957. In the new system, the rupee was divided into 100 paise instead of 64 as in the old system. The old and new currencies were allowed to circulate side by side for some time, in order to allow the people to get used to the new system. The paisa of the decimal system was called *Naya* (new) paisa during the transitional period. The various coins of the new system at the end of 1975-76 were of these denominations: one paisa, two paisa, three paisa, five paisa, ten paisa, twenty paisa, twenty five paisa, fifty paisa and one rupee.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Imports and Exports

Trade of Shekhawati area at the beginning of the present Century is described in the old gazetteer (1908) thus: "...trade of Shekhawati travels principally either north-east or to Ajmer. The principal export from Shekhawati is wool and the imports are grain, sugar, piece goods, spices

1. Source : Office of the Director, Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : Jaipur Residency: '*Ilaga Gair*' Records, 1917, File No. 17/178.

and tobacco; for carriage of these, camels are used almost exclusively." According to 1961 census, 3,022 persons¹ were engaged in trade and commerce in the district.

The main items that are exported out of this district consist of copper, *Moong*, *Bajra*, *Moth*, sheep, goats, *Ghee*, mustard etc. Among the principal imports are finer foodgrains (rice, wheat, gram), sugar, *Gur*, kerosene, petrol, cotton, silken and woollen cloth, raw materials, construction materials, industrial and agricultural machinery and equipments, and other articles of general merchandise².

Goats are exported to Delhi and Jaipur. Goat and sheep skins are sent to Delhi, Madras etc. and bones of dead animals largely to Jaipur. Wool is sent to the Bikaner *Mandi* from where it finds its way to various consumption centres³.

As regards imports, there is hardly any bulk direct import from manufacturers. As such most imports come from nearby wholesale centres like Jaipur and Delhi⁴.

Trade Centres

The principal trade centres of the district are Chirawa, Khetri, Surajgarh, Pilani, Nawalgarh, Mukundgarh, Jhunjhunun, Mandawa and Bissau. There are well established markets in these towns, which also serve as centres for inter-district and inter-state trade. Weekly *Hats* are held in some of the bigger villages. In towns there are retail shops for each type of articles like grocery, fruits, milk and milk products, vegetables, sweets, eatables, betel leaf, *Bidi*, cigarettes and tobacco, leather goods and footwear, stationery, fancy goods and toilets etc.

Regulated Markets

To look after the problems connected with the marketing viz. standardisation, financing, transport and market potential with a view to safeguarding the interests of the producer-farmer, two principal markets in the district viz. Chirawa and Surajgarh have been regulated. There are sub-market yards at Pilani under Surajgarh and Khetri under Chirawa markets. Krishi Upaj Mandi Samitis have been formed for these markets as provided in the Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets

1. *Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun*, p. 87.

2. Bank of Baroda, *Lead Bank Survey Report on Jhunjhunun District, Rajasthan*, 1972, p. 55.

3. Source : Office of the Rajya Krishi Vipanana Board, Jaipur.

4. Source : as above.

Act, 1961. The following is the description of these regulated markets.

KRISHI UPAJ MANDI, CHIRAWA¹—Chirawa Mandi was regulated on 1st April 1967, but its actual operations started from 1st April 1976. Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti for this market is headed by an administrator, who is a Government official. He is assisted by a secretary. The Mandi Samiti consists of 15 members, representing various interests viz., cultivators, co-operatives and local bodies besides the Government nominees. The market functionaries of this Mandi consisted of 47 traders, 2 brokers, and 141 retailers on March 31, 1976. Commodities covered under the regulatory provisions for this market are *Moong, Gram, Guar, Bajra, Gur*, sugar, rice and *Methi*. Besides the principal market yard, the Mandi has a sub-market yard at Khetri. The hinterland of this Mandi extends over the areas of Panchayat Samitis of Chirawa and Khetri and the municipal areas of Chirawa and Khetri. During 1976-77, 14,706 quintals of *Moong* and 6,800 quintals of gram arrived in the Mandi, valued at Rs. 29.25 lakhs and Rs. 7.98 lakhs respectively. The following table records the transport charges per quintal of goods arriving in the market:

(Rupees)

S. No.	Commodity	Transport charges (per quintal)
1.	<i>Moong, Gram</i>	12.00
2.	<i>Methi, Mirch</i>	10.00
3.	<i>Guar, Bajra, Wheat</i>	20.00
4.	Rice	15.00
5.	<i>Gur. Sugar</i>	30.00

Goods brought by the cultivators are sold through open auction and the payments are made on the spot. The Mandi Samiti keeps a close watch over the correct weight. All goods imported in the Mandi come from Jaipur, Hanumangarh, Taranagar, Delhi, Haryana, Ganganagar, Mujaffarnagar, Badot and Samli.

KRISHI UPAJ MANDI SAMITI, SURAJGARH²—The regulation of this Mandi was done on 11th January 1967. The Mandi committee is constituted by 15 members, of whom seven represent the cultivators and two each represent traders, co-operatives, local bodies and the Government. The committee is

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Rajya Krishi Vipanan Board, Jaipur.
2. Source: as above.

headed by an Administrator, who is a Government official. Day-to-day work of the committee is looked after by the Secretary, who is appointed by the Rajasthan Rajya Krishi Vipan Board. The main commodities dealt with in the Mandi are *Moong*, *Bajra*, *Moth*, *Guar* and *Chaula* and its hinterland spreads to areas of Panchayat Samitis of Surajgarh and Buhana and municipal areas of Surajgarh and Pilani. The arrivals of main commodities during the year 1976-77 have been as follows:

S. No.	Commodity	Quantity (quintals)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	<i>Moong</i>	13,500	30.00
2.	<i>Bajra</i>	20,000	13.50
3.	<i>Moth</i>	700	0.84
4.	<i>Chaula</i>	450	5.85
5.	<i>Guar</i>	600	0.63

The market functionaries of this Mandi during 1975-76, consisted of 39 traders, 34 'A' class brokers, 46 retailers, and Kriya Vikriya Sahkari Samiti. Besides the principal market yard, the Mandi has a sub-market yard at Pilani.

The following table shows the position of income, expenditure and profit or loss of this Mandi Committee during the five years ending 1975-76:

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Profit (+) or loss (—) (Rs.)
1971-72	20,425	22,919	(—) 2,494
1972-73	10,296	8,820	(+) 1,476
1973-74	20,641	16,406	(+) 4,235
1974-75	26,881	30,094	(—) 3,213
1975-76	87,000	48,000	(+) 39,000

Mandi rules provide that all expenses of the Mandis are to be borne by the buyers of agricultural produce and sellers are not subjected to incur any expenditure for the sale of their produce. The Mandi tariff is charged at the rate of one per cent. The licence fee is determined by the respective Mandis. The main sources of the revenue of Mandi committees are licence fee, renewal fee, Mandi tariff, fines and penalties, rent from Mandi properties, etc.

Co-operation in Trade

Co-operative movement in trade started in the district with the establishment of a co-operative store at Surajgarh in 1948.

SAHKARI UPBHOKTA BHANDAR¹—Jhunjhunun Zila Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar with headquarters at Jhunjhunun was established in 1965-66; it was registered on 17th September, 1966. The Bhandar started its activities in wholesale trading in sugar, flour, cement etc. and opened eight branches in various municipal areas. The working of the Bhandar till 1970, resulted into an accumulated loss of Rs. 1.65 lakhs. Consequently, the Bhandar was put into liquidation in 1970 in order to save it from further losses.

Since there was no other institution in the district which could undertake the distribution of essential commodities through co-operatives, the Bhandar was revived on 30th December 1974 and it restarted its operations from January 1975.

The Bhandar started one retail shop in Jhunjhunun town with effect from 1st July 1976. This shop sells H.M.T. watches, stationery, hosiery, and controlled and uncontrolled cloth at fair prices. The head office of the Bhandar has been dealing in the wholesale trade of controlled cloth in Jhunjhunun and Udaipurwati tahsils of the district.

Bhandar's total membership on 31st March 1976 stood at 4,045 and was of four categories A,B,C and D. State Government is included in A category, Kraya Vikraya Samiti in B category, primary bhanadrs in C category and individual members in D category. The following table shows the capital structure and profit or loss of the Bhandar for the last few years²:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Membership (No.)	Share capital	Working capital	Profit (+) or loss (—)
1971-72	4,045	1.70	0.65	(—) 1.33
1972-73	4,045	1.70	0.50	(—) 1.45
1973-74	4,045	1.70	0.43	(—) 1.51
1974-75	4,045	1.70	0.42	(—) 0.01
1975-76	4,045	1.70	1.24	(+) 0.19

Bhandar's total purchases during the period of the year 1976-77 were of the order of Rs. 4.88 lakhs, while its sales during the same period were recorded as Rs. 4.92 lakhs. The Bhandar has earned a net profit of Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1975-76 and 1976-77.

PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMER STORES³—The number of

1. Source : Office of the Jhunjhunun Zila Sahkari Upbhokta Bhandar Ltd., Jhunjhunun.
2. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun,
3. Source : as above.

primary co-operative consumers' stores in the district was reported to be 14 in 1975-76. A list of these stores is given in Appendix IV.

KRAYA VIKRAYA SAHKARI SAMITIS¹—The district had 3 Kraya Vikraya Sahkari Samitis till the end of 1975-76. The total membership of these societies stood at 178 and their share capital and working capital stood at Rs. 1.11 lakhs and Rs. 10.62 lakhs respectively. These samitis undertake wholesale and retail trade in foodgrains, fertilisers, pesticides and other essential commodities. During 1975-76, total sales and purchases of these samitis were Rs. 47.92 lakhs and Rs. 38.25 lakhs respectively. The samitis earned a total profit of Rs. 9.67 lakhs during 1975-76.

State Trading

FAIR PRICE SHOPS²—The Government supplies imported and indigenous wheat, gram, *Bajra*, maize, milo, *Jowar* and sugar through fair price shops. The following table shows total number of fair price shops in the district during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76 :

Year	Private Firms	Co-operative Societies	(Number)
			Total
1971-72	138	20	158
1972-73	260	37	297
1973-74	554	54	608
1974-75	258	69	327
1975-76	256	56	312

The quantities of commodities sold through fair price shops in the district during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76 were as under³ :

Year	Wheat	Gram	<i>Bajra</i>	Milo	<i>Jowar</i>	Maize	(Quintals)
							Levy-sugar
1971-72	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,400
1972-73	54,803	Nil	8,934	Nil	Nil	Nil	38,770
1973-74	1,32,644	1,253	2,011	41,214	5,552	7,297	37,740
1974-75	48,336	1,335	121	17,228	Nil	Nil	37,490
1975-76	15,122	Nil	Nil	167	Nil	Nil	38,270

Levy sugar and other controlled commodities are distributed on ration cards, which are issued by the District Supply Officer to each

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.
 2. Source : Office of the District Supply Officer, Jhunjhunun.
 3. Source : as above.
- N.A. = Not available.

household. The number of ration card holders in the district increased from 162,320 during 1972-73 to 171,835 during 1975-76.

The licence of one fair price shop was cancelled during the year 1975-76 on charges of indulging in unfair practices. The staff of the Food and Civil Supplies Department posted in the district consists of one District Supply Officer, one Assistant District Supply Officer, three Enforcement Officers and three Enforcement Inspectors, who are empowered to inspect fair price shops and also to enforce rules relating to stocks and sales of essential commodities.

Warehousing

Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation started its activities in Jhunjhun district in November 1969 by opening one warehouse at Chirawa. One Technical Assistant or Incharge of the Bhandar has been posted there, who is assisted by a class IV employee. It provides warehousing facilities for agricultural and notified commodities to producers, co-operatives, traders, government and semi-government bodies like Food Corporation of India, Fertilizer Corporation of India etc. The commodities are scientifically stored to preserve their quality and quantity. The stocks are insured against theft including burglary. The scheme of disinestation of stocks stored outside the warehouse has also been introduced. The following table reveals the storage capacity of the warehouses in the district during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76¹ :

Year	Capacity in metric tonnes
1971-72	4,334
1972-73	575
1973-74	1,404
1974-75	N.A.
1975-76	3,022

The storage facilities provided by the Warehousing Corporation are on rental basis and rents are charged at different rates for different commodities. Storage charges for the important commodities for the period 1971-72 to 1975-76 are shown in the following table² :

1. Source : Office of Managing Director, the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation, Jaipur.

N.A.=Not available.

2. Source : as above.

S.No.	Name of commodity	Rates applicable (in rupees)				
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1.	All foodgrains and pulses	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.33
2.	Sugar	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.40
3.	Cement	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14
4.	All types of fertilisers	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14

During the year 1975-76, the Corporation earned an income of Rs. 0.14 lakh and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 0.05 lakh.

Weights and Measures¹

OLD UNITS—During the princely regime, the units of weight in use were *Seers* and *Maunds* with their sub-divisions as in other parts of the State. A *Seer* was made up of 80 *Tolas* and a *Maund* of 40 *Seers* i. e. 3,200 *Tolas*. Similar units were used for liquids and solids. For valuable metals like gold and silver, *Tola*, *Masha* and *Ratti* were the units of weight in the area. Yard, feet and inches were the measures of length and British gallons those of liquids. These measures continued to be in use even after Independence of the country. Standard weights and measures were uniformly used in all parts of the State after the enforcement of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1954, from September 1956.

METRIC UNITS—The new units of weights and measures are based on decimal system, the sub-divisions being in multiples of ten. The yard has been substituted by metre, and the *seer* by kilogram. Liquid measure in the new system is litre. Metric weights and measures were introduced in the district according to a phased programme alongwith the rest of the country, under the provisions of the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, passed on the heels of the Union Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. Dates of introduction of the metric system in Jhunjhunun district were as follows² :

S.No.	Particulars	Date of Introduction
1.	Weights	1.5.1960
2.	Capacity measures	1.8.1962
3.	Linear measures	15.11.1961

1. Source : Office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : Office of the Controller, Weights and Measures, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The administrative set-up in the district for the proper enforcement of new units of weights and measures consists of one Inspector of Weights and Measures and his subordinate staff at the district headquarters¹. The principal function of the Inspector is to enforce the use of the new units in trade and commerce. He also ensures that the weights and measures in use, conform to specifications so that the consumer gets full value for his money. The Inspector keeps a complete account of the weights and measures being used by traders in his jurisdiction and inspects iron weights and measures and scales every two years and bullion weights every year. The Inspector also checks the weights and scales being used by postal and railway authorities. He has powers to challan the offenders.

1. Source : Office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures, Jhunjhun.

APPENDIX I

Co-operative Societies of different categories as on 30.6.1976

(Number)

Category	Societies	Membership
1. Central Co-operative Bank	1	358
2. Primary Land Development Bank	1	1,818
3. Agricultural Credit Societies	253	58,786
4. Non-agricultural Credit Societies	25	637
5. Kriya Vikriya Sahkari Samitis	3	18
6. Sheep Rearers Co-operative Societies	4	110
7. Agricultural Co-operative Societies	12	243
8. Wholesale Co-operative Bhandar	1	4,045
9. Primary Co-operative Bhandars	15	7,889
10. Housing Co-operative Societies	100	2,974
11. Weavers' Co-operative Societies	11	760
12. Other Industrial Co-operative Societies	38	753
13. Shramik Theka Sahkari Samitis	10	246
14. Transport Co-operative Societies	3	43
15. Agricultural Non-credit Societies	5	160
16. Societies under liquidation	103	8,012
Total	585	87,014

Source : Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX II

Statistics about purposes for which loans were advanced by Jhunjhunum Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank

(Rupees)

Year	Digging of new wells, repair of old wells	Pumping sets	Tractors	Drainages, levelling	Other purposes	Total
1965-66	10,000	10,000	—	—	525	20,525
1966-67	1,48,125	50,000	—	—	—	1,98,125
1967-68	2,00,000	1,88,425	—	20,000	—	4,08,425
1968-69	4,68,500	3,42,575	—	50,000	60,000	9,21,075
1969-70	9,75,150	54,400	1,50,000	—	—	11,79,550
1970-71	3,00,675	2,22,700	—	—	—	5,23,375
1971-72	2,04,000	30,000	—	—	400	2,34,400
1972-73	2,35,268	3,00,000	—	—	—	5,35,268
1973-74	1,09,000	1,00,000	—	—	—	2,09,000
1974-75	1,00,000	64,490	—	—	—	1,64,490
1975-76	1,44,000	20,400	—	—	—	1,64,400

Source : Office of the Jhunjhunum Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd., Jhunjhunum.

APPENDIX III

Slabs of State Insurance Premium

Salary range	Amount of premium (Rs.)	
	January 1968	March 1970
Up to 70	4	5
71-90	6	7
91-140	8	9
141-200	12	14
201-300	18	20
301-450	27	30
451-650	40	45
651-900	55	65
901-1250	78	90
1251-1600	100	115
1601-2000	125	145
Above 2000	155	175

Source : Office of the Director, State Insurance Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Primary Co-operative Consumers' Stores in Jhunjhunun District

S.No.	Name	Location	Membership (number)
1.	Nawalgarh Sahkari Bhandar	Nawalgarh	726
2.	Poddar College Sahkari Bhandar, Nawalgarh	Nawalgarh	330
3.	Seth Moti Lal College Co-operative Store	Jhunjhunun	129
4.	New Colony Sahkari Bhandar	Jhunjhunun	118
5.	Jhunjhunun Adarsh Sahkari Bhandar	Jhunjhunun	44
6.	Jhunjhunun Sahkari Bhandar Ltd.	Jhunjhunun	28
7.	Baggar Nagar Sahkari Bhandar	Baggar	19
8.	Bissau Sahkari Bhandar	Bissau	95
9.	Surajgarh Sahkari Bhandar	Surajgarh	151
10.	Mukundgarh Sahkari Bhandar	Mukundgarh	154
11.	Siri Sahkari Bhandar	Pilani	455
12.	B. I. T. S. Sahkari Bhandar	Pilani	4,551
13.	Chirawa Ex-servicemen Sahkari Bhandar	Chirawa	77
14.	Chirawa Sahkari Bhandar	Chirawa	101

Source : Office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD TIME ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS AND MODE OF CONVEYANCE

Old routes

No authentic and precise information regarding old routes in the district is available. From available records it is inferred that during the princely rule little attention was paid to the development of roads. There was a trade route passing through Narhar and connecting it with Delhi, Hansi and Nagaur. A few fair weather roads existed which were mere bullock cart and camel paths. In the erstwhile Jaipur State, of which Jhunjhunun district was a part, total length of metalled roads in 1908 was about 283 miles and unmetalled roads about 136 miles.¹ But most of these roads were spread towards east, west and south of Jaipur State, only a few going to north towards Jhunjhunun.

There is a mention² of two metal roads in 1938-39, one going from Khetri to Maonda and the other going from Khetri to Nizampur. There were also three fair weather roads³ one from Mahrana to Kot via Dabla, the other from Kot to Torda via Kohara and the third from Khetri to Singhana. There is a mention⁴ of completion of 11 mile-long road from Pilani to Loharu in 1947-48.

On all these routes, camels, camel carts and bullock carts were the common mode of transportation. The carts in use in these sandy tracks had to be of rough and ready type, capable to stand the rough runs.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Roads

In 1951, Jhunjhunun district had only two metal roads between Khetri and Maonda (19 miles or 30.4 km.) and Khetri and Nizampur (15 miles or 24 km.). The rest were fair weather roads. These included roads from Jhunjhunun to Mandrella, Jhunjhunun to Surajgarh,

1. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XIII, 1908, Oxford, p. 392.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Khetri Thikana*, 1938-39, p. 40.

3. *ibid.*

4. *Report on the Administration of the Khetri Thikana*, 1947-48, p. 199.

Jhunjhunun to Nawalgarh, Nawalgarh to Udaipur and Singhana to Chirawa.¹

Road communication was improved to some extent during the First Five Year Plan. Under the Second Five Year Plan, a programme of linking all tahsil headquarters with sub-divisional headquarters and connecting with roads all villages with a population of 5,000 and above was undertaken. Provision was also made for the construction of approach roads, linking up important towns with rail heads or main roads and of giving access to mines and quarries. These objectives were carried over to the Third Plan period also. In the last year of the First Plan i.e. in 1955-56, Jhunjhunun district had 20 miles or 32 km. painted roads, 76 miles or 122 km. metalled roads and 110 miles or 176 km. fair weather roads bringing the total road length to 206 miles or 330 km.² During the Second Plan period, an expenditure³ of Rs. 23.30 lakhs was made on roads in this district and the length of the roads increased to 439 km. Of this,⁴ 175 km. were painted, 159 km. metalled and 105 km. fair weather roads. An expenditure⁵ of Rs. 24.09 lakhs was incurred on roads in the district during Third Plan period. The road length in 1965-66 was 529 km. of which 342 was painted, 95 metalled and 92 fair weather⁶. Thus at the end of the Third Plan, Jhunjhunun district had 8.80 km. roads per 100 sq. km. of area and 0.73 km. of roads per 1,000 population⁷ as against the State average of 8.95 km. roads per 100 sq. km. of area and 1.52 km. roads per 1,000 population.⁸ During 1966-69, an expenditure of Rs. 8.65 lakhs was incurred on roads⁹ and in 1968-69 the road length¹⁰ in the district was 530 km. In 1969-70, Rs. 1.53 lakhs were spent¹¹ though the total road length in the district remained 536 km.¹² Category-wise road length in the district from 1965-66 to 1975-76 is given in Appendix I.

National Highways

No National Highway passes through the district.¹³

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun*, p. v.
2. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, p. LLXXXIII.
3. *ibid.*, p. LLXXXV.
4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1962*, p. 193.
5. *Tritiya Panch Varshiya Yojana, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, p. 238.
6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1966*, p. 163.
7. *Tritiya Panch Varshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, p. 290.
8. *ibid.*, p. 54.
9. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1966-69*, p. 171.
10. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1969*, p. 152.
11. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1969-70*, pp. 123-24.
12. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1970*, p. 143.
13. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (B & R), Jhunjhunun.

State Highways

Two State Highways pass through the district. Their total length¹ in the district is 183 km.

Major district roads

There are two roads of this category² in the district measuring 104 km.

Other district roads and village roads

These roads connect important marketing centres etc. with one-another, but traffic is subject to frequent interruption during rainy season. The total number³ of such roads in the district is 15 and total length 383 km.

Thus in 1975-76 a net work of 670 km. roads was spread in the whole of the district.

The Public Works Department is entrusted with the work of construction, maintenance and repair of government buildings, roads, bridges, culverts, causeway canals, drains etc⁴. The functions of the department also include the valuation of rented buildings, recovery of rent of government buildings, roads, bridges etc. and the allotment of accommodation to the touring government officers in the dak bungalows and rest houses maintained by it. The construction work is undertaken either departmentally or through contractors.

The office of Public Works Department (B & R) was established at Jhunjhunun in 1958 and is headed by an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Jhunjhunun. In 1958, there were three sub-divisions under the control of this division, headquartered at Jhunjhunun, Sikar and Neem-ka-Thana. In December, 1971 Sikar district was separated from Jhunjhunun division and a separate division was created for Sikar. At present, only Jhunjhunun district is in the jurisdiction of this division. The office is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Jaipur. Besides the Executive Engineer, there are two Assistant Engineers, nine Junior Engineers, one senior draftsman, one junior draftsman, two tracers, one ferroman, one divisional accountant, one office assistant, one junior accountant, one stenographer, one store keeper, one assistant store keeper, five upper division

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1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (B & R), Jhunjhunun.
 2. Source : as above.
 3. Source : as above.
 4. Source : as above.

clerks, ten lower division clerks, ten class IV employees and one helper on the staff of this office. There are seven sub-engineers.

Vehicles and Conveyance

In earlier times, the main means of conveyance were bullock carts, camels, bullocks and donkeys. In the country side, camels, bullocks and donkeys are used even now as personal carriers and for transportation of produce.

Principal motor vehicles according to registration categories of the Government are private cars and jeeps, private buses, motor-cycles and tricycles, contract and taxi carriages, stage carriers, public carriers, tractors and other vehicles. The number of motor vehicles on road in the district from 1965 to 1975 is given in Appendix II. It may be inferred from the data contained in Appendix II that number of all categories of vehicles on road except contract and taxi carriages has increased considerably over the years. Significant increase can be seen in tractors and public carriers. This may be indicative of the awareness among the farmers of the advantages of mechanised farming in particular and of public transport system in general.

The table below¹ gives the number of road accidents, persons killed, persons injured and vehicles involved during the period from 1965 to 1975 :

Year	Accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	(Number)
				Vehicles involved
1965	22	9	54	25
1966	28	7	29	32
1967	27	10	14	32
1968	25	12	46	43
1969	45	15	101	49
1970	27	14	31	30
1971	49	15	60	59
1972	20	7	35	26
1973	22	102	24	25
1974	27	18	26	26
1975	20	14	33	26

It can be seen from the table that yearly number of accidents have remained practically the same over the years except a few years where it shows an abnormal increase.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes for 1966 and onwards.

In spite of the increase in the number of privately owned vehicles, the common man's vehicle is still the bicycle. Tongas are available as hired carriages in some of the municipal towns like Jhunjhunun, Mukundgarh and Nawalgarh.

Bus service

NATIONALISED ROUTES¹—There are the following 14 nationalised bus routes in the district on which buses are plied by the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation:

S.No.	Name of route	Date of nationalisation
1.	Jaipur-Pilani	5-6-1974
2.	Chirawa-Khetri	
3.	Jhunjhunun-Khetri	
4.	Pilani-Khetri	
5.	Jhunjhunun-Sikar	
6.	Jhunjhunun-Pilani	
7.	Shahpura-Khetri	13-1-1975
8.	Neem-ka-Than-Babai	
9.	Neem-ka-Thana-Khetri	
10.	Reengus-Khetri	9-10-1975
11.	Reengus-Neem-ka-Thana	
12.	Rengus-Udaipurwati	10-9-1976
13.	Reengus-Jhunjhunun	
14.	Sardarshahar-Jhunjhunun	

The staff of the Corporation in the two depots located in the district at Jhunjhunun and Khetri includes one Assistant Mechanical Engineer, four depot managers, eight traffic inspectors, 129 drivers, 182 conductors, two senior foremen, 91 other workshop staff, 36 ministerial staff and 24 class IV employees².

Sixty buses were being operated daily by the Khetri and Jhunjhunun depots on 31-3-1977. Important places connected by the above bus services include Nawalgarh, Mukundgarh, Bagod, Singhana, Gudhagorji, Baragaon and Tara Nagar.

In addition to the above routes, buses are also run on four inter-

1. Source: Office of the General Manager, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Jaipur.
2. Source : as above.

state routes namely, Khetri-Delhi, Jhunjhunun-Rewari, Jhunjhunun-Delhi and Jhunjhunun-Loharu. Seven buses ply on these routes daily.

PRIVATE BUS SERVICES—Private buses are also run in the district on 53 routes as permitted by the State Transport Authority.

Fares to be charged by the stage carriages on all classes of routes in Rajasthan have been fixed as under, by the Government¹ with effect from 6-1-1975:

S. No.	Particulars	Rates fixed				
1.	A Class routes					
	(a) Ordinary service	4 paise per km. per passenger				
	(b) Express Mail Service	4.5	„	„	„	„
	(c) Semi-deluxe Service	5.5	„	„	„	„
	(d) Deluxe service	6.5	„	„	„	„
2.	B Class routes	4.5	„	„	„	„
3.	C Class routes	5.5	„	„	„	„

These rates are exclusive of passenger tax leviable under the Rajasthan Passenger and Goods Taxation Act, 1959. These are maximum rates subject to the condition that the minimum fare chargeable shall be 50 paise upto 10 km.

RAILWAY

The district is served by three metre guage railway lines namely Sikar to Loharu, Sikar to Churu and Dabla to Singhana. These are under the administrative control of Divisional Superintendent (Western Railway), Jaipur.

Sikar-Loharu Line

At the time of construction, the section was known as Jhunjhunun extension. The portion from Jaipur to Reengus was opened to traffic in 1916, from Reengus to Palsana in 1918, from Palsana to Sikar in 1922, from Sikar to Nawalgarh in 1923, from Nawalgarh to Jhunjhunun in 1924 and from Jhunjhunun to Loharu in 1939. The line was worked by Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company prior to 1st April, 1936, from which date the management was taken over by the then Jaipur

1. *vide* Home (Gr. VII) Deptt. Notification No. 50206 dated 2. 1. 1975.

2. *History of Indian Railways Constructed and in Progress*, corrected upto 31.3.37, p. 241.

State Government. After reorganisation of Railways in 1956, Jhunjhunun district came under the jurisdiction of Jaipur Division of Western Railways. The total length¹ of this line in Jhunjhunun district is 95.35 kms. The first station on this line in the district from Sikar side is Nawalgarh and the last station towards Loharu side is Bhavdhari. Stations en route are Dundlod-Mukundgarh, Bhojasar, Nua, Jhunjhunun, Ratanshahar, Nari-Khetri, Chirawa and Surajgarh². Traveller amenities provided on various stations are as follows³:

Waiting room	—	Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunun and Chirawa
Passenger shed	—	Bhojasar
Drinking water	—	Nawalgarh, Dundlod-Mukudgarh, Bhojasar, Nua, Jhunjhunun, Ratan-shahar, Nari-Khetri, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Bhavdhari

Sikar-Churu Line

It was opened⁴ to traffic in 1957. Its total length in Jhunjhunun district is 9.35 kms. and there are two stations that fall in this district namely Mohansar and Bissau. There is a waiting room at Bissau and a passenger shed at Mohansar. Drinking water facility is available at both the stations.

Dable-Singhana Line

It was opened for goods traffic in 1974. It has not yet been opened for passenger traffic. Total length of the route in the district is 27.02 km. and only station on this route is Singhana.

The staff of Railway Department in the district includes eight station masters, seventeen assistant station masters, three goods clerks, three booking clerks, two assistant booking clerks, ten watermen, eight sweepers and 21 pointsmen.

Statistics relating to passenger traffic, passenger earnings, goods traffic and goods earnings for the year 1976 are given in the following table⁵:

-
1. Source : Office of the Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Jaipur.
 2. Source : as above.
 3. Source : as above.
 4. Source : as above.
 5. Source : as above.

Name of Station	Passenger traffic (No. in '000)	Passenger earnings (Rs. in '000)	Goods traffic (Tonnes)	Goods earnings (Rs. in '000)
Nawalgarh	354	454	910	432
Dundlod-Mukundgarh	216	296	876	413
Nua	199	308	450	302
Jhunjhunun	191	1,001	4,000	900
Ratanshahar	234	307	464	464
Nari-Khetri	127	108	9,000	N.A.
Chirawa	217	666	2,298	1,465
Surajgarh	248	360	2,730	1,650
Bhavdhari	478	504	nil	nil
Mohansar	200	354	nil	nil
Bissau	932	330	425	210
Singhana	Not opened for passengers		N.A.	N.A.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Rest Houses

The Public Works Department of the Rajasthan Government maintains two rest houses in the district which are primarily meant for government officers on tour¹. Tourists are also allowed to stay but charges for them are different. The rest houses are at Khetri and Jhunjhunun. Rest house at Khetri has four rooms and a staff of two chowkidars. The rest house at Jhunjhunun has seven rooms and a staff consisting of three chowkidars, a cook and a butler. Both the rest houses are provided with running water and electricity facilities. Officers on duty are charged Re. 0.50 per day and tourists Rs. 4.50. In summer Re. 0.50 per day are charged in addition to this as electricity charges.

Dharmashalas

There are several *Dharmashalas* in the towns of the district which provide accommodation to the travellers. No room rent is charged and there is no facility of meals in any of them. A list of some important *Dharmashalas* is given in Appendix III.

Hotels are also available in some towns² of the district.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The erstwhile Jaipur State, of which Jhunjhunun district was a part, had a postal service of its own functioning within its territory and

N.A.=Not available.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, PWD (B & R), Jhunjhunun.
2. Source : Office of the concerned municipalities.

issued its own postage stamps¹. In the district area, in those days, post offices were located at the headquarters of *Nizamats* and tahsils where postal work was done by *Khabar Navises* (news writers) of the *Khabar* department, in addition to their own duties. Official letters and parcels were carried free by messengers of *Khabar* Department. Imperial post offices with their own stamp system existed side by side but there was no interchange of mails etc. between the Imperial and the State post offices². In 1928-29, a system of Raj service stamps was introduced in Jaipur State and postage at prescribed rates was levied on official letters and articles³. In 1935-36 the postal department was separated from the *Khabar* Department⁴. It was placed under a full time Superintendent of Post Offices in March, 1936. Better arrangements were introduced for clearance of letter boxes at the capital as well as in the districts⁵. A system of sale of stamps through the agency of postmen and overseers was introduced in 1936-37 to facilitate posting of letters from places where there were no Imperial post offices. The sale of Imperial post cards and envelopes with Raj postage stamps fixed thereon was introduced⁶ at selected Raj post offices in 1938.

In Khetri *Thikana*, there were seven *Thikana* post offices and eight Imperial post offices in 1916-17. *Thikana* post offices were at Khetri, Singhana, Chirawa, Jhunjhunun, Ajitgarh, Bavai and Kotputli (now in Jaipur district). Imperial post offices were at Khetri, Singhana, Chirawa, Jhunjhunun, Ajitgarh, Kotputli, Jasrapur and Bagar. The dak to Kotputli and Chirawa was conveyed by camels and to other places by runners. The Imperial mail was escorted by the *Thikana Sawars* and sepoys. Mail service to Khetri by motor was started in 1926-27. Number of post offices remained practically the same during the years that followed.

After integration of the various States into Rajasthan, the postal department at Jhunjhunun became a part of the postal organisation of the Government of India. The entire set-up was expanded and effort was made to convey mail as speedily as possible. In 1951, there were Post & Telegraph Offices at Nawalgarh, Mukundgarh, Dundlod, Jhunjhunun, Bissau, Bagar, Chirawa, Pilani, Khetri, Surajgarh and Mandawa. There

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1935-36*, p. 56.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1928-29*, p. 34.

4. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1935-36*, p. 36.

5. *ibid.*

6. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1937-38*, p. 33.

were post offices at Jhunjhunun, Malsisar, Mandrella, Sultana, Singhana, Udaipur and Mandawa¹. The following table² illustrates the expansion of post and telegraph facilities in the district since 1956-57 :

(Number)

Year	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone Exchanges	Public Call Offices
1956-57	103	17	2	3
1960-61	179	19	2	16
1965-66	272	12	8	12
1966-67	269	29	8	11
1967-68	289	31	8	12
1968-69	277	24	9	14
1969-70	283	34	9	16
1970-71	344	36	9	19
1971-72	355	34	9	19
1972-73	368	33	9	20
1973-74	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1974-75	374	42	13	16
1975-76	325	51*	11	18

The staff strength of Postal Department in the district (1976) includes one head post master, four inspectors of post offices, 23 sub-post masters, 131 time scale clerks, 68 postmen, two upper division clerks, one lower division clerk, two wireless inspectors, 42 class IV employees and 585 extra-departmental employees. Jhunjhunun district is under the supervision of Superintendent of Post Offices, Sikar.

On 31-3-1976, there were 51 telegraph offices³ in the district located at the following places :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Jhunjhunun | 8. Baragaon |
| 2. Rani Sati Mandir,
Jhunjhunun | 9. Binjuser |
| 3. Alsisar | 10. Basawa |
| 4. Ardawata | 11. Bhorki |
| 5. Babai | 12. Bishangarh |
| 6. Bagar | 13. Gangiasar |
| 7. Bhakhatwarpura | 14. Mohansar |
| | 15. Bissau |

1. *Census 1951, op.cit.*, p. v.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

* Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Sikar.

N.A. = Not available.

3. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Sikar.

16. Buhana	34. Mandawa
17. Chhapoli	35. Mandrella
18. Kotri	36. Mukundgarh
19. Chirawa	37. Nawalgarh
20. Chirana	38. Beri
21. Churu-Ajitgarh	39. Bhadwari
22. Dundlod	40. Chobdara-ki-Dhani
23. Dundlod-Railway Station	41. Tarpura
24. Gudha Gorjika	42. Nua
25. Islampur	43. Parasrampura
26. Jejusar	44. Pilani
27. Jhajhar	45. Singhana
28. Jhunjhunun City	46. Sultana
29. Jhunjhunun Court	47. Surajgarh
30. Kajra	48. Vidya Vihar
31. Khetri	49. Udaipurwati
32. Khetrinagar	50. Nayaparsrampura
33. Khired	51. Nawalgarh City

Eleven telephone exchanges functioned in the district on 31-3-1976, details of which are given below¹ :

Name of Exchange	Type	Capacity (lines)	Working connections (No.)
1. Chirawa	Manual	100	83
2. Jhunjhunun	„	300	267
3. Khetri Town	Automatic	100	44
4. Khetri Copper Project	Manual	200	91
5. Mandawa	Automatic	25	15
6. Mandrella	„	25	19
7. Mukundgarh	Manual	100	63
8. Nawalgarh	„	100	59
9. Pilani	„	200	187
10. Surajgarh	Automatic	100	47
11. Udaipurwati	„	25	17

1. Source : Office of Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Jaipur.

The number of public call offices was 17 as on 31st March, 1976.

There was one franking machine and five post bags in the district on 31-3-1976. The number of saving bank accounts in 1975-76 was 25,573 and the amount deposited in them amounted to Rs. 10,418,084. The amount¹ collected by sale of stamps during the same year was Rs. 1,426,735.

Organisation of postal employees

Postal employees have two employees' unions functioning in the district. The branch offices of both are located at Jhunjhunun and there are affiliated to National Federation of Post & Telegraph Employees' Union and National Union of Postal Employees².

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Sikar.

2. Source : as above.

APPENDIX I

Category-wise road length in Jhunjunun district

Year	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair weather and dressed up tracks	Total (Kms.)
1965-66	342	95	—	92	529
1966-67	343	94	—	92	529
1967-68	343	95	—	92	530
1968-69	346	95	—	89	530
1969-70	357	90	11	78	536
1970-71	391	71	11	63	536
1971-72	391	77	5	63	536
1972-73	397	112	20	28	557
1973-74	403	111	18	25	557
1974-75	420	97	18	22	557
1975-76	447	54	—	169	670

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes for various years.

APPENDIX II

Number of Motor Vehicles on road in Jhunjhunun District

Year	(Number)								
	Private Cars & Jeeps	Private Buses	Motor Cycles & Tri-cycles	Contract & Taxi Carriages	Stage Carriages	Public Carriages	Private Carriages	Tractors	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1965	357	38	51	4	232	283	38	81	8
1966	398	40	60	4	248	282	59	83	10
1967	412	40	60	4	252	286	59	84	14
1968	491	39	72	4	302	384	65	84	16
1969	494	51	91	10	315	406	73	107	13
1970	542	51	100	10	354	440	61	127	16
1971	543	—	112	3	420	466	62	156	80
1972	573	—	127	3	443	551*	—	169	84
1972-73	595	—	143	3	442	576*	—	177	85
1973-74**	617	—	156	3	454	584*	—	194	85
1975	732	—	220	—	470	627*	—	219	24

* Total of items No. 3, 7 and 8.

** Number upto October, 1974.

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1966 onwards, published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

List of some Dharmashalas in important towns of Jhunjhun District

Name	No. of rooms	Facilities	
		Electricity	Water
1	2	3	4
Poddaron-ki-Dharamshala, Bissau	8	Yes	Yes
Akota-ki-Dharamshala, Bissau	8	"	"
Ram Pratap Podar-ki- Dharamshala, Bissau	8	"	"
Khatikon-ki-Dharamshala, Bissau	8	"	"
Jhunjhunuwalon-ki-Dharamshala, Bissau	8	"	"
Tulsian Dharamshala, Khetri	14	"	"
Malayawala-ki-Dharamshala, Udaipurwati	12	No	No
Sati Bhawan Dharamshala, Udaipurwati	13	Yes	Yes
Kamla Bhawan Dharamshala, Udaipurwati	12	"	"
Chaukhanion-ki-Nayi Dharamshala, Mukundgarh	14	"	"
Chaukhanion-ki-Purani Dharamshala, Mukundgarh	8	No	"
Sarafon-ki-Dharamshala, Mukundgarh	10	Yes	"
Nemaniyon-ki-Dharamshala, Mukundgarh	8	No	"
Guwalewalon-ki-Dharamshala, Mukundgarh	12	Yes	"
Dharamshala near Railway Station, Nawalgarh	17	"	"
Mithokon-ki-Dharamshala, Nawalgarh	6	"	"
Jhunjhunuwalon-ki-Dharamshala, Nawalgarh	16	"	"
Murlidhar-ki-Dharamshala, Bagar	About 100 rooms	"	"
Mangilal-ki-Dharamshala, Bagar			
Motilal-ki-Dharamshala, Bagar			
Lekhranj-ki-Dharamshala, Bagar			
Asthal-ki-Dharamshala, Bagar			
Birla Dharamshala, Vidya Vihar, Pilani	7	"	"
Shri Soni Ramji Dalmia-ki-Dharamshala, Chirawa	7	"	"
Kedia Dharamshala, Chirawa	10	"	"
Shri Rai Bahadur Suryamal-ki-Dharamshala, Chirawa	16	"	"
Shri Basesarlal Tibarewala Guest House, Chirawa	12	"	"
Sultana Guest House, Chirawa	7	"	"
Sarafon-ki-Dharamshala, Mandawa	16	"	"

1	2	3	4
Goyankon-ki-Dharamshala, Mandawa	18	No	Yes
Podaron-ki-Dharamshala, Mandawa	16	Yes	„
Musaddion-ki-Dharamshala, Mandawa	7	No	„
Taulon-ki-Dharamshala, Surajgarh	9	Yes	„
Khetano-ki-Dharamshala, Surajgarh	8	No	No
Karundiyon-ki-Dharamshala, Surajgarh	13	Yes	Yes
Kediyon-ki-Dharamshala, Surajgarh	8	„	„
Boharon-ki-Dharamshala, Surajgarh	6	„	„
Dalmiyon-ki-Dharamshala, Surajgarh	17	„	No
Tarachand-ki-Dharamshala, Surajgarh	4	No	„
Ramuwali Dharamshala, Surajgarh	6	„	„
Laxmi Niwas Dharamshala, Surajgarh	8	Yes	„
Shri Basesar Lal-ki-Dharamshala, Mandrella	16	„	Yes
Tibrewal Dharamshala, Surajgarh	6	No	No
Matadeen Khetan Charitable Trust			
Dharamshala, Jhunjhunun	9	„	Yes
Shri Ishwardas Modi Dharamshala,			
Jhunjhunun	10	„	„
Narsinghdas Dharamshala, Jhunjhunun	15	„	„
Jwalji Tibda Dharamshala, Jhunjhunun	16	„	„
Shri Sambhu Sarai, Jhunjhunun	12	„	„
Muslim Khajiyon-ki-Dharamshala,			
Jhunjhunun	4	Yes	„
Khetanay Bhawan, Jhunjhunun	20	No	„

Source : Offices of concerned municipalities.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In this chapter, miscellaneous occupations other than cultivation are described. The predominantly agricultural character of the district is, however, not conducive to the rapid development of other occupations.

According to 1971 Census, total population of the district was 9,29,230 which included 4,81,873 males and 4,47,357 females. Of this the total working population was 2,35,015 (2,15,036 males and 19,979 females). In other words, workers formed 25.3 per cent of the population and non-workers 74.7 per cent as against 31.2 per cent and 68.8 per cent respectively in the State as a whole.¹ Among 25.3 per cent workers, 23.1 per cent were males and 2.2 per cent females. The population of the district at the time of 1961 Census was 7,19,650 (3,70,457 males and 3,49,193 females) of which total workers were 3,19,671 (1,91,872 males and 1,27,799 females).²

Public Administration

According to the Census of 1961, the number of persons employed or engaged in public administration was 371, comprising 362 males and 9 females detailed as under³ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	39	—	39
State Government	97	—	97
Local Bodies	27	—	27
Quasi Government	—	—	—
Village officials	196	9	205
Not elsewhere classified	3	—	3
Total	362	9	371

Those engaged in occupations under this category constituted a minor proportion of the total population of the district, namely 0.05 per

1. *Census 1971 Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District*, p. 4.

2. The figures of working population in 1961 and 1971 are not comparable due to conceptual change.

3. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District*, p. 101.

cent, which was relatively low as compared to 0.15 per cent of the employment in this category in Rajasthan as a whole. Out of the total number of 371 persons employed under this category, only 188 were in urban areas, whereas in Rajasthan State more than half the number of people employed under this category were employed in urban areas.

Employees of the Central and State Governments serving in the district enjoy certain amenities and privileges as are enjoyed by their counterparts in other districts of the State. Besides the basic pay, they get dearness allowance, travelling allowance while on tour, festival advance and foodgrain advance. Loans are advanced at reasonable rate of interest for construction and repair of houses, and for purchase of conveyance. These are recovered in easy instalments. Many of the gazetted and non-gazetted officers are provided with earmarked houses and other government residential quarters in accordance with the government regulations. Medical expenditure incurred by the government employees, either on themselves or on the dependent members of their family, is reimbursable by the government. All the State Government employees are compulsorily insured under the State Insurance Scheme. Gratuity, pension and provident fund benefits are provided on retirement. Children of all State Government employees who do not pay income tax, are entitled to free education in certain categories of government institutions.

Learned Professions

This group comprises teachers of all categories, artists, writers and related workers. In any scheme of advancement, education to the masses, has an important place. The governments at the Centre and the States are addressing themselves to this task and the profession of teaching is gaining in status. The number of persons engaged in educational services in Jhunjhun district according to the 1961 Census was as follows¹:

Category	Male	Female	Total
University (College) teachers	271	12	283
Secondary School teachers	434	5	439
Middle and Primary School teachers	1,078	72	1,150
Teachers not elsewhere classified	692	75	767
Total	2,475	164	2,639

Teachers constituted 0.37 per cent of the total population of the

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhun District*, p. 99.

district which was more or less equal to the percentage of 0.30 in Rajasthan State as a whole. Teachers' percentage to the total workers of the district was 0.98. Female teachers were 6.21 per cent of the total number of teachers as against the percentage of 11.8 in Rajasthan State. Out of the total female teachers, nearly 43.90 per cent were employed in middle and primary schools. About 53.00 per cent (1,398) teachers¹ were employed in rural areas. This is a clear indication of the fact that the educational facilities in the rural areas of the district are improving. The social, economic and educational backwardness of the district hinders women from entering the teaching profession. Either they do not attain the requisite qualifications or find the atmosphere less congenial for work. According to the Census of 1961 the proportion of teachers per 1,000 students² at primary school level was 27.46, at secondary school level it was 45.93 and at University and college level it was 85.12.

Most of the schools are run by the Government and quite a large number of primary schools are run by the Panchayat Samitis. Working conditions in private institutions are not the same in all the cases.

According to 1961 Census, the number of artists, writers and related workers in Jhunjhunun district was as given below³ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
1. Authors	27	1	28
2. Editors, Journalists and related workers	3	-	3
3. Translators, Interpreters and languages specialists	6	-	6
4. Painters, decorators and commercial artists	-	-	-
5. Sculptors and modellers	-	-	-
6. Actors and related workers	10	-	10
7. Musicians and related workers	240	38	278
8. Dancers and related workers	4	-	4
9. Artists, writers and related workers not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	290	39	329

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables*, p. 61.

2. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part IX-B, Census Atlas*, pp. 304-308.

3. *Census of India 1961, Volume XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables*, p. 61.

Persons employed under this category formed 0.1 per cent of the total workers in the district. Majority of them were males and 153 workers lived in urban areas. Most of these persons were self-employed and economically not well placed.

Medical Profession

According to 1961 Census, the number of doctors and other medical practitioners, *Vaidyas*, *Hakims*, nurses, midwives etc. was as follows:

Category	Male	Female	Total
1. Physicians and Surgeons (Allopathic)	38	1	39
2. Physicians (Ayurvedic)	271	1	272
3. Physicians (Homoeopathic)	1	—	1
4. Physicians, Others	7	1	8
5. Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists not elsewhere classified	8	—	8
Total	325	3	328

Physicians, surgeons etc. formed 0.1 per cent of the total workers of the district. Males outnumbered the females in this profession by a large margin. Out of the total number of persons engaged¹ in the medical profession 150 were in the urban areas. The number of medical doctors per 1,00,000 of population in Jhunjhun district was 2.50 which was lower² than the State average of 6.49. Besides, there were 37 nurses, 18 midwives and health visitors, 19 nursing attendants, 7 vaccinators, 8 sanitary technicians, 2 optometrists and opticians, 127 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians and 10 medical and health technicians not elsewhere classified³.

Legal Profession

The specialised knowledge and independence that go with legal profession have raised persons employed in this field to special status in society. In 1961, there were only 61 persons in this profession in the whole of the district. This number included besides lawyers, their

1. *Census of India 1961, Volume XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables*, p. 61.
2. *Census of India 1961, Volume XIV, Rajasthan, Part IX-B, Census Atlas*, p. 326.
3. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), Economic Tables*, p. 61.

assistants and petition writers etc. No woman was there in this profession in the district as is evident from the following table¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
1. Judges and Magistrates	2	—	2
2. Legal practitioners and advisers	43	—	43
3. Law assistants	9	—	9
4. Jurists and legal technicians not elsewhere classified	7	—	7
Total	61	—	61

Persons engaged in the legal profession constituted 0.02 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of the total of 61 persons in this profession, 57 were in urban areas.

There are three Bar Associations in the district. Details of these are given in another chapter of this volume.

Engineering

The table given below shows the employment in the field of engineering in Jhunjhunun district at the time of 1961 Census² :

Category	Male	Female	Total
1. Civil Engineers (including Overseers)	26	—	26
2. Mechanical Engineers	5	—	5
3. Electrical Engineers	4	—	4
4. Mining Engineers	4	—	4
5. Chemical Engineers	—	—	—
6. Metallurgical Engineers	—	—	—
7. Surveyors	12	—	12
8. Architects, Engineers and Surveyors not elsewhere classified	18	—	18
Total	69	—	69

Engineers constituted 0.02 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of 69 engineering workers, 37 were employed in urban areas³. Women have a limited scope in this profession. There was

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District*, p. 99.
2. *Census of India 1961, Volume XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables*, p. 61.
3. *ibid.*

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

no female worker in this category in the district as is apparent from the earlier table.

Domestic and Personal Services

This group of occupations includes domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors and shoe makers. The following table shows the number of persons employed as domestic servants in the district at the time of the 1961 Census¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
1. House keepers, matrons, stewards (domestic and institutional)	71	6	77
2. Cooks, cook-bearers (domestic and institutional)	405	53	458
3. Butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and others (domestic)	559	84	643
4. <i>Ayas</i> , nurse-maids	2	1	3
5. House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers not elsewhere classified	7	3	10
Total	1,044	147	1,191

Employees under this group formed 0.17 per cent of the total population of the district. Of the total workers of the district, this group constituted 0.44 per cent. 678 or 57.1 per cent of these were employed in urban areas. Domestic servants are generally employed by well-to-do families. Their services are utilised for cooking or for looking after domestic cattle and discharging other miscellaneous duties like cleaning utensils, gardening etc. They include employees working on a full time or a part time basis. The wages of domestic servants depend upon the nature of their duties. Wages are paid partly in cash and partly in kind. In Jhunjhun town, normal wages for a male servant are from Rs. 40.00 to Rs. 50.00 per month with food and clothes and for female servant from Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 40.00 per month with food². In rural areas, domestic servants are generally employed by big landlords and *Sahukars*.

There were 682 barbers³, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers in the district in 1961. Out of this number 249 were employed

1. *Census of India 1961, Vol XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables*, p. 71.
2. As per information personally collected from Jhunjhun town in October 1977.
3. *Census of India 1961, Volume XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables*, p. 71.

in the urban areas. There were eight female workers in this category. Barbers have been enjoying a place of their own in society particularly in rural areas. No religious ceremony or ritual is generally observed in most of the Hindu households without the presence of the family barber. In days gone by, services of the barber used to be more personalised and families used to have a hereditary barber who would come to the house to render his services. Now, hair dressing saloons have sprung up in urban areas, where the relations are impersonal and business-like. In Jhunjhunun town, hair dressing saloons charge 40 paise to 50 paise for a shave and Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.50 for a hair cut¹. Barber families are paid in cash and kind also for services rendered by them at the time of religious and social ceremonies, like *Mundan*, marriages, deaths, etc.

Laundrymen, washermen and *Dhobis* totalled up to 376 in the district in 1961, out of whom 304 were in urban areas. Females in this profession numbered 153 of whom 122 were in urban areas. Generally *Dhobis* and washermen have fixed households from where they get their business. They go to the households once or twice a week to collect dirty clothes and deliver the washed ones. Charges for washing are 20 paise per piece and for pressing 15 paise². Generally, the *Dhobis* are paid at the end of the month for the total number of clothes washed during the month.

There were 349 drycleaners and pressers³ in Jhunjhunun, Pilani, Nawalgarh, Chirawa and Khetri. They generally maintain shops in the market place and their relationship with customers is more commercial as compared to the personal relationship prevailing with *Dhobis*. Drycleaners charge Rs. 4.50 for drycleaning a woollen suit, Re. 1.00 for a terelyne pant, 75 paise for a terelyne shirt, Re. 1.00 for a cardigan or a silk sari, 40 paise for a cotton pant and 30 paise for a cotton shirt⁴.

Number of persons employed⁵ in the district as tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers was 1,624 in 1961. This worked to 0.60 per cent of the total workers. Out of the total number of persons employed in these professions, 777 were in urban areas. The number of female workers was 281. In Jhunjhunun town, tailoring charges⁶ for a woollen

1. As per information personally collected from Jhunjhunun town in October 1977.

2. *ibid*.

3. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables, p. 71.*

4. As per information collected from Jhunjhunun town in October 1977.

5. *Census of India 1961, Vol. XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables, p. 196.*

6. As per information collected from Jhunjhunun town in October 1977.

suit were Rs. 50.00, for a cotton bush shirt Rs. 6.00, for a tereylene shirt Rs. 8.00, for a cotton pant Rs. 8.00, for a tereylene pant Rs. 15.00 and for *Kurta* and *Pyjama* Rs. 4.00.

There were 2,982 shoe makers and shoe repairers in the district at the time of 1961 Census. Out of these, 1,183 were in urban areas. Number of female workers was 893. Most of these workers sit on the road side or at busy corners and repair the shoes. Shoe makers generally have their shops in the markets or lanes. Charges for new shoes and for repairing the old ones vary according to the material used and the nature of the work performed.

Transport workers

Employment in transport business is very low in Jhunjhunun district owing to inadequate transport facilities and roads. Persons employed in road transport business at the time of 1961 Census are shown in the table given below¹ :

Category	Male	Female	Total
1. Motor vehicle and motor cycle drivers	382	—	382
2. Cycle-rickshaw pullers	40	—	40
3. Animal drawn vehicle drivers	342	1	343
4. Drivers (road transport) not included elsewhere (including <i>Palki</i> and <i>Doli</i> bearers)	21	—	21
Total	785	1	786

These constituted 0.29 per cent of the total workers of the district. Out of these, 625 were in urban areas. Cycle-rickshaws are found only in Pilani and Vidya Vihar and their rates are fixed by the respective municipalities. There are also a few taxi jeeps in Jhunjhunun town. Tonga fares are also fixed by the municipal authorities.²

Other miscellaneous occupations pursued in the district and the number of workers in each at the time of 1961 Census are given in Appendix III.

The housing establishment census conducted for the first time in 1961 provided very interesting and instructive data about the industrial

1. *Census of India 1961, Volume XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables*, p. 66.

2. Schedules of rickshaw and tonga fares are given in Appendix I and II.

establishments in Jhunjhunun district and the number of persons employed by these are shown in the table below¹ :

Description of establishments	No. of units	No. of persons employed
1. Manufacture of food stuff	169	511
2. Manufacture of transport equipment	10	24
3. Manufacture of cotton textile	47	218
4. Manufacture of leather and leather products	163	312
5. Manufacture of basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	41	92
6. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	80	167
7. Manufacture of wood and wooden products	65	162
8. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, pottery, etc.	23	55

Industrial establishments manufacturing foodstuff employ the largest number of persons in the district followed by manufacture of leather and leather products and of cotton textile.

1. *Census of India 1961, Volume XIV, Part IV-A, Rajasthan, Report on Housing and Establishments*, pp. 69-77.

APPENDIX I

Fair Tonga Charges fixed by the Municipal Board, Jhunjhunūn

S.No.	Route	Rate (Rs.)
1.	Railway Station to Tal	0.60 paise per passenger
2.	Court to Tal	0.50 " " "
3.	Tal to Hospital	0.35 " " "
4.	Rani Sati Temple to Gandhi Chowk	0.50 " " "
5.	Railway Station to Rani Sati Temple	1.25 " " "
6.	" " "	5.00 Full Tonga
7.	Gandhi Chowk to Teebarewali Sati	3.00 " "
8.	<i>Rani Sati Temple to Bus Stand</i>	2.00 " "
9.	Rani Sati Temple to Court	1.00 Per Passenger
10.	Bus Stand to Tal	0.15 " "

Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Jhunjhunūn.

APPENDIX II

Fair Charges by Cycle rickshaw as fixed by the Municipal Board, Vidya Vihar

S. No.	Route	Fare in Rupees
1.	Vidya Vihar to all places of Pilani Town	1.25
2.	Vidya Vihar double storey quarters to Pilani City	1.50
3.	„ „ to Birla Public School	1.75
4.	„ „ double storey quarters to Birla .. Public School	2.00
5.	„ „ to General Hospital	1.50
6.	„ „ to Chandra Bhawan Kothi	1.50
7.	„ „ to Guest House	1.25
8.	„ „ to Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute	1.00
9.	„ „ to all places inside city	0.50
10.	Bus Stand to Vidyapeeth, Trust Office, Hostel Museum, canal shops	1.00
11.	Bus Stand to Canal Kothi, Dairy Canal Kothi to behind double storey quarters	1.25
12.	Bus Stand to CEERI	1.25
13.	Bus Stand to Pilani Market and General Hospital	1.00
14.	Bus Stand to Jai Shree Talkies	0.50
15.	Bus Stand to Gliding Club	1.50
16.	Bus Stand to Power House	1.75
17.	Bus Stand to Birla Public School	1.50
18.	Bus Stand to Police Station	1.00
19.	Bus Stand to R.S.E.B. Office	1.25
20.	All places inside CEERI	0.50
21.	CEERI to all places of Pilani	2.00
22.	CEERI to General Hospital	2.00
23.	Halting charges for first one hour	1.00
24.	„ „ after „ „ (for each hour)	0.75

Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Vidya Vihar (Pilani).

APPENDIX III

**Miscellaneous occupational classification of persons at work
other than cultivation in Jhunjhunun district**

Group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists	15	15	—
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and related Scientists	14	14	—
Social Scientists and related workers	59	58	1
Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians, not elsewhere classified	47	47	—
Other professional, technical and related workers	945	934	11
Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions	4	4	—
Directors, Managers and Working Prop- rietors, other than Financial Institutions	251	246	5
Book-keepers and cashiers	561	560	1
Stenographers and typists	25	25	—
Office machine operators	5	5	—
Clerical workers, miscellaneous	1,051	1,047	4
Unskilled office workers	1,047	1,028	19
Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade	6,455	6,170	285
Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers	99	95	4
Commercial Travellers and manufacturers' agents	24	24	—
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	1,174	1,084	90
Money-lenders and pawn-brokers	34	34	—
Farmers and farm managers	39	38	1
Farm workers	6,085	4,070	2,015

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2	3	4
Hunters and related workers	8	8	—
Fishermen and related workers	2	2	—
Loggers and other forestry workers	72	42	30
Miners and quarrymen	145	132	13
Mineral treaters	2	2	—
Miners, quarrymen and related workers, not elsewhere classified	68	68	—
Deck Officers, Engineers, Officers, and Pilots, ship	2	2	—
Conductors, guards and brakemen (Railway)	3	3	—
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	54	54	—
Telephone, Telegraph and related tele- communication operators	15	15	—
Postmen and messengers	160	159	1
Workers in transport and communications occupations, not elsewhere classified	157	156	1
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	3,622	1,479	143
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	3,206	2,236	970
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related metal making and treating workers	572	418	154
Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers	1,050	1,030	20
Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	282	273	9
Electricians and related electrical and electronic workers	76	76	—
Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	1,048	1,007	47
Painters and paper hangers	7	6	1

APPENDIX III (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers not elsewhere classified	2,754	2,696	58
Compositors, printers, engravers, book-binders and related workers	60	41	19
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	1,497	982	515
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	746	691	55
Chemical and related process workers	21	17	4
Tobacco preparers and product makers	27	21	6
Craftsmen and production process workers, not elsewhere classified	989	589	400
Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	9	9	—
Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	57	57	—
Labourers, not elsewhere classified	7,579	6,230	1,349
Fire fighters, policemen and related workers	2,751	2,748	3
Building caretakers, cleaners and related workers	1,496	813	683
Photographers and related workers	8	8	—
Service, sport and recreation workers, not elsewhere classified	10	10	—
Workers reporting occupations, unidentifiable or unclassifiable	591	581	10

Source : *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunur District*, pp. 98-120.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The population of Jhunjhunun district at the time of 1971 Census was 9,29,230. Of the total population, 82.56 per cent belonged to the rural areas and only 17.44 per cent to the urban areas, signifying the predominantly rural base of the district economy.

The classification of the population¹ into workers and non-workers in the 1971 Census enumeration was done on the basis of the main activity which was first ascertained according to whether a person spent his time basically as a worker, producing goods and services or as a non-worker as in cases of housewives, students, pensioners etc. The non-workers were classified as such, irrespective of the fact whether they performed an economic activity as subsidiary source of livelihood which is not sufficient for their maintenance or without earning any income for their work. According to this concept, the district population was divided into 25.29 per cent of workers and 74.71 per cent non-workers. Among the male population the distribution of workers and non-workers was 44.63 per cent and 55.37 per cent respectively, while in case of females it was 4.47 per cent and 95.53 per cent respectively. In rural areas the proportion of workers was 26.05 per cent and that of non-workers 73.95 per cent.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the district and 69.50 per cent of male working population and 84.90 per cent of female working population were engaged in this work at the time of 1971 Census². Of these agricultural workers, 63.34 per cent of males and 73.61 per cent females were engaged in cultivation and the remaining 6.16 per cent of males and 11.29 per cent females were working as agricultural labourers. In case of rural areas, 77.95 per cent of male workers and 90.29 per cent of female workers were found to be engaged in agricultural activities, while the respective percentages in urban areas were 23.42 and 30.74. Other services engaged the next highest proportion amounting to 14.18 per cent of male workers and 5.66 per cent of female workers. Trade and commerce accounted for 4.24 per cent and 0.53 per cent of

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District (Section II)*, p. vi.

2. *Ibid.*, p. vii.

these categories of workers (male & female) respectively. Among the female urban workers, 36.21 per cent belonged to those working in other services while 22.66 per cent of them were engaged in household industry. Their participation in other activities was not sizable.

Table at Appendix I, shows the percentage distribution of the working population into various industrial categories.

PRICES

No systematic record of prices prevailing in the area now forming Jhunjhun district is available.

In 1951 it was recorded¹ that prices of essential articles of consumption in the district were mostly higher than in the adjoining areas, since the demand much exceeded the supply due to generally poor out-turn of crops.

A record of retail prices of major foodgrains prevailing in the district is available since 1952. A perusal of these figures reveals that the first four years of the First Five Year Plan witnessed a trend of falling prices due, generally, to bumper harvests of almost all the crops in most parts of the State and the country as a result of favourable natural conditions for agriculture coupled with concerted development efforts under the Plan programmes. However, there was a reversal of this trend during the last year of the First Plan i. e. 1956, which continued unabated during the most period of Second Plan. The main factor responsible for this pushing up of the prices were the pressures exerted by the heavy doses of deficit financing of the developmental expenditure. The following are the figures of retail prices of major foodgrains in Jhunjhun district during the years 1951 to 1961 :

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952	54.73	39.58	N.R.	41.19	47.09	42.88
1953	51.75	31.41	N.R.	N.R.	34.22	29.64
1954	42.40	24.36	34.97	21.44	26.72	16.08
1955	36.82	21.57	23.24	19.97	23.77	N.R.

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhun, Part I, p. iv.*

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1959 and 1962, p. 100 and p. 136 respectively.* The prices from 1952 to 1956 were presented as Rs. per maund and have been converted to Rs. per quintal.

N. R. = Not recorded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1956	45.51	32.29	32.11	N.R.	33.93	N.R.
1957	46.70	34.64	34.13	34.78	43.27	34.19
1958	52.27	36.28	40.03	32.20	38.23	34.94
1959	56.69	37.64	40.19	35.18	41.05	36.18
1960	52.67	37.48	40.59	35.96	44.31	35.90
1961	48.95	34.78	39.71	35.66	42.47	N.R.

The collection of retail prices¹ prevailing in the districts of Rajasthan was discontinued after 1961. The Board of Revenue, Rajasthan has, however, been collecting and making available for publication, the farm (harvest) prices of major foodgrain crops since 1960-61. These prices present the average wholesale prices of these crops at which these are sold by the producers to the trader at village site during the harvest period. Farm (harvest) prices of important foodgrains prevailing in the district during the years 1960-61 to 1975-76 are given at Appendix II. A perusal of these figures will show that an almost continuous trend of rising prices has been witnessed on the price front since the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. While the temporary factors like a good harvest in a particular year has been helping ease the supply and price situation on the one hand, conditions of emergencies like the ones experienced during the periods of hostilities with China in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 worsened the situation. The prices in 1975-76 fell abnormally due to the stringent administrative steps taken under the provisions of the Internal Emergency declared in June 1975.

Price Control Measures

Abnormal situations pushing prices beyond reasonable limits have always been the concern of the authorities and have warranted punitive legal provisions and administrative action to curb tendencies aiming at profiteering. During the forties, such steps aiming at price control and equitable distribution of commodities in short supply were necessitated by the abnormal supply and demand conditions in the markets of the country and the world. In Jaipur State, parts of which now constitute area of the district, the Supply Department² was expanded in 1942-43 and it was made responsible for effective anti-hoarding action and unearthing of hoarded stocks and making the scarce commodities available

1. Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. *Jaipur Administration Report*, 1942-43 (September 1942 to August 1943), p. 55.

to the public at reasonable prices. The Price Controller was redesignated as the Controller of Civil Supplies and was charged with to not only effect price control but also take steps to unearth the hoarded stocks of essential commodities like foodgrains, sugar, salt, charcoal, coal, matches, medicines etc. and make arrangements for their proper distribution¹. Important Control Orders issued by the Jaipur State Government were² :

1. Jaipur Kerosene and Diesel Oil Control Order, 1942.
2. Jaipur Essential Articles Control Order, 1942.
3. Order Regulating Movement of Foodgrains from one District to another, 1942.
4. Order fixing the Prices and Regulating the Supply of Paper, 1943.
5. Order fixing the scale of persons to be fed on various occasions, 1943.
6. Order fixing scale of grains to be kept for each adult and child in a family, both in the districts and Jaipur city, 1943.
7. Cotton Forward Contracts and Options Prohibition Order, 1943.
8. Oilseeds (Forward Contracts and Prohibition) Order, 1943.
9. Order opening various centres of Salts in the districts and fixing selling rates of Salt, 1943.
10. Gur Control Order, 1943.

To feed the public distribution system, compulsory levy on *Rabi* crops was resorted to in 1946-47. District and tahsil level committees consisting of members of the legislature and non-officials and Deputy Commissioners, senior officers and tahsildars as Chairmen were formed and were entrusted with the function of distribution of essential commodities. The municipal level committees arranged distribution through various municipal boards. All these committees were given sufficient powers under the Control Orders³. Each tahsil had one wholesaler appointed for it and it was divided into convenient zones⁴ with one retail distribution centre for each. Family ration cards were issued.

1. *Jaipur Administration Report*, 1942-43 (September 1942 to August 1943), p. 54.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 56.

3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for Samvat 2003* (September 1946 to August 1947), p. 218.

4. *Ibid.*

More concerted efforts to effect price control and ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities have been attempted by the Central and State Governments after Independence. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was renewed in 1958 to arm the Union and the State Governments with powers to check hoarding and prevent abnormal rise in prices. In 1956, the government accepted, in principle¹, the concept of State trading and distribution of essential commodities through a chain of fair price shops.

State trading² in foodgrains was resorted to in Rajasthan in 1960-61. The regional imbalances in the availability of these commodities were regulated by various orders, issued from time to time, controlling their movement from one area of the State to another. Under Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Orders, 1957, Rajasthan was later reconstituted into a separate wheat zone³. In 1959, under Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restriction on Border Movement) Order, a non-movement belt of wheat and certain wheat products was created. Wholesale trade in wheat was taken over by the government as an experimental measure, in the *Rabi* season of 1973 but was abandoned in 1974. The main burden of checking the abnormal effects of imbalances in the demand and supply of essential commodities on their prices, has been sought to be borne by the public distribution system constituting of a network of fair price shops, which, in Jhunjhunun district, numbered 312 in 1975-76. Fixing of prices of certain foodgrains from time to time under the Grain Procurement (Levy on Dealers) Orders and the promulgation of the Rajasthan Display of Prices of Essential Commodities Order, 1966 have also helped to keep prices of these commodities under control.

WAGES

No record of wages paid to the labourers in any part of the district is available. In 1951, it was observed⁴ that the wages in the district were normal.

Minimum wages in certain scheduled employments are fixed by the State Labour Department, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These are revised from time to time on the recommendations of a committee, especially constituted for the purpose. The rates of wages fixed as in 1976 are given in Appendix III.

1. Source : Office of the Food Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. Source : as above.

4. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun, Part I, p. iv.*

STANDARD OF LIVING

No survey to determine the standard of living of the people of the district has ever been conducted. Agriculture, which is the chief occupation of the people of the district, has been in a depressed state. Combined with it, the lack of resources and underdeveloped infrastructure for industrial development on any scale has kept the economic activity at a low ebb, unhelpt by the entrepreneurs of the district who have migrated and established flourishing business houses at far off places like Bombay, Calcutta and Assam. The then Government of the erstwhile Jaipur State, of which major area of the district formed a part, admitted that the low standard of living¹ of the masses was a serious evil and needed intensive efforts aimed at improving agriculture, industries and co-operative movement. At the time of 1951 Census,² it was recorded that *Bojra* was the staple food of the local population and wheat, barley, gram and rice were used only by the richer classes, who mostly lived outside the district. In the rural areas, most of the houses were kutcha but the towns had a number of palatial buildings built by the business magnets which had independent gardens, swimming pools, water works and even their own power houses. Comparatively speaking, the economic condition of agriculturists³ was found to be better than in the other areas, mostly due to the fact that agriculture kept them occupied only for four months in a year. In the remaining eight months, subsidiary occupations such as construction of buildings and roads or transport on camels and camel carts were taken to, by these classes.

The ushering in of the era of planned economic development in the form of the Five Year Plans in 1951 has helped all round development of the economy of the district, thereby raising the standard of living of the people of the district. However, no definite indicators to signify the comparative standard of living at any two points of time are available.

EMPLOYMENT

As stated earlier, agriculture is the predominant occupation of the people of the district. The following table records the break up of the working population engaged in different fields⁴ at the time of 1971 Census :

-
1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for Samvat 2003* (September 1946 to August 1947), Jaipur, 1948, p. 9.
 2. *Census 1951, op.cit.*, p. ii.
 3. *ibid.*, p. iii.
 4. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District* (Section II), pp. 4-5.

(Number)

S.No.	Category	Males	Females	Total
1.	Cultivators	1,36,199	14,706	1,50,905
2.	Agricultural Labourers	13,255	2,256	15,511
3.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	2,318	299	2,617
4.	Mining and quarrying	3,290	81	3,371
5.	Manufacturing, processing and servicing and repairs			
	(a) Household industry	8,309	907	9,216
	(b) Other than household industry	5,065	200	5,265
6.	Construction	4,422	280	4,702
7.	Trade and Commerce	9,126	106	9,232
8.	Transport, Storage and Communications	2,567	12	2,579
9.	Other services	30,485	1,132	31,617

Employment Exchange¹

The district has an Employment Exchange located at Jhunjhunun. It has been functioning since July 1960 and was upgraded since May 1975 to a Sub-regional Employment Office. It is headed by an Assistant Director, who functions under the control of the Director of Employment, Rajasthan, Jaipur. His staff consists of one Assistant Employment Officer, one Junior Employment Officer, one upper division clerk, six lower division clerks and two peons. This office undertakes to provide employment assistance to the employment seekers on the one hand by undertaking their registration and to provide suitable hands to the employers on the other. Vocational guidance is provided to the job seekers. Employment market information is collected on the basis of returns submitted by all the public sector undertakings and private undertakings (other than agriculture) employing 10 or more persons under the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959. The information thus collected is presented in the form of regular reports and also transmitted to the headquarters for compilation of information at the State level.

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Sub-regional Employment Office, Jhunjhunun.

According to the figures compiled by the Employment Office, the following pattern of employment was reported in the organised sector on the last day of the years¹ 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976. Women constituted 4.4 per cent of the total employment in this sector in March 1976 :

S. No.	Sector	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1.	Agriculture, Forests and Animal Husbandry	17	38	—	—	18
2.	Mining and Quarrying	4,803	5,369	6,089	7,079	7,316
3.	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	301	488	803	984	1,030
4.	Construction	263	267	263	269	289
5.	Trade and Commerce	176	202	220	—	—
6.	Transport and Communication	—	6	6	143	236
7.	Finance and Insurance	—	—	—	238	259
8.	Community, Social and Private Services	8,028	8,118	10,549	10,197	10,751
Total		13,588	14,488	17,930	18,910	19,899

Appendix IV records the yearly figures of registrations done at the Exchange, placements done and applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange as well as the vacancies notified and number of employers using the services of Employment Exchange during 1961 to 1976. The number of job seekers getting themselves registered at the Exchange has been steadily going up. Since the placements done through the Exchange has not been keeping pace with these registrations, the backlog of registered applications has been mounting up at the end of each year. The number of vacancies notified and the employers making use of the Employment Exchange services has also been increasing over these years. However, since a major segment of the private sector remains out of the purview of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, the share of the total number of notifications and filling of vacancies through the Employment Exchange in case of this sector is rather small. Figures of notification and filling of vacancies are given in Appendix V.

The majority of the job seekers offering themselves for registration

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Sub-regional Employment Office, Jhunjhunun.

at the Employment Exchange consists of unskilled and inexperienced workers who are not classified by their occupation. Occupational distribution of applicants on the live register of the Employment Exchange each year are given at Appendix VI.

According to the analysis of the manpower demand and supply based on the figures collected by the Employment Exchange, it was revealed¹ that a shortage of Hindi typists and stenographers and trained teachers was felt in the district. On the other hand, inexperienced, educated and untrained workers were found to be in surplus supply.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

The Community Development Programme was initially started in the district during 1955 by establishing a block at Chirawa. This was followed by the establishment of a block at Udaipurwadi in 1956, Surajgarh and Nawalgarh in 1957 and Buhana and Khetri in 1958. Two more blocks were established at Jhunjhunun and Alsisar in the same year. Details about the stage, year of establishment and number of villages covered by each block are given in the following table² :

S. No.	Community Development Block	Stage (31-12-75)	Year of establishment
1.	Alsisar	II	1958
2.	Buhana	II	1958
3.	Chirawa	II	1955
4.	Jhunjhunun	I	1958
5.	Khetri	II	1958
6.	Nawalgarh	II	1957
7.	Surajgarh	II	1957
8.	Udaipurwadi	II	1956

Planning

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-52 to 1955-56)—Efforts at Planning for economic development were initiated in the whole of the country with the launching of the First Five Year Plan in April 1951. The total provision for the period for Rajasthan³ was Rs. 64.50 crores; no district wise

1. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Sub-regional Employment Office, Jhunjhunun.
2. *Sankhikiya Rooprekha, Jhunjhunun, 1976, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 169.*
3. *A Decade of Planned Economy, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 2.*

breakup of expenditure was made. However, the needs of the districts were taken into account in setting the State-level targets for different sectors. The actual Plan expenditure during the five-year period in Rajasthan came to Rs. 54.14 crores. This Plan was aimed to be essentially an emergency plan¹, formulated to solve the basic problems of organising an established administrative set-up, financial integration and the law and order. The priorities of an essentially backward economy of the State marked the core of the development programmes taken up under the Plan. The Community Development Blocks, each constituted by a set of villages, were adopted as the primary units of economic and social uplift of the rural areas; the programme was initiated in Jhunjhun district in 1955-56 with the formation of the Chirawa klock.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-57 to 1960-61)—The launching of the Second Five Year Plan in Rajasthan, marked a concrete step towards the national goal of increase in employment, output and incomes, and improvement in the living standards in general. Planning with reference to physical needs of different areas, subject to financial limitations and availability of local resources, was a special feature of the Second Five Year Plan² of Rajasthan. The State Plan judiciously accommodated the district plans, preferred since 1957-58, to form an integral part of the planning in the State. The total provision for the five-year period for Rajasthan was Rs. 105.27 crores, out of which the expenditure³ on the district schemes of Jhunjhun district came to Rs. 213.35 lakhs. This did not include the expenditure on Centrally Sponsored Schemes and on the headquarter schemes, the benefits of which were shared by various districts. The year-wise expenditure on district schemes in Jhunjhun during the period was as follows⁴ :

Year	Expenditure	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage
1956-57	14.78	6.93
1957-58	29.24	13.71
1958-59	54.03	25.32
1959-60	48.79	22.87
1960-61	66.51	31.17
Total	213.35	100.00

1. *A Decade of Planned Economy*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 13.
2. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan, 1956-61*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 45.
3. *ibid.*, p. LXXXII.
4. *ibid.*

Per capita expenditure¹ on Plan schemes in the district came to Rs. 29.76 on the basis of 1961 Census figures, as against the figure of Rs. 47.74 for the whole State. Sectorwise expenditure in the district during the Plan period was as follows² :

S. No.	Sector	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
I.	Agricultural Sector	
1.	Agriculture	16.78
2.	Animal Husbandry	2.74
3.	Forests and Soil Conservation	1.99
II.	Co-operation and Community Development	
4.	Co-operation	2.00
5.	Community Development and National Extension Service	40.85
III.	Irrigation and Power	
6.	Irrigation	0.83
7.	Power	74.74
IV.	Industries	
8.	Industries	3.07
V.	Social Services	
9.	Education	32.26
10.	Medical and Health	3.67
11.	Ayurved	0.57
12.	Water Supply	6.41
13.	Housing	1.01
14.	Labour Welfare	0.04
15.	Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes	1.46
VI.	Miscellaneous	
16.	Publicity	0.98
17.	Statistics	0.05
Total		189.45

1. *Second Five Year Plan, op.cit.*, p. LXXXVI.

2. *ibid.*, pp. LXXXII-LXXXV.

A special feature regarding the administration of development schemes during the Second Plan was the introduction of Panchayati Raj, the three-tier system of Democratic Decentralisation under which the Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads were made responsible for implementation of development plans at the village, block and district levels respectively. The period witnessed the reorganisation of the basic structure of various sectors to provide the base for ambitious development programmes in various fields. Protection was provided to the tenants even against voluntary surrender of land through an amendment made in 1958 in the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. This was expected to boost up agricultural production. Other measures of land reforms introduced during the period of the Second Plan included the imposition of ceiling on existing holdings and their consolidation, fixing of the ceiling of the land holder's share at one-sixth of the produce and putting an end to the multiplicity of tenures and tenancies. As a result of the measures of land reforms and emphasis at improvement of agricultural practices, the net cropped area¹ in the district reached the figure of 442 thousand hectares in 1960-61 from 438 thousand hectares in 1956-57. By the end of the year 1958-59, the whole of the area had been covered under the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme through eight blocks established in the district. The irrigated area² also registered an increase from 9,835 hectares in 1956-57 to 10,796 hectares in 1960-61 as a result of Plan works taken up during the period.

The activities of Co-operative Department in various fields expanded and the number of co-operative societies³ in 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan, was 415 with a membership of 27,102 as compared to 72 societies with 10,838 members in 1956-57, i. e. its first year. The total road length⁴ in the district also registered an increase from 207 km. on 31st March, 1957 to 339 km. on the last day of March, 1961. In the field of Social Services a major achievement was an increase in the number of educational institutions⁵ from 479 in 1956-57 to 1,092 in 1960-61. Similarly, the Government allopathic institutions⁶ rose from 11 to 15, and ayurvedic institutions⁷ from 15 to 54 during the same period.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for relevant years.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 and 1963, p. 52 and p. 37 respectively.

3. *ibid.*, 1958 and 1961, p. 96, and p. 166 respectively.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 134 and 219 respectively.

5. *ibid.*, pp. 141 and 233 respectively.

6. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 and 1962, pp. 146 and 212 respectively.

7. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1958 and 1961, pp. 151 and 252 respectively.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1960-61 to 1965-66)—The third quinquennial Plan of Rajasthan was a bolder one, aiming at accelerating the pace of development, achieved during the last decade comprising the periods of the first two Plans. It sought to create a self-generating rate of growth and programmes included a special bias towards development of agriculture, animal husbandry, public works programmes, provision of labour incentives and further expansion of core social services.

The total provision¹ for Third Plan of the State was Rs. 236 crores; the actual expenditure during the five-year period came to Rs. 212.34 crores. The expenditure on district schemes in Jhunjhunun district during the Plan period came to Rs. 234.17 lakhs which worked upto Rs. 32.52 per capita on the basis of 1961 Census figures, as against Rs. 105.35 for the whole State. The sector-wise details of expenditure are given in Appendix VII. However, the emphasis on different sectors is revealed by the following figures of percentages of the distribution of total expenditure:

S.No.	Sector	Percentage of Expenditure
1.	Agriculture	12.87
2.	Co-operation and Community Development	23.95
3.	Industries and Mining	0.56
4.	Transport and Communication	10.29
5.	Social Services	52.20
6.	Miscellaneous	0.13
Total		100.00

The year-wise distribution of expenditure was as follows² :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	36.45
1962-63	33.61
1963-64	43.02
1964-65	55.41
1965-66	65.68
Total	234.17

1. *Trithya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 3.

2. *ibid*, p. 234.

The Third Plan period witnessed two national emergencies in the form of attacks on the country's borders by China in 1962 and by Pakistan in 1965. These necessitated reallocation of Plan priorities on the national level which affected achievements on the developmental front. Adverse weather conditions¹ in the form of inadequate rains during three out of five years of the Third Plan added to the shortfalls of agricultural production with consequent impact on other sectors. However, the Plan programmes did make a positive impact on the economy. In Jhunjhun district, there was an appreciable increase in the irrigated area from 10,796 hectares in 1960-61 to 14,108 hectares in 1965-66, the last year of the Third Plan². A good proportion of the district population benefited by an expansion in the co-operative sector by the number of all types of societies³ going up to 550 and their membership to 38,789 by 1965-66. The expanded net work of roads in the district also helped the economy positively, the road length in the district going up to 529 km. in 1965-66 from 339 km. in 1960-61. 24 Government allopathic⁴ and 54 ayurvedic⁵ institutions extended medical aid to district population in 1965-66. Housing facilities were sought to be expanded by loans amounting to Rs. 1.69 lakhs under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme during the Third Plan period.⁶ Rural electrification received special impetus during this period and a total of 90 localities⁷ were electrified.

ANNUAL PLANS (1966-67 to 1968-69) —Three annual plans were resorted to after the Third Plan with a view to completing the schemes of immediate importance. As against a total provision of Rs. 137.29 crores for the State, expenditure on district schemes in Jhunjhun came to Rs. 246.26 lakhs. The details of expenditure are given in Appendix VII. A perusal of these figures shows that a major part constituting 51.11 per cent of the total expenditure during the three-year period was on Irrigation and Power sector. Next was the Social Services sector, which claimed 27.66 per cent of the expenditure. Co-operation and Community Development had a share of 9.0 per cent closely followed by Agricultural sector with 8.68 per cent. Expenditure on Transport and Communication was 3.51 per cent. Industries and Mining and miscellaneous heads had negligible share of just 0.01 per cent and 0.03 per cent of expenditure respectively.

1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna*, op. cit., p. 12.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1967, p. 36.

3. *ibid.*, p. 103.

4. *ibid.*, p. 172.

5. *ibid.*, p. 178.

6. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna*, op. cit., p. 310.

7. *Sankhikya Rooprekha, Jhunjhun*, 1976, p. 107.

Per-capita expenditure on the basis of 1961 population Census in the district came to Rs. 13.22, Rs. 11.18 and Rs. 9.61 during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively, as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 24.26, Rs. 19.79 and Rs. 23.80 respectively for the State of Rajasthan.

The lion's share of Plan expenditure during the period went to the Irrigation and Power sector resulting in increasing the irrigated area in the district by about 33 per cent over what it was in the last year of the Third Plan. It was 20,858 hectares¹ in 1968-69 as against 14,108 hectares in 1965-66. An additional 32 localities² were electrified during the period. In the Social Services sector, the major achievement was an expansion of Medical and Health facilities through a total number of 40 allopathic³ and 77 ayurvedic⁴ institutions spread over the area of the district, in the year 1968-69. Loans⁵ under Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes totalled Rs. 0.14 lakh and Rs. 0.32 lakh for the construction of 49 and 4 houses respectively.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-70 to 1973-74)—This Plan initially involved a provision of Rs. 302 crores for the State. It was revised to Rs. 316 crores subsequently⁶. The main objectives⁷ of the Plan were (i) achieving a minimum rate of economic growth, consistent with increased employment opportunities, (ii) to help the backward sections of the society and (iii) to raise the standard of living of the masses. Plan expenditure on district schemes in Jhunjhunun district during the five-year period is given in Appendix VII. These figures reveal that a bulk of the expenditure was claimed by the Social Services sector. In 1970-71, about two-third of the expenditure was on Irrigation and Power schemes.

Available figures of Plan expenditure during 1974-75 are also given at Appendix VII.

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1969, p. 33.

2. *Sankhikya Rooprekha, Jhunjhunun*, 1976, p. 107.

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1970, p. 159.

4. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1969, p. 174.

5. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur, p. 252.

6. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1969-70, p. 1.

7. *ibid.*

APPENDIX I

Working population in various industrial categories in Jhunjhun District (1971 Census)

Industrial Category	(Percentage of total workers)					
	District		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I. Cultivation						
II. Agricultural Labour	69.50	84.90	77.95	90.29	23.42	30.74
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards etc.	1.08	1.50	1.09	1.50	1.03	1.44
IV. Mining and Quarrying	1.53	0.41	1.62	0.42	1.03	0.22
V. Manufacturing, Processing and Servicing and Repairs						
(a) Household Industry	3.86	4.54	2.86	2.74	9.32	22.66
(b) Other than Household Industry	2.36	1.00	1.11	0.65	9.16	4.53
VI. Construction	2.06	1.40	1.05	1.44	7.56	1.00
VII. Trade and Commerce	4.24	0.53	1.71	0.30	18.08	2.87
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	1.19	0.06	0.60	0.03	4.41	0.33
IX. Other Services	14.18	5.66	12.01	2.63	25.99	36.21

Source : Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhun (Section II), p. viii.

APPENDIX

Farm (Harvest) Prices of Major

Year	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Chillies	Wheat	Barley	Gram
1960-61	32.77	41.53	41.53	281.32	46.22	34.48	37.19
1961-62	34.08	37.51	41.53	294.72	43.70	35.50	38.88
1962-63	28.56	35.15	—	314.81	44.74	30.73	38.58
1963-64	46.43	66.31	—	375.06	77.69	59.47	75.01
1964-65	50.07	53.58	52.08	400.62	67.11	60.09	67.11
1965-66	64.25	56.50	56.75	400.00	80.25	64.00	66.00
1966-67	64.00	70.75	62.00	500.00	105.00	72.50	83.00
1967-68	67.50	80.00	85.00	401.25	100.00	62.00	85.00
1968-69	70.00	85.00	80.00	400.00	105.00	60.00	88.00
1969-70	70.00	75.00	90.00	400.00	110.00	62.00	88.00
1970-71	60.00	62.00	Rejected	600.00	N.R.	N.R.	80.00
1971-72	60.00	56.00	90.00	600.00	100.00	70.00	90.00
1972-73	100.00	100.00	100.00	400.00	125.00	100.00	105.00
1973-74	120.00	110.00	N.R.	650.00	140.00	115.00	200.00
1974-75	165.00	210.00	N.R.	650.00	200.00	125.00	200.00
1975-76	113.00	116.25	107.00	700.00	108.50	64.25	117.75

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for various years.

N.R.=Not recorded.

II

Crops in Jhunjhunum District

(Rupees)

Raw Sugar (Gur)	Potatoes	Tobacco	Sesamum	Groundnut	Rape & Mustard	Cotton	Sanhemp
—	—	136.64	104.49	109.85	65.64	208.98	64.30
—	34.93	150.84	100.47	107.17	72.34	—	61.62
101.81	53.58	108.75	100.47	96.45	88.41	214.34	—
133.95	80.37	119.89	120.56	93.77	120.56	321.48	—
—	72.12	121.17	150.21	136.20	—	—	108.15
—	72.00	108.00	115.00	150.00	150.00	—	108.00
—	—	100.00	127.50	150.00	150.00	—	150.00
250.00	75.00	200.00	175.00	107.00	125.00	—	200.00
—	62.50	183.33	150.00	160.50	150.00	—	200.00
—	—	400.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	400.00	150.00
N.R.	N.R.	400.00	Rejected	150.00	225.00	400.00	150.00
N.R.	50.00	200.00	275.00	200.00	270.00	—	N.R.
110.00	50.00	250.00	300.00	N.R.	230.00	400.00	150.00
100.00	60.00	200.00	300.00	100.00	330.00	500.00	200.00
150.00	60.00	200.00	375.00	225.00	275.00	—	250.00
N.R.	—	Rejected	—	—	165.50	—	200.00

—=Not available.

APPENDIX III

Minimum Wages in 1976 fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Category of Occupation/Scheduled Employment	Minimum Wages per adult worker
1	2
1. Salt Industry :	
(i) Manufacturing operations	Rs. 5.00 per day inclusive of weekly day of rest
(ii) Extraction and storage	Rs. 2.25 per 100 cft. or Rs. 5.50 per day inclusive of weekly day of rest
(iii) Despatch operations	
(a) Cutting and filling	Rs. 16.50 per 156 bags or 145 quintals
(b) Weighing and loading	Rs. 32.25 per 156 bags or 145 quintals
(c) Sewing	Rs. 3.85 per wagon load of 156 bags or 145 quintals but not be less than Rs. 5.00 per day inclusive of weekly day of rest
(d) General	
(i) Pumping men, <i>Mistries</i>	Rs. 7.60 per day inclusive of weekly day of rest
(ii) For other operations or occupations	Rs. 5.00 per day inclusive of weekly day of rest
2. Woollen carpet making and shawl weaving :	
Time rate manual occupations—	
Minimum Time rate	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
Piece rate occupations—	
(i) Yarn opener	Re. 0.25 per kg. (hand spun) upto 40 count Re. 0.50 per kg. (mill spun) upto 40 count Re. 0.55 per kg. (mill spun) upto 70 count

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2
(ii) Spinner	Re. 0.70 per kg. (mill spun) above 70 count
(iii) Washer	Rs. 1.35 per kg. of wool spun
(iv) Dyer	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(v) Weaver	Rs. 230.00 p.m.
Plain carpet (in one colour)	
(a) upto 40,000 knots per yard	Rs. 8.40
(b) above 40,000 knots per sq. yard	Rs. 8.55
Designed Carpet	
(1) 30,000 knots per sq. yard having upto 15 colours	Rs. 13.50
(2) 30,000 to 40,000 knots per sq. yard having upto 20 colours	Rs. 15.75
(3) Above 40,000 knots per sq. yard having 20 colours	Rs. 25.30
(vi) Clippers	Rs. 225 p.m. or Rs. 1.50 per sq. yard
(vii) Embossers	Rs. 225 p.m.
(viii) Carpet <i>Mistri</i>	Rs. 225 p.m.
3. Rice, flour and <i>Dal</i> Mills :	
(i) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.50 per day
(ii) Semiskilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Un-skilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(iv) Clerical staff	Rs. 220.00 p.m. to Rs. 285.00 p.m.
4. Tobacco (including <i>Bidi</i> making) manufacturing :	
(i) <i>Bidi</i> roller	Rs. 4.00 per 1,000 <i>bidis</i>
(ii) <i>Bidi</i> sorter and checker (full time worker)	Rs. 185.00 p.m.

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2
(iii) Bundle wrapper and packer	Rs. 4.00 per 1,000 bundles
(iv) Snuff maker	Rs. 125.00 p.m. or Rs. 4.81 per day
5. Oil Mills :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
6. Employment under local authority	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 to Rs. 136 p.m. or Rs. 5/- per day
(ii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(iii) Office staff	Rs. 156 to Rs. 260 p.m.
(iv) Field staff	Rs. 195 to Rs. 260 p.m.
(v) Traffic staff	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 260.00 p.m.
7. Construction or maintenance of roads or building operations :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 to Rs. 175.00 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 285.00 p.m.
8. Stone breaking and stone crushing :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 p.m.
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156 to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 185 to Rs. 220 p.m.
9. Mica Mines including Mica works :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156 p.m. to Rs. 175 p.m.
(iii) Skilled staff	Rs. 188.50 to Rs. 200 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 130 to Rs. 220 p.m.
(v) Clerical staff	Rs. 200 to Rs. 285 p.m.
(vi) Piece rate workman	Rs. 1.85 per kg. of mica cut (inclusive of Sunday wages) but not less than Rs. 130 p.m.

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2
10. Public Motor Transport :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156 p.m.
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 220 p.m.
(iv) Traffic staff	Rs. 135 to Rs. 188.50 p.m.
(v) Office staff	Rs. 220 to Rs. 285 p.m.
(vi) Inspecting staff	Rs. 220 to Rs. 285 p.m.
11. Wool cleaning and pressing :	
(i) Unskilled workman	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled workman	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled workman	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
12. Agriculture :	
(i) In areas other than canal areas	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) In canal areas	Rs. 6.00 per day
13. Cotton ginning and pressing and bailing establishments :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
14. Printing presses :	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
15. Cotton waste spinning factories :	
Mixing Department—unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m.

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2
Below room-unskilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Cotton Feeder-unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m.
Carding	
Jobber-cum-grinder	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Tenter-cum-stripper	Rs. 145.00 p.m.
Frame Department	
Jobber-cum-oiler	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Drawing simplex, slubbing, :	
Inter rooming, Tenter	Rs. 156.00 p.m.
Ring Department & Doubling Department	
Jobber-cum-oiler	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Ring & Doubling sider doffer	Rs. 140.00 p.m.
Reeling Department & Winding Department	
Reeler and winder	Rs. 145.00 p.m.
Building Department & Press	
Pressman, <i>Antiwala</i> & Bailing,	
Pressman	Rs. 165.00 p.m.
Machine, Fitter, Turner	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Electric Department	
Electrician	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Wireman & Helper	Rs. 156.00 p.m.
Office Staff	
Shift supervisor	Rs. 156.00 p.m.
Clerk	Rs. 188.50 p.m.
Jamadar and Peon	Rs. 140.00 p.m.
16. Wool Spinning and Weaving Factory:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2
17. Power Looms:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
18. Soap-stone Factory:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
19. Engineering Industries:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
20. Cinema Industry:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
21. Cotton Dyeing, Printing & Washing Factories:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

APPENDIX III (contd.)

1	2
22. Automobile Workshops:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
23. Small Scale Industries:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
24. Hotel and Restaurant:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 110.00 p.m. or Rs. 4.23 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 136.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.23 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 163.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.46 per day
25. Glass and Chinaware:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
26. Sugar Industry without Mechanical Power:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

APPENDIX III (concl'd.)

1	2
27. Gota, Kinari and Lappa Industries:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day
28. Shops and other establishments:	
(i) Unskilled worker	Rs. 130.00 p.m. or Rs. 5.00 per day
(ii) Semi-skilled worker	Rs. 156.00 p.m. or Rs. 6.00 per day
(iii) Skilled worker	Rs. 188.50 p.m. or Rs. 7.25 per day

Source : Office of the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

Registrations, Placings and Vacancies notified in Employment
Exchange, Jhunjhunun

Year	Exchange at work/No. of districts covered	Applicants registered during the year	Applicants placed during the year	Applicants on the live register at the end of the year	(Number)	
					Vacancies notified during the year	Employers using the employment exchanges (monthly average)
1961	1	3,653	680	1,021	924	15
1962	1	3,446	548	1,443	856	174
1963	1	3,846	437	1,915	833	167
1964	1	4,353	620	1,800	915	177
1965	1	4,351	469	1,489	729	152
1966	1	3,761	438	1,557	697	130
1967	1	4,713	304	2,174	547	136
1968	1	6,085	438	3,047	741	163
1969	1	6,137	466	2,199	871	140
1970	1	5,527	381	3,357	664	123
1971	1	9,915	999	7,898	2,296	193
1972	2	13,435	735	11,303	1,376	179
1973	1	9,953	855	9,929	1,415	—
1974	1	14,473	1,362	14,052	2,081	—
1975	1	10,605	862	17,131	1,335	—
1976	1	10,698	977	2,243	1,8183	—

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes of various years,

—=Not available

APPENDIX V

Vacancies notified and filled by Employers in Jhunjhunum district

(Number)

Year	Central Government		State Government		Quasi Government & Local Bodies		Private		Total	
	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled
1961	25	18	477	363	413	241	9	—	924	622
1962	25	14	557	387	266	167	8	—	856	568
1963	152	59	492	271	163	91	6	5	813	426
1964	6	1	504	411	352	207	55	1	917	620
1965	112	50	264	216	279	201	74	2	729	469
1966	86	81	299	230	257	105	55	17	697	433
1967	26	26	235	171	206	89	80	13	547	299
1968	108	96	253	215	314	108	66	17	741	436
1969	268	140	218	159	287	149	98	15	871	463
1970	55	56	241	172	328	143	40	10	664	381
1971	209	108	367	338	633	531	87	22	1,296	999
1972	32	21	219	146	1,005	552	120	16	1,376	735
1973	99	36	174	112	964	596	448	98	1,685	842
1974	13	38	513	460	994	534	225	38	1,745	1,070
1975	4	4	304	312	837	498	190	22	1,335	836
1976	18	6	310	248	1,691	670	178	48	2,197	972

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes of various years.

APPENDIX VI

Occupational Distribution of the applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchange, Jhunjhunun

(Number)

Year	Professional, technical & related workers	Administrative and managerial workers	Clerical and related workers	Sales Workers	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, and related workers	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	Workers in transport and communication occupations	Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified	Service sports & recreation workers	Workers not classified by occupation	Total
1961	49	1	33	-	6	80	52	51	76	673	1,021
1962	46	1	47	-	3	69	121	101	87	968	1,443
1963	44	2	51	-	10	62	88	188	190	1,280	1,915
1964	57	1	36	-	13	20	58	83	249	1,283	1,800
1965	117	-	33	-	16	24	61	75	185	978	1,489
1966	151	-	27	1	12	23	114	59	178	992	1,557
1967	357	-	90	2	13	25	139	85	201	1,262	2,174
1968	370	-	100	1	25	104	128	235	359	1,725	3,047
1969*	357	-	92	-	22	159	144	237	308	2,018	3,337
1970**	350	-	40	2	6	49	96	159	374	2,281	3,357
1971	531	1	62	1	5	80	106	405	315	6,392	7,898
1972	278	1	81	-	1	67	181	458	853	9,383	11,303
1973***	311	1	83	1	3	43	227	319	7,899	1,043	9,930
1974	367	-	186	-	833	4	740	-	-	13,713	15,843
1975	497	-	170	-	910	4	823	-	-	14,727	17,131
1976	610	1	162	-	869	3	912	-	-	15,626	18,183

Source : Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, volumes of various years.

*** As on 31.12.1973

** As on 30.6.1970

* As on 30.6.1969

APPENDIX VII

Plan Expenditure in Jhunjhunum District

Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)								
	1961-66 (III Plan)	1966-69 (Yearly Plans)	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A. Agriculture	30.14	21.38	1.11	2.16	12.94	0.52	1.45	3.08	
1. Agricultural production	1.23	0.24	-	0.20	N.A.	0.11	0.18	-	
2. Minor Irrigation	24.24	18.65	0.10	0.78	1.24	0.22	0.37	2.54	
3. Soil Conservation	0.39	0.95	0.87	1.18	11.14	0.04	0.12	N.A.	
4. Animal Husbandry	3.63	1.48	0.14	N.A.	0.37	0.15	0.78	0.54	
5. Forests	0.65	0.06	-	-	0.19	-	-	N.A.	
B. Co-operation and Community Development	56.09	22.17	5.52	2.25	2.51	1.49	0.72	2.23	
1. Co-operation	4.79	0.55	3.68	0.80	0.35	0.42	0.08	1.70	
2. Community Development	40.88	11.68	1.84	1.45	2.16	1.07	0.64	0.53	
3. Panchayats	10.42	9.94	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	
C. Irrigation & Power	-	125.86	54.20	74.00	-	-	-	-	
1. Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Power	-	125.86	54.20	74.00	-	-	-	-	

APPENDIX VII (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Industries & Mining	1.31	0.02	0.64	-	-	0.12	-	-
1. Mineral Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Village & Small Industries	1.31	0.02	0.64	-	N.A.	0.12	-	N.A.
E. Transport & Communications	24.09	8.65	1.53	3.67	5.58	5.03	5.53	13.65
1. Roads	24.09	8.65	1.53	3.67	5.58	5.03	5.53	13.65
2. Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F. Social Services	122.24	68.11	16.36	28.87	34.11	60.84	69.54	27.47
1. General Education & Cultural Programme	57.18	28.52	2.01	9.11	-	19.86	27.53	1.30
2. Modern Medicine	18.96	3.90	0.02	-	0.78	2.26	2.25	-
3. Ayurved	0.39	1.03	0.08	0.07	0.39	0.68	0.70	2.71
4. Water supply	33.69	28.44	13.15	15.38	32.54	26.82	37.88	23.46
5. Housing and City improvement	2.37	0.14	0.66	2.02	N.A.	10.59	-	N.A.
6. Land Acquisition and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Welfare of Backward Classes	2.62	1.98	0.44	2.29	0.40	0.63	1.14	N.A.
8. Labour & Labour Welfare	1.44	0.17	-	-	N.A.	-	0.04	-
9. Social Welfare	0.21	0.06	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-
10. Technical Education	5.38	3.87	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX VII (concd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
G. Miscellaneous	0.30	0.07	1.54	0.02	-	-	0.05	-
1. Public Participation	-	0.03	1.04	0.02	N.A.	-	-	N.A.
2. Statistics	0.30	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
3. Publicity	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	N.A.
Total	234.17	246.26	80.90	110.97	55.14	68.00	77.29	46.43

Source : 1. *Tritiya Panchvarshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan, 1961-66*, pp. 235-40.2. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan, 1966-69*, pp. 166-175.3. *Sankhikitya Rooprekha, Jhunjhunni, 1975*, pp. 117-120.4. *ibid.*5. *ibid.*6. *ibid.*, 1976, pp. 165-68.

N.A. = Not available

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The present Jhunjhunun district was constituted in 1949 after the formation of greater Rajasthan. Prior to this, Jhunjhunun was a *Nizamat*¹ in the Jaipur State and the *Thikana* of Khetri was one of the feudatories under the Jaipur State.

The system of administration through a Council of State was first introduced by Maharaja Ram Singh in 1867 A.D. in the State, prior to which the administration was conducted by the ruler personally with the assistance of a Minister styled as *Musahib*. The ruler himself presided over the Council which was divided into three *Sighas* or Departments. Practically nothing could be done without the sanction of the Council and no appointment, even of a menial servant, could be made without its approval. On the accession of Madho Singh, this system of administration continued with the modification that certain matters were withdrawn from the cognisance of Council and reserved for the decision of the ruler. Later on, owing to his illness, the ruler appointed a special committee under the name of *Mahakma Khas* to deal with those cases which had been hitherto reserved for his own personal decision.² The Jaipur State was administered in 1902 by the ruler assisted by a Council of the members. The Council consisted of three departments viz., Revenue, Judicial and the Foreign Military, and the Miscellaneous Departments. Each department dealt with its separate subjects in the first instance but all matters of importance were brought before the whole Council whose decisions were submitted to the ruler for confirmation and sanction. The Council was the Supreme Court of Justice in the State.³ The State was divided⁴ into eleven *Nizamats* and 33 tahsils and Shekhawati was one of them. Parts of the present area of Jhunjhunun district were included in Shekhawati. The Raja of Khetri, who was one of the tribute paying rulers, was a minor and, therefore, the estate was administered by a *Munsarim*

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1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1908, p. 6.
 2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1922-23 to 1925-26, p. 9.
 3. *A Brief Account of the Jaipur State, 1902*, compiled from various sources, the Rajputana Mission Press, 1902, p. 8.
 4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1907, p. 2.

appointed by the Jaipur State.¹ During 1908, the Jaipur State was divided into two divisions for administrative purposes namely, (i) Eastern division and (ii) Western division; Jhunjhun was in the Western division and continued to be a *Nizamat* of Jaipur State.² Being the *Nizamat* head quarters, there were courts of *Nazim*, *Naib-Nazim* and tahsildar which had their jurisdiction throughout the extensive territory of the Shekhawati region.³ During 1911, the number of the members⁴ of the Council in the Jaipur State rose to 16.

The Khetri estate which was taken under the management of Court of Wards in 1921, was not under the control of the Superintendent of Courts of Wards but had a superintendent of its own who reported directly to the Revenue Department⁵. This special arrangement was done due to the importance of the estate. The Khetri estate consisted of three portions (i) Pargana Kotputli which was granted in free gift in 1603 A.D. by the East India Company for military services rendered by the Khetri forces to Lord Lake in one of his campaigns against Maharattas (ii) Scattered lands in Shekhawati (iii) Khetri and Baba⁶.

In 1928-29, the administration of Jaipur State was carried on by the *Mahakma Khas*, located at Jaipur but the president of the Council was an officer deputed by the Government of India, who also held the Police and Judicial portfolios⁷. For the purposes of land revenue administration there used to be a *Diwan* in the western division of the Jaipur State who worked under the direct control of the revenue member of the Council. The western division included the *Nizamat* of Jhunjhun and Shekhawati tahsil⁸. The *Thikana* of Khetri remained under the management of the Court of Wards till 1942, when Raja Sardar Singh attained majority. It was then released from the supervision of Court of Wards. At the time of its release, the *Thikana* had 297 full villages with an area of about 800 sq. miles and had a share in 34 villages of Panchpana *Thikana*. All appeals and revisions of Superintendent of *Thikana's* orders in civil and criminal cases pending in the Chief Court at Jaipur were returned to the Raja of Khetri⁹. This arrangement continued

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1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1907, p. 2.
 2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1908, p. 2.
 3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1910, p. 2.
 4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1911, p. 2.
 5. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1922-23 to 1925-26, p. 30.
 6. *ibid.*
 7. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1928-29, p. 6.
 8. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1931-32, p. 19.
 9. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1941-42, p. 9.

till 1949, when the Jaipur State was merged into greater Rajasthan. The Deputy Commissioner of the former *Nizamat* did not exercise any criminal or revenue jurisdiction over Khetri *Thikana* area but since the jurisdictional powers of this *Thikana* were abrogated in the year 1949, the Collector started exercising revenue and criminal jurisdiction over this area as well.

After the integration¹ of Jaipur State into Rajasthan the district of Jhunjhunun was carved out and it consisted of three sub-divisions viz. Jhunjhunun, Udaipur and Khetri. At that time, the district was composed of five tahsils viz. Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Udaipurwati, Churi Ajeetgarh and Khetri. During the decade 1951-61, the tahsil of Churi Ajeetgarh was abolished, and 27 villages of this tahsil were merged in tahsil Jhunjhunun and the rest of nine villages were added to Udaipurwati tahsil of this district. As such, there remained four tahsils in the district which continue to date². This district was reconstituted and areas of Neem-ka-Thana and Bairat which used to be in the former Jhunjhunun *Nizamat* were transferred to Sikar and Jaipur districts respectively. During inter-censal period of 1951-61, one village named Kot was transferred from Neem-ka-Thana tahsil of Sikar district to Udaipurwati tahsil of Jhunjhunun district. Similarly, village Gugalwa of Jhunjhunun tahsil was transferred to Rajgarh³ tahsil of Churu district during 1951-61.

PRESENT SET-UP

During the inter-censal period 1961-71, no major change took place in the administrative structure of the district. At present, the district is composed of three sub-divisions viz. Jhunjhunun, Nawalgarh and Khetri and four tahsils viz. Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Khetri and Udaipurwati. The district is under the administrative control of an officer designated as Collector while each sub-division is placed under a Sub-divisional Officer and each tahsil under the charge of a Tahsildar.

Role of the Collector⁴

The general administration of the district is entrusted to the Collector, with headquarters at Jhunjhunun. He is the Chief Executive

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1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Hand Book, Jhunjhunun, Part I, General Description and Census Tables*, 1954, p. v.
 2. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Hand Book, Jhunjhunun District*, p. (iii).
 3. *ibid.* pp. 54-55.
 4. Source : Office of the Collector, Jhunjhunun.

Officer in the district round whom the whole district administration revolves. He is at the head of the revenue administration of the district, maintains law and order in the area and supervises and helps officers of other departments in proper execution of development programmes. His important functions in various capacities are described in the following paragraphs :

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS—Being the chief executive of the district, the Collector has vast powers. Although all the government offices located in the district are controlled by respective heads of departments, the Collector exercises general supervision. He has the authority to seek assistance from any officer in the district, has the power to inspect all offices in the district and all works undertaken in the area. He maintains co-ordination between various departments and exercises control over local self-government bodies with powers to intervene, if necessary. His executive functions include public relations, execution of government policies, rationing and food control and relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, famines, epidemics etc. He also administers the Arms, Motor-Vehicles and Explosives Acts.

REVENUE FUNCTIONS—Collection of land revenue has been the most important responsibility of the District Collector. He ensures that the revenue dues are recovered punctually and that the collected amount is properly credited and accounted for. For this he devotes much of his time in supervision and controlling the land records and the staff engaged in revenue collection. He is empowered to appoint, promote, transfer, demote and accord punishment to subordinate officials according to the rules of the government. He submits periodical reports about the land revenue collection and dues to the Board of Revenue and the State Government. He works as the highest court of appeal in the district for revenue matters within the scope of the Rajasthan Land Records Act, 1952 and the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. He supervises the activities of all the revenue officers in the district and inspects their offices. For the administration of land revenue work, the Collector is assisted by three Sub-Divisional Officers and four Tahsildars.

The Collector is also responsible for the collection of licence fees for arms and of taxes under various other Acts in respect of stamps, Indian Arms Act, Petroleum Act, Explosives Act etc. He also acts as officer for Public Debt recoveries.

MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS—As District Magistrate, the Collector is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. In performing this function he is assisted by the Superintendent of Police, according to the powers conferred on him under the Code of Criminal

Procedure and other Acts. He exercises control over the magistrates posted within the district and acts as an appellate authority for the orders passed by subordinate magistrates under Section 574 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Superintendent of Police as chief of the police organisation, works in close association with the Collector in order to maintain effective law and order situation. The Collector may convene meetings of magistrates and police officers in order to discuss the law and order situation in the area. His functions also include supervision of police stations within his jurisdiction and examination of their records of crimes and disposal of cases. In his executive capacity, the Collector as a District Magistrate issues and renews licences under Arms Act, Petroleum Act and Explosives Act etc.

FUNCTIONS RELATING TO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT—The Collector is the ex-officio District Development Officer and as such he is made responsible for execution of development plans within the district. As a matter of fact, under the Five Year Plans, planning and development activities have assumed great importance and the Collector plays a decisive role in their formulation and speedy implementation. He ensures co-ordination among the development departments functioning in the area. After introduction of the Panchayati Raj institution in Rajasthan in 1959, the functions of the Collector have increased manifold. He controls, guides and supervises the working of all Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis in the district and sees that the Zila Parishad at the district headquarters is kept posted with all developmental activities. He extends all co-operation to these institutions in the effective implementation of Plans and schemes in the area. He ensures that adequate and timely technical assistance is made available to Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. The Collector exercises functional control over the district officers of various development departments to ensure that the time fixed for implementation of various schemes is adhered to and targets are achieved. All welfare schemes are formulated and finalised in consultation with him, as the District Development Officer.

The District Development Officer is required to attend meetings of Zila Parishad with a view to ensuring co-ordination between the local bodies. He attends the meetings but does not enjoy the right to vote. He is assisted in his developmental responsibilities by a Deputy District Development Officer who is also ex-officio Secretary of the Zila Parishad. The Collector serves as a link between the Zila Parishad and the State Government. He also ensures that the amount advanced to Panchayati Raj institutions is properly spent and accounted for.

ELECTION FUNCTIONS—The Collector has to attend to election arrangements for Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and municipalities in his capacity as the District Electoral Officer. He is responsible for preparation, revision and publication of the electoral rolls of the district. He also organises election machinery under the direction of the Election Commissioner at the time of the elections to the Legislative Assembly and House of the People.

TREASURY AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONS—The District Treasury at Jhunjhunun accounts for all financial transactions of the Government in the district. It is headed by a Treasury Officer who functions under the Collector. The Treasury Officer holds charge of the day to day functioning of the Treasury, submits returns to the Government and is the custodian of cash and property deposited with the Treasury but he does it under the administrative control of the Collector, who is responsible for the general administration of all fiscal matters related to the Treasury.

OTHER FUNCTIONS—The Collector has to attend to various miscellaneous jobs assigned to him by the State Government from time to time. He has to look after the work of supplies of essential commodities and rationed goods. In this work he is assisted by a District Supply Officer who functions under his administrative control. During floods and famines he organises relief measures according to the decisions of the government. He looks after rehabilitation of ex-soldiers, issue and renewal of licenses for arms, registration of documents relating to land and property, protocol work during visit of very important persons and civil defence work etc.

For administrative purposes the work of Collectorate is divided into following nine sections: 1. Establishment 2. Revenue 3. Land Records 4. Development 5. Judicial 6. Accounts 7. General 8. Records 9. Miscellaneous. The total strength of the office staff comprises one office superintendent, one stenographer, one district revenue accountant, one office assistant, two upper division clerks, 17 lower division clerks, two junior accountants and 11 class IV employees.

To perform his responsibilities as Collector and District Magistrate, the Collector is assisted by one Additional District Magistrate headquartered at Jhunjhunun and three Sub-Divisional Magistrates/Officers headquartered at Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunun and Khetri. These magistrates are vested with first class magisterial powers and function within the purview of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In revenue matters, they have powers of an Assistant Collector and are obliged to discharge their duties

as defined in the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1952 and the Rajasthan Treasury Act, 1955. Each Sub-Divisional Officer performs revenue, magisterial and executive functions in his own jurisdiction. Within his jurisdiction, he holds the same type of functions and responsibilities as the Collector in the district. The Sub-Divisional Officers work in close association with the Collector to relieve him of his arduous burden of work.

A brief account of general administration of the three sub-divisions in the district is as follows :¹

JHUNJHUNUN SUB-DIVISION—Jhunjhunun sub-division was formed in 1949. The sub-division comprises two tahsils viz. Jhunjhunun tahsil and Chirawa tahsil. There are three revenue circles and 25 *Patwar Halkas* in Jhunjhunun tahsil, and three revenue circles and 24 *Patwar Halkas* in the Chirawa tahsil. Villages in the Jhunjhunun tahsil and Chirawa tahsil numbered 210 and 165 respectively. There is no sub-tahsil in the sub-division. The tahsildars function both as magistrates and revenue officers within the scope of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Rajasthan Land Revenue Act and Land Revenue Manual respectively. There are three Naib-tahsildars also to assist the tahsildars in their day-to-day working. The office staff of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Jhunjhunun consists of three upper division clerks, including a Reader, three lower division clerks and three class IV employees. The office of the Deputy Collector, Jagir also functions in this sub-division in which two upper division clerks are employed. The sub-division during 1975-76 was divided into six sections viz. reader, election, supply, judicial, revenue and miscellaneous. The list of revenue circles and *Patwar Halkas* has been given in Chapter XI.

The tahsildar collects land revenue, recovers *Taccavi* and other government dues in his tahsil. He supervises the land records work in his tahsil and sees that the *Patwaris* and inspectors carry out their duties properly. He also functions as sub-treasury officer and is incharge of sub-treasuries at tahsil headquarter. He is vested with second class magisterial powers. The naib-tahsildar assists him by supervising the work of Office Qanungo, inspectors and *Patwaris*. Naib-tahsildars are vested with third class magisterial powers. However, the main task of the tahsildars and naib-tahsildars is to assist the sub-divisional officer in revenue matters².

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1. Source : Offices of the respective Sub-Divisional Officers. Information pertains to the year 1975-76.
 2. Source : Office of the Collector, Jhunjhunun.

KHETRI SUB-DIVISION—Khetri sub-division was formed in 1949. There is only one tahsil i. e. Khetri in the sub-division with headquarters at Khetri. The sub-division is divided into four *Girdawar* circles (revenue circles) and 45 *Patwar Halkas*. There are 192 villages in the tahsil. The staff of the Sub-Divisional Officer consists of one reader, one stenographer, four lower division clerks and two class IV employees. The staff employed in the tahsil office consists of one tahsildar, one naib-tahsildar, two upper division clerks, one tahsil revenue accountant, six lower division clerks and twenty nine class IV employees. The Office Qanungo's office staff includes four Girdawars, 49 Patwaris and five class IV employees. The names of the revenue circles and *Patwar Halkas* are given in the chapter on Revenue Administration.

The functions of the Sub-Divisional Officer, the tahsildar and the naib-tahsildar are the same as enumerated for their counterparts in Jhunjhunun sub-division.

NAWALGARH SUB-DIVISION—Before 1956, this sub-division was functioning at Udaipurwati and its head-quarter was also located in that town. But in 1956, the headquarter of the sub-division was shifted to Nawalgarh and as such it got the nomenclature of Nawalgarh sub-division. There is only one tahsil in the sub-division at Udaipurwati. The tahsil comprises three *Girdawar* circles and 43 *Patwar Halkas*. Their list is given in Chapter XI. The only tahsil of Udaipurwati is formed of 128 villages. The staff of the sub-division includes one upper division clerk, one reader, one election supervisor, five lower division clerks and three class IV employees¹. The tahsil of Udaipurwati has a tahsildar, a naib-tahsildar, a tahsil accountant, a Nazir, six lower division clerks, three Girdawars, one office Qanungo, 48 *Patwaris* and 32 class IV employees².

The police and judicial departments enjoy important position in the horizontal line of administration. The Superintendent of Police headquartered at Jhunjhunun is responsible for prevention of crimes and maintenance of law and order in close association with the Collector. He is assisted by Deputy Superintendents of Police, inspectors and sub-inspectors etc. Detailed account of the working of the Police Department is given in chapter XII. There is also a Court of District and Sessions Judge at Jhunjhunun. Besides, there are Courts of Munsif Magistrates at Jhunjhunun, Khetri, Chirawa, Nawalgarh and the Court of Civil Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate at Jhunjhunun. There is a

1. Source : Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Nawalgarh.

2. Source : Office of the Tahsildar, Udaipurwati (Distt. Jhunjhunun).

Judicial Magistrate at Jhunjhunun. Appeals against the decision of all these courts lie with the District and Sessions Judge, Jhunjhunun. The judicial set-up of the district is given in details in the chapter on Law and Order and Justice. Other offices in the horizontal line of administration include the district level officers of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, industries, forest, public works, education, social welfare departments etc. These departmental officers have also assumed greater significance in recent years on account of development projects being undertaken in their respective fields. The following is the list of district level officers of the State Government in Jhunjhunun district:

1. District and Sessions Judge, Jhunjhunun.
2. Additional District Magistrate, Jhunjhunun.
3. Superintendent of Police, Jhunjhunun.
4. Additional District Development Officer, Jhunjhunun and Sikar.
5. District Agriculture Officer, Jhunjhunun.
6. District Public Relations Officer, Jhunjhunun.
7. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Jhunjhunun.
8. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jhunjhunun.
9. Chief Medical & Health Officer, Jhunjhunun.
10. Deputy Chief Medical & Health Officer, Family Planning, Jhunjhunun.
11. District Education Officer, Jhunjhunun.
12. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jhunjhunun.
13. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Jhunjhunun.
14. District Statistical Officer, Jhunjhunun.
15. District Industries Officer, Jhunjhunun.
16. Assistant Director, Employment Department, Jhunjhunun.
17. District Supply Officer, Jhunjhunun.
18. District Ayurvedic Officer, Jhunjhunun.
19. District Social Welfare Officer, Jhunjhunun.
20. Commercial Taxes Officer, Jhunjhunun.
21. Assistant Excise Officer, Jhunjhunun.
22. District Transport Officer, Jhunjhunun.
23. Deputy Chief Medical Officer (Health), Jhunjhunun.

24. Sub-divisional Officer, Jhunjhunun.
25. Sub-divisional Officer, Nawalgarh.
26. Sub-divisional Officer, Khetri.

Following officers of the Central Government are also posted in the district :

1. Income Tax Officer, Jhunjhunun.
2. Superintendent, Central Excise Department, Jhunjhunun.
3. Commandant, Central Industrial Security Force Unit, Khetri.
4. Sub-Divisional Officer, Telephones, Jhunjhunun.

The offices of the Central Government located in the district are controlled by their respective heads of the Departments, headquartered elsewhere. The Collector, however, co-ordinates their activities *vis-a-vis* the offices of the State Government whenever necessary.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History.

The district of Jhunjhunun, before its formation in 1949, was a part of the erstwhile Jaipur State and, therefore, the tenures and methods of assessment of land revenue in this area were the same as those prevalent in the State. The land was divided into (i) *Khalsa* or crown land (from which land revenue was realised directly by the officials of the State and deposited with the government treasury) and (ii) *Jagir* (in which the revenue was realised by the Jagirdar and formed the part of his income). The jagirs were of several categories varying according to their origin, the status accorded to the Jagirdar or the terms of their assignment by the ruler. Among the non-*Khalsa* tenures were included *Muamla*, *Suba*, *Istimrar*, *Chakoti*, *Badh*, *Bhom*, *Inam*, *Tankha*, *Udak*, *Milk*, *Bhog*, *Aloofa* and *Khangi*.¹ The *Khalsa* area of the Jaipur State was 31.3 per cent and non-*Khalsa* area 68.7 per cent of the total area of the State.

The Jagirdars were originally required to render military service, with elephants, horses, palanquins or foot-men and in the deed of grant of each *Jagir*, the *Tan* or estimated annual revenue of the *Jagir* was entered as also the *Garar*, i.e. the number of months during which the quota of *Sowars* and foot-men required from a particular *Jagir* was to be provided. For each five hundred rupees of assumed income, the Jagirdar had to provide one *Sowar* and for each sum of Rs. 100 or fraction over and above Rs. 500 or any multiple thereof, he had to provide one foot-man, five of the latter being usually regarded as equivalent to one *Sowar*. The obligation to provide horse-sowars, foot-men, etc. was commuted for cash in the year 1925. The highest class of *Jagir* was *Mansab*, the holders of which had to pay commutation dues in cash at the rate of Rs. 22.50 per horse per member. The *Jagi* a stipulated amount of money also to the State on success. The *Jagir* was granted for life time only and in the c

1. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State for September*, pp. 35-36.

of the holder it was treated as *Khalsa* and remained so till the successor was recognised (the action being called *Matni*) by the ruler and a fresh *Patta* issued to him.¹

Details of other non-*Khalsa* tenures were as follows² :

MUAMLA—It was a grant of an interest in land for which a fixed amount was payable under settlement arrived at with the State.

SUBA—It was a tenure peculiar to district Sawai Madhopur of the former Jaipur State while analogous to the *Istimrar* tenure in other parts of the State. The holders of this tenure called *Subeguzars* paid a fixed annual amount for the grant held by them.

ISTIMRAR—It was a permanent lease of interest in land for which a fixed sum was payable each year.

CHAKOTI—It was the grant of an interest in land by a *Bhomia* of district Torawati (a part of which has been included in Jhunjhun district) for which a quit-rent was payable.

BADH—These grants were originally made by the State for watch and ward duties.

BHOM—The word *Bhom* literally signified land but it was a tenure analogous to the *Muamla* or *Chakoti*.

INAM—It was a revenue-free grant to a person in recognition of services.

TANKHA—It was a grant of an interest in land to a person for service due from him.

UDAK—It was a revenue-free grant given in charity.

MILK—It was also a revenue-free grant given in charity to a Muslim.

BHOG—It was a revenue-free grant of an interest in land for the maintenance of a place of worship or a shrine.

ALOOF—This was a grant made to ladies of the rulers' household or to a dependent of the ruling family for maintenance.

KHANGI—It signified a grant of interest in land made to persons other than ladies of the royal household or dependents of the ruling family for maintenance. *Khangi* also included grants made for *Lawazma* (maintenance of paraphernalia) and *Kotri-Kharcha* (household expenses).

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for September 1947 to August 1948*, pp. 35-36.
2. *ibid.*

Succession to *Jagir, Muamla, Suba, Chakoti* and *Istimrar* grants was ordinarily governed by primogeniture except in the case of *Muamla* grants in Shekhawati which were usually divisible among the sons and heirs of the deceased. Colonel Brooke wrote that Sikar and Khetri were "the only estates which have escaped this ruinous sub-division—the first by the destruction of the minor branches who sought to enforce partition; and the latter by want of issue beyond a single son in each reign."¹ Mr. Wills described the complexity of the sub-division of the land in Shekhawati tract in the following terms : "The greater portion of it was no doubt partitioned of whole villages; but even though a number of villages formed the share of a single heir, that heir did not receive them in a compact block. He received a number of scattered villages which collectively constituted his inheritance. Again, as sub-division continued, even the individual villages were broken up into shares so that a number, not of whole villages, but shares in scattered villages, went to form the allotment of individual heirs. Yet again, there were villages which from the first were never partitioned as whole villages among the sons of Sardul Singh, but each was held jointly by all the members of the family. Important centres such as Jhunjhunun, Narhar and Singhana were treated in this way. After a time when the co-sharers of such villages became numerous, partition seems to have been effected resulting in an extreme degree of fragmentation"².

Due to lack of records, it cannot be definitely said how revenue administration was carried on in the Jhunjhunun district in early times. No proper records are available prior to its acquisition by the Jaipur State. It is, however, evident that in 1721 A. D. Mohammad Fazil Khan and Mohammad Ruhela Khan, Quaimkhanis, held the hereditary Zamin-dari of *Pargana Jhunjhunun* and the usual Mughal administrative organisation or Regulation System must have been in operation in Jhunjhunun at that time³.

Sawai Jai Singh, the ruler of Jaipur, seems to have intervened in Jhunjhunun affairs for the first time in 1726 and 1727 A.D. He in 1726 A.D. took (1) the *Ijara* or farming of revenue of a portion of the Jhunjhunun *Pargana* (including Jhunjhunun town itself) nominally valued at 39,98,000 *Dams* and held in *Ijara* or assignment from the Mughal Government by one Islam Khan and (2) The *Ijara* of another small *Jagir* held by one Hidayatullah and nominally valued at 57,446 *Dams*. In the

1. Report of Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee, 1949, p. 20.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 20-21.

3. Wills, C. U. : Report on Panch-Pana, Singhana, p. 5.

larger jagir area, the ruler's agent Hari Singh gave under a *Qubuliyat* a farm of the revenue collection in 1726 A. D. to Fazil Khan, the Zamindar of the *Pargana*. The price was Rs. 31,000 of which Rs. 1,000 was to be paid to the Zamindar's agent and to Sardul Singh Shekhawat. Collections in the smaller jagir were made through the Amils or lesser local officers¹.

The ruler of Jaipur took in *Ijara* five *Mahals* from the Fauzdar of Narnaul for an amount of over a lakh of rupees. These were Gaonri, Babai, Jhunjhunun of the Qaimkhanis, Udaipur and Narhar. The subordinate *Ijara* of these five *Mahals* had been given out to three persons, Hari Singh Chhabra, Mohan Singh Nathawat and Sardul Singh Shekhawat, each undertaking to contribute Rs. 47,117-1-0 towards the total of Rs. 1,41,351-3-0 which was to be paid to Nawab Muzaffar Khan². Sardul Singh received the *Pargana* of Jhunjhunun and Narhar and the other two subordinate *Ijaredars* received Udaipur, Babai and Gaonri.

In 1731-32 A.D., the five *Mahals* were re-distributed. The Narhar *Pargana* was taken from Sardul Singh and given to Hari Singh alongwith Gaonri, Babai and Udaipur. But in exchange for his loss of Narhar, Sardul Singh obtained the *Ijara* of 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ villages in Udaipur, Gaonri and Babai *Parganas* which were already held in Zamindara or subordinate proprietary right. For these and for the whole of Jhunjhunun *Pargana* he was assessed³ to Rs. 52,001.

Sardul Singh took⁴ a three years' *Ijara* for Jhunjhunun and the 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ other villages at Rs. 75,162 for the year 1732 A. D. (*Samvat* 1789), Rs. 78,152 for *Samvat* 1790 and Rs. 81,142 for *Samvat* 1791. He received the *Ijara* of Jhunjhunun once more for Rs. 73,297 for *Samvat* 1793. For *Samvat* 1795 the figures of assessment for Jhunjhunun *Pargana* were stated as Rs. 70,600 which became conventional and continued⁵:

Variations in assessment for Jhunjhunun *Pargana*⁶ are shown in the following table :

<i>Samvat</i> year	Amount (Rupees)
1	2
1788	52,001
1789	75,162

1. Wills, C. U. : *Report on Panch Pana, Singhana*, p. 7.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 13.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 16.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 17.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 17-18.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 18.

1	2
1790	78,152
1791	81,142
1792	N. A.
1793	73,297
1794	N. A.
1795	70,600

Narhar, of course, like Jhunjhunun and Singhana, was under normal Mughal control until it was handed over to Sawai Jai Singh in 1739 A.D. Ample evidence of this is available in a document of 1745 A. D. which provides a list of 35 Jagirdars in that *Pargana*. In 1739 A. D. Sardul Singh and Zorawar Singh received an *Ijara* for the *Peshkash* of the Fauzdari of the Narhar *Pargana*.¹

Formation of Panch-pana²

After the death of *Thakur* Sardul Singh, some time in *Samvat* 1789 or 1732 A.D., the villages held by him were divided among his five sons. In *Samvat* 1809 one of these five co-sharers, Akhey Singh, died issueless and his share was divided among the three real brothers from the same mother. The eldest of the co-sharers, *Thakur* Zorawar Singh, was given absolutely no share out of Akhey Singh's share, the *Panch-pana* thus now reduced to the following four *Panas* only.

Name of <i>Pana</i>	Name of <i>Thikana</i>
1. <i>Pana</i> Zorawar Singhji	Chokri, Kumas, Dhandar, Malsisar, Gangayasar, Sultana, Tain and Mandrela
2. <i>Pana</i> Kishan Singhji	Khetri, Alsisar, Aruka, Sigra, Heerwa and Bandangarh
3. <i>Pana</i> Nawal Singhji	Nawalgarh, Mandawa, Jakhora, Parasrampura, Dorasar, Ismailpura, Kolinda, Kumawas, Mahensar, Koharoo
4. <i>Pana</i> Keshri Singhji	Bissau, Dundlod

Out of these *Thikanas*, it was only in the case of three *Thikanas* viz Khetri, Bissau and Malsisar that the law of primogeniture held

N. A. = Not Available

1. Wills, C.U. : *Report on Panch-Pana, Singhana*, p. 21.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 22.

good. In all the rest of the estates the system locally known as *Char Batt* prevailed and on the death of *Thakur*, his entire *Thikana* was almost equally divided among all his sons. This had caused a miserable fragmentation of some of the *Thikanas*, particularly in *Pana Zorawar Singhji* and was more or less a sort of curse.

Prior to the settlement of *Nizamat Shekhawati*, the whole of the area was *Kham* and neither the tenants nor the *Thikanedars* had any idea of what each party will have to give or take at the next harvest. Rents were collected by *Koont* (appraisement) of the standing crops. As soon as the crops matured and were about to be reaped, the *Thikanedars* used to send their officials to appraise the standing crops and to arrive at some sort of mutual agreement with the tenants regarding the cash rate of rent per *Bigha* (*Kham*) for the particular harvest. Each *Panedar* independently used to carry on his own annual appraisement and the result was that in the same village there were usually different rates for similar areas. The extent of the variation of these rates depended largely on the amount of persuasion, threats and cajolery that each *Panedar* or his officials could manage to exercise at the time of the *Koont*. Each *Pana* or *Thikana* usually compiled a statement showing the rates applied on the average *Jama* obtained during a few preceding years. The two important factors on which this *Koont* was based were the estimates of the actual produce and secondly the market prices of the agricultural commodities. The *Koont*, thus, having been done, the cesses which also varied from *Pana* to *Pana* followed and the *Khatoonias* were prepared. The assessers being the *Thikana* officials and *Chaudharies* had naturally an upper hand in this fluctuating assessment at each harvest and it also happened that for months and months *Thikana* people and the tenants were not able to come to a mutual agreement. The tangle used to be solved either by the intervention of some influential people of the locality or recourse to the *Nizamat* and tahsil courts had to be taken. It was an admitted fact that the general standard of old rates in *Thikana Bissau*, of course excluding the *Malba*, used to be the lowest except for the heavy *Malba* cess that was usually applied in this *Thikana*. The tenants were generally satisfied with the general pitch of their old rates. On the other end of the scale, there were some of the *Zorawar Singhji ka Pana* villages which had notoriously heavy rates, though the rates and rents were supposed to be based on each year's actual produce, yet as the system of actual division of the produce was not resorted to, the tenants were undoubtedly at a disadvantageous position, in good as well as in the bad years. This system of assessment, therefore, naturally tended to give rise to ill feeling between

the *Thikanedars* and their tenants, resulting eventually in the serious well known Jat agitation of *Samvat* 1990.

Settlement of Nizamat Shekhawati—1935 A.D.¹

Jat agitation of *Samvat* 1990 (1933 A.D.) proved that the introduction of settlement was consequently the only solution of the problem and the work of survey and settlement was eventually taken up at the request of the *Thikanedars* sometime in December 1935.

The total number of villages surveyed by Settlement Department were 432 covering a total area of 1,732 sq. miles. However, 46 alienated villages which did not yield any direct income to the *Panchpana Thikanedars* had not been included in the assessment proposals, though all these villages except Pancheri Kalan had been surveyed and classified. Distribution of these villages was as under² :

	No. of villages
1. <i>Pana</i> Zorawar Singhji	60
2. <i>Pana</i> Kishan Singhji	29
3. <i>Pana</i> Nawal Singhji	133
4. <i>Pana</i> Keshri Singhji	139
5. Joint	8
6. Joint villages in which <i>Thikana</i> Khetri was also a co-sharer	16
7. Entirely <i>Khalsa</i>	1
8. Alienated villages	46
Total	432

Area Surveyed³

The total area surveyed including the villages not to be assessed, was as follows :

	(Bighas)
1. Total Area Surveyed	13,79,743
2. Unculturable :	
(a) <i>Banjar</i>	32,231
(b) <i>Johar</i>	1,17,340
(c) <i>Gair Mumkin</i>	69,045
Total	2,18,616

1. Source : *Assessment Report of Nizamat Shekhawati*, available in the Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*

3. <i>Parat</i>	13,267
4. Cultivated	
(a) <i>Chahi</i>	20,821
(b) <i>Barani</i>	11,27,049
Total	11,47,870

Assessment Circles and evolution of rent rates¹

On the basis of the geographical distribution, the whole tract was, for purposes of assessment, divided into 15 circles. The most important and prominent physical feature of the area was the river Katli which ran almost in the heart of the *Ilaqua*, from the south right upto the extreme north and divided the area into two main parts. The villages along the banks of the river Katli had, however, the special advantage of occasional inundation from the river flow and were much better in the produce of the *Jant* trees also.

The physical feature next in importance to the Katli river was the isolated small peaks of hillocks around Singhana. This group of hills lay in the south-east of the tract and had specially good *Chahi*. The *Barani* of this locality was comparatively lighter and more undulating.

Besides these two circles, the villages of Singhanawati and Narharwati which lay to the east of the Katli river were grouped into six circles while the villages of Jhunjhunwati which were situated to the west of the river were grouped into another seven circles.

It had not been possible to obtain the expiring demand of all the villages under assessment. The small *Thikanas* did not maintain any reliable record of their collections. In the joint villages, figures of the part collection of some of the co-sharers had been obtained while for some others the figures were not available. Out of a total of 369 villages, the expiring *Jama* of only 292 villages could be obtained and the unit values had been worked out on the basis of these figures only. The expiring *Jama* supplied by the *Thikanas* was for the 10 years commencing from *Samvat* 1981 and ending in *Samvat* 1990. After *Samvat* 1991 the agitation of Jats started in Shekhawati and both the parties expressed a desire that the unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing since *Samvat* 1991 should not be taken into account in connection with the settlement for the future. Besides, the period from *Samvat* 1991 to *Samvat* 1997 included two famine years and *Samvat* 1998 was also much below the normal in a large part of the tract.

1. Source : *Assessment Report of Nizamat Shekhawati*, available in the Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

The first step for the evolution of circle rates was the adoption of a correct unit value on which the rate was to be based. In doing so, consideration had to be made for the large inequalities that existed from village to village, and the statement detailed as follows gives the unit values which had been adopted for the evolution of the circle rates¹ :

Circle	Total No. of villages	Average size of holdings (<i>Bighas</i>)	Percentage of uncultivated land
Katli	53	20	1.7
Hilly	6	20	4.4
East I	7	12	1.7
„ II	6	12	1.7
„ III	38	20	2.3
„ IV	33	27	8.4
„ V	36	29	9.9
„ VI	6	29	19.3
West I	14	19	4.3
„ II	34	24	4.6
„ III	45	25	9.5
„ IV	9	27	3.5
„ V	48	32	14.1
„ VI	19	32	20.0
„ VII	14	39	16.3

In the eastern portion, I and II circles had the largest *Chahi* in the whole tract. The water level in the wells was also much higher than in the rest of Shekhawati. The *Barani* area was also capable of producing unirrigated *Rabi*. From III to the VI circles the villages had greater resemblance to Shekhawati or Jhunjhununwati villages, but the tract as a whole was better than the areas to the west of Katli.

In the western circle the soil was sandy for the most part and the abundance of *Khejra* trees was the chief feature.

It had been suggested for the *Chahi* areas that the prevailing system of fixed grain rent *Ijaras* may be allowed to continue; this followed both the fixity of rent and security of tenure, overcoming simultaneously the great difficulty of large and abrupt variations in the price levels from time to time.

The fixed kind of rent *Ijaras* were said to be with the mutual consent of the tenants and some of the *Thikanedars* insisted that these

1. Source : *Assessment Report of Nizamat Shekhawati*. Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

were the most suitable and were preferred even by the tenants. The details of the unit value adopted was as given below :

Circle	Unit value emerging	Unit value adopted	Percentage of variation
Katli	.131	.12	-8.4
Hilly circle	.093	.085	-8.6
East I	.23	.2	-13.0
„ II	.074	.15	-13.8
„ III	.12	.111	-8.3
„ IV	.093	.085	-8.6
„ V	.078	.07	-10.7
„ VI	.056	.05	-10.7
West I	.164	.15	-8.5
„ II	.143	.13	-9.1
„ III	.122	.11	-5.2
„ IV	.098	.09	-8.2
„ V	.092	.082	-10.8
„ VI	.068	.06	-11.8
„ VII	.047	.04	-14.9

The rates emerging from the selected unit value and the circle rates adopted after rounding off are given in Appendix I.

At the time of the settlement of 432 villages of *Pargana Shekhawati* for a period of 10 years from *Samvat* 1999 (1942 A.D.) to *Samvat* 2008 (1951 A.D.), 46 alienated villages were left out of the settlement, in spite of the fact that most of these villages had been surveyed and their soil classified alongwith other *Panchpana* villages. In 1946 A.D., the Jaipur Government issued orders for the settlement of these villages, covering an area of about 108 sq. miles. As a result of this settlement, the rates were proposed for a period of 20 years commencing from *Samvat* 2008 (1951 A.D.)¹ :

Tahsil Chirawa consisted of 194 villages, of which 171 villages were under the *Muafi* and *Bhom* categories. The settlement of these villages was done in the years 1941, 1951 and 1955. The *Muafi* and *Bhom* areas were also surveyed and their soil classified alongwith the rest of the areas of these villages, but assessment work was not done in *Muafi* and *Bhom* areas. However, after the resumption of *Jagirs*, the entire tract was treated as one for rent rate purposes. The rate proposed for the

1. Source : *Rent Rate Report of 46 villages of Shekhawati, 1951 A.D.*, for rent rates, see Appendix II.

area was the same as recommended at the time of the settlement of 1941. The circle rates were as given below¹ :

Circles	Rates applicable (per Bigha)
1. <i>Chahi Gorwa</i>	8.00
2. <i>Chahi A</i>	—
3. <i>Chahi I</i>	7.00
4. <i>Chahi II</i>	5.00
5. <i>Chahi III</i>	3.00
6. <i>Barani Jao</i>	2.20
7. <i>Barani Gorwa</i>	2.20
8. <i>Barani A</i>	2.20
9. <i>Barani I</i>	1.75
10. <i>Barani II</i>	1.25
11. <i>Barani III</i>	0.75
12. <i>Banjar I</i>	0.25
13. <i>Banjar II</i>	0.10

Tahsil Jhunjhunun²

Tahsil Jhunjhunun consisted of 208 villages, whose settlement was undertaken in two stages :

- (i) Settlement of 188 villages was done before the formation of Rajasthan and the term of settlement was from 1942 A.D. to 1951 A.D.
- (ii) Settlement of 20 villages was done after the formation of Rajasthan and the term of settlement was from the year 1951 to 1969.

Tahsil Udaipurwati³

Tahsil Udaipurwati consisted of 136 villages, but after the reorganisation, the number of villages came down to 128. The tract of

1. Source : *Rent Rate Report of the Muafi and Bhom area, Tahsil Chirawa*. Also *Rajasthan Raj Patra*, 3rd May 1962, pp. 22-30.
2. Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : Office of the District Settlement Officer, Bikaner (*Summary Report of Non-khalsa villages of Udaipurwati year 1950*).

Udaipurwati was owned by a powerful clan of *Bhomiya*s, who resisted all attempts at survey and settlement in the past so that they may have their own way with the tenants in the matter of recovery of rent. However, the traverse and cadastral survey of 70 villages was finished by the end of June 1953.

There were various ways of realising the rent in this tract. In some of the villages, the rent was realised by *Latai*, the share being $\frac{1}{3}$ for *Chahi* as well as for *Barani* areas. In some villages, the *Ijara* system prevailed but that was also mostly based on the $\frac{1}{3}$ share of the produce. In some villages, grain rents were realised in cash after appraisal at current market prices and in some villages, all round *Bigha* rates existed which varied from time to time as a result of the fluctuations in prices. The cultivators raised their voice several times before the Revenue Courts that the rates of rents were considerably high. This caused a lot of litigation and trouble. The Government took notice of these troubles and appointed a committee in the year 1946 to consider the share of *Bhomiya*s on produce. After submitting the view of this committee, Major Thoraby gave an award and advised the landlords not to collect more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the share of the produce including *Ahwabs* from the cultivators. But this did not prove any good to the cultivators and *Bhomiya*s continued to take what they could and the cultivators gave what they were compelled to give. Since 1952, the aforesaid rates of rent were abolished by the Rajasthan Government vide Rajasthan Produce Rent Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1952 and land holders' share of produce was fixed at $\frac{1}{6}$ th for *Chahi* as well as *Barani* areas, where grain rents prevailed.¹

Soil classification and rent rates fixation

There were three main classes of soil, viz. *Chahi*, *Barani* and *Banjar*. Area irrigated by the wells was classed as *Chahi*, unirrigated land as *Barani* and unbroken portions as *Banjar*.

Chahi area had been divided into four classes—*Chahi* A, I, II and III, according to the condition of soil, irrigation facilities, manuring and crops grown. The standard *Chahi* areas having all advantages had been classed as *Chahi* I and had mostly regular irrigation. The best *Chahi*, having any special advantage, was classed as *Chahi* A and yielded more than 50 per cent double crops and was situated close to the *Abadi* or *Dhami*. *Chahi* II was inferior to *Chahi* I by four annas (25 per cent) in produce on account of disadvantages either

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

of the soil or of the water. *Chahi* III was the worst area having disadvantages of both soil as well as water.

Katli is the land lying in the bed of the river Katli. It had been kept out of the assessment. Where any area was to be brought under cultivation it would pay @ Rs. 4/11/- in submontane circle and @ Rs. 3/14/6 in the Bhood circle.

The areas which were irrigated by means of canals had been classed as Nahari. Such lands had been divided into two classes viz. Nahari I and Nahari II in view of the irrigation facilities and fertility of the soils. *Chahi Bagh* was treated equivalent to *Chahi* I and *Barani Bagh* was treated equivalent to *Barani* I.

Barani areas had been divided into four classes viz. *Barani* A, I, II and III. Standard soil having normal advantages of soil and location had been termed as *Barani* I. *Barani* A was the best *Barani* above the standard. *Barani* II was inferior to *Barani* I by four annas (25 per cent) in produce, while *Barani* III was the worst area, mostly undulating and sandy.

Unbroken areas had been classed as *Banjar* I and *Banjar* II. Area which was levelled, fairly good and produced grass, was generally taken as *Banjar* I and inferior area as *Banjar* II. *Banjar dol* was equivalent to *Banjar* I.

The rent rates proposed for different soil classes are given in Appendix III.

Khetri Thikana

Thikana Khetri consisted of 268 *Khalsa* and 29 *Jagir* villages. Besides these, the *Thikana* held shares in 34 *Panchpana Khalsa* and *Muafi* villages. The *Khalsa* area covered about 740 sq. miles.

Survey and settlement

The history of survey and settlement goes as far back as 1874 A.D. when a few villages in each tahsil were surveyed and settled. The first regular survey and settlement was made between 1893 and 1909 as follows¹ :

Area	Year	Unit of Survey
Singhana and Babai	1893-94	with 104'-6" chain
Chirawa	1896-97	-do-
Ajitgarh and a few villages around Khetri	1908-09	With 114' chains

1. Administration Report of Khetri Thikana, 1940-41.

Tahsil Babai was re-settled in the year 1911-12 A.D. for a period of 10 years. Its assessment was reviewed in the year 1921-22 for a period of 20 years. Twenty years' settlement took place in tahsil Ajitgarh from the year 1918-19, and in Singhana and Chirawa tahsils from 1919-20. A few villages around Khetri were resurveyed and settled in the year 1928-29 for 10 years. The unit of measurement used was a chain of 114 feet. Re-survey with 165 feet chain was also carried out in the later years.¹

A new assessment for Ajitgarh tahsil was introduced in November 1940 just at the time when *Kharif* instalment had fallen due. The term of the settlement of Chirawa tahsil expired in *Samvat* 1995, but it was extended for one year on account of drought. The new assessment was sanctioned in 1941². The revised assessment of Singhana tahsil, too, was sanctioned but could not be announced during the year as field by field rent had to be calculated in accordance with the sanctioned rates and this took time. The following settlement work was done during the year 1940-41: (i) attestation of 17 villages, (ii) soil classification of five villages, (iii) area calculation of 17 villages, (iv) preparation of 119 traces, (v) rent calculation and preparation of *Parcha Khatonis* (105 villages) in different tahsils: (a) 24 villages in Ajitgarh tahsil, (b) 31 villages in Chirawa tahsil and (c) 50 villages in Singhana tahsil.

The land in the *Khalsa* villages in other tahsils was held in *Khatonidari* rights. The *Khatonidars* held land with heritable rights only and could not mortgage or sell their holdings. Certain lands were held rent free on account of Jaipur *Inams* and *Udak* granted by the *Thikana*. The rent rates prevalent in Khetri *Thikana* are given in Appendix IV.

Revenue Administration

There used to be a Revenue Officer (Commissioner) incharge of the department who was assisted by the *Nazims*, Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars. The *Patwaris* used to prepare revenue records of the villages, under the supervision of the *Girdawars* and Revenue Officers. The collection of rents, which were throughout in cash, were made by *Lambardars* whom the *Patwaris* helped in preparing receipts to be given to the cultivators and *Arz-irsals* for credit of money into the treasury. The *Lambardars* used to get from the *Thikana* 4 per cent as their *Haqlambardari* on rental revenue collected³.

1. *Administration Report of Khetri Thikana*, 1940-41.

2. *ibid.*

3. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

Land Revenue system

Jhunjhunun districts as it exists today, was part of the Jaipur State prior to the integration of the princely States. For land revenue purposes the whole of the Jaipur State was divided¹ into two divisions, known as *Diwanis*. *Nizamats* of Shekhawati and Torawati were under the administrative control of the western division, which was headed by a Revenue Commissioner.

In Shekhawati, the State had no revenue powers, hence an area of land of about 11,380 sq. miles was nominally under the Revenue Department, of which 6,900 sq. miles was held by *Jagirdars*². The general method with regard to the *Khalsa* land was to farm out the land to the cultivators, the actual tillers of the soil or to other persons for a fixed period, usually ten years, on annual payments realised in cash or kind. Generally the State was entitled to 50 per cent of the gross produce but it was considerably reduced due to certain shares deducted from it. Cash rents were realised for the cultivation of more valuable crops. When villages were given to a group of cultivators on lease, the amount payable to the State was distributed over the holdings. This act of distribution was carried on either by the cultivators themselves or by the *Tahsildar*. When villages were given on lease to some individual, rents were generally collected in kind.

The lease holders, usually known as *Ijaredars*, used to collect their dues from *Ijara* land in accordance with the customs and usages prevalent at the time the *Ijara* was granted. The *Ijaredars* were liable to ejection on one or more of the following grounds³ :

- (i) That the rent due from the *Ijaredar* had not been paid in full,
- (ii) On any act of omission prejudicial to the rights of the Government or inconsistent with the purpose of the *Ijara*,
- (iii) That the *Ijaredar* or any sub-*Ijaredar* under him had broken a condition, on breach of which he was, by the terms of his *Ijara*, liable to be ejected,
- (iv) That the term of the *Ijara* had expired, or would expire on or before the end of the current year,
- (v) That his treatment of the tenants or the residents of the villages was oppressive.

1. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State for September 1947 to August 1948.

2. Jaipur Album, pp. 4-5.

3. Jaipur Land Revenue Code, Vol. I, Part II, p. 90.

Present system¹

The present system of land settlement operations and collection of revenue is governed by the rules and regulations of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956). The Settlement Commissioner for Rajasthan is incharge of all matters relating to settlement. All affairs relating to survey preparation, revision and maintenance of land records etc. are assigned to the Director of Land Records. The Collector is the Land Records Officer in the district.

Revenue Settlement prior to the formation of Rajasthan, was taken up to determine rent rates and their relation in cash. No fixed norm was adopted for soil classification. The soil was classified according to the natural conditions of an individual village. But after the formation of Rajasthan, the number of soil classes has been reduced and only one system is used for classification of soil in one tahsil. The soil is now classified as irrigated (*Chahi, Nahri* or *Talabi* and *Talabi peta, Kachhar* or *Khatli, Barani* or *Barsati* or *Mal*), dry cultivated (*Parat* or *Banjar, Bir*) and dry uncultivable (*Ghair Mumkin*). Further, sub-division of these soils may be done according to depth, consistency and productivity. However, the most common class of soil, as far as possible, is taken as class I and other classes are defined in terms of this class.

When the survey of an area is to be conducted, it is notified in the official gazette by the Government. The old unit of measurement based on chains measuring 132 ft. and 165 ft., is retained alongwith new units, if the previous measurement was according to the old units and if the Director of Land Records desires so. All map corrections are carried out on the last survey sheets. Records are prepared denoting : (a) all permanent routes and paths, (b) topographical features, (c) *Khasra* (field book), (d) estate holders in the area, specifying the nature and extent of the interest of each and his co-sharers, (e) persons cultivating or holding or occupying land in the area, specifying the nature and class of the tenure and other relevant particulars, (f) persons holding land free of rent or revenue, (g) boundaries, pillars, (h) rights in wells and tanks, (i) rights in irrigation, if any, from other sources and (j) census of livestock and population. All these records can be seen by the interested party, free of cost, on application in writing.

The Settlement Officer, who conducts the operations, tours the area and prepares exhaustive notes on general, physical and economic

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur,

character of the area regarding rainfall, changes in population, communications, agricultural labour and wages, changes in cultivating tenures, themovement of rents of various classes of tenants etc. He studies thoroughly the existing rent rates or assessment reports of the area. He then submits proposals to the Settlement Commissioner with regard to (a) changes in assessment circles, (b) changes in soil classification, (c) period which would form the basis of produce estimates, and (d) commutation prices.¹

The Settlement Officer then evolves suitable rent rates for each class of soil in each assessment group or circle in which the area is divided. In arriving at fair and equitable rent-rates, the following points are kept in view²: (a) Collections from rents and cesses during the 20 years preceding the settlement, excluding abnormal years, (b) the average of the prices of agricultural produce prevailing during the same period, (c) the nature of crops grown and average quality of produce, (d) the value of such produce at the average price referred to in (b) above, (e) the expenses of a cultivator including the cost of maintaining himself and his family, (f) the area of land kept fallow each year out of each holding, rotation followed and the period of rent, (g) the rent rates of the last settlement, if any, and the share of produce and the commutation price at which such rates were evolved, and (h) the rent rates, if any, sanctioned for similar classes of soil in the adjoining areas.

Every settlement made under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 is for 20 years. The Government, however, may in exceptional circumstances, increase or reduce the term.³

The district of Jhunjhunun falls within the jurisdiction of Settlement Officer headquartered at Bikaner⁴. The work of re-settlement of land is yet to start in the district, despite the fact that the original term of settlement has lapsed.

Revenue Units

Like all other districts of Rajasthan, Jhunjhunun is divided for purposes of land revenue administration, into *Girdawar* (Inspector) Circles and each *Girdawar* circle into *Patwar Halkas* (the jurisdictional area of a *Patwari*). For these revenue units annual registers named *Jama Bandi* are maintained and crop inspections are carried. At the

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. For rent rates see Appendix V.

3. Source : Office of the Settlement Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

4. Source : as above.

district headquarters, there is a *Sadar Qanungo* or the Chief Land Record Inspector, to supervise and inspect the work of *Girdawars*, *Qanungos* or the Land Records Inspectors and *Patwaris*. The *Sadar Qanungo*, assisted by two Assistant *Sadar Qanungos*, 13 Land Records Inspectors and 137 *Patwaris*, is in charge of the Land Records Section of the Collectorate. There are 13 *Girdawar* circles in the district, divided into 137 *Patwar Halkas*¹. The tahsilwise distribution of *Girdawar* circles and *Patwar Halkas* is given below and their names are given in Appendix VI.

Tahsil	No. of <i>Girdawar</i> circles	No. of <i>Patwar Halkas</i>
Jhunjhunun	3	25
Chirawa	3	24
Khetri	4	45
Udaipurwati	3	43
Total :	13	137

Each *Girdawar* circle is headed by one *Girdawar* and at each tahsil headquarter there is one Office *Qanungo*. The number² of Land Records Inspectors and *Patwaris* working in the district are 20 and 193 respectively. Besides, 46 *Patwaris* are working in Panchayat Samitis.

Land Revenue collection

The amount of demand and collection of land revenue in the district, in recent years, is given in the following table³ :

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	Demand	Collection	Remission/ suspension	Balance at the end of the year
1970-71	51.03	28.43	—	22.60
1971-72	42.45	20.95	—	21.50
1972-73	36.91	2.33	—	34.58
1973-74	53.67	36.27	—	17.40
1974-75	41.63	4.52	—	37.11
1975-76	64.72	49.97	—	14.75
1976-77	40.74	25.17	—	15.57

Revenue Cases

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 defines the powers and duties of Revenue Courts and Revenue Officers. A statement showing

1. Source : The Collectorate, Jhunjhunun.
2. Source : as above.
3. Source : as above.

the number of revenue cases pending, instituted, disposed of and balance for the last few years is given below¹ :

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	(Number)
					Balance at the end of the year
1970-71	5,229	3,945	9,174	3,890	5,284
1971-72	5,284	3,684	8,968	5,554	3,414
1972-73	3,414	3,396	6,810	4,397	2,413
1973-74	2,413	3,034	5,447	2,313	3,134
1974-75	3,134	7,075	10,209	5,341	4,868
1975-76	4,868	8,586	13,454	10,316	3,138

LAND REFORMS

After the formation of Rajasthan, several laws were enacted to ameliorate the condition of cultivators. Progressive measures were introduced in the form of ordinances as early as 1949, but were later replaced when the relevant acts were enacted by the State legislature. In order to protect tenants against arbitrary ejection, the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance was promulgated in June, 1949. The Rajasthan Removal of Trees (Regulation) Ordinance 1949, was also introduced in the same year. These ordinances were repealed by the Rajasthan Tenancy Act 1955, which itself has had undergone several amendments. The other important legislations were : The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952; Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act, 1954; Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act, 1956; Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956; and the Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act, 1959.

The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 defines the various classes of tenants, their rights, payment of rent and conditions under which a tenant can be ejected. The Rajasthan Agricultural Lands Utilisation Act, 1954, which came into force in 1958, provides for the utilisation of uncultivated agricultural lands and for regulating the cultivation of specified crops. The Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Act, 1956 came into force in 1957 and amends the law relating to loan granted by the State Government for agricultural purposes. It also lists the various items for which loans may be granted and the terms and conditions thereof. The Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 provides for the establishment of a Board of Revenue consisting of a Chairman and not less than three and not more than seven other Members. It also provides for other Revenue

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Jhunjhunun.

Courts and defines the powers and duties and procedures of these Revenue Courts and Revenue Officers. It lays down the procedure for survey, preparation as well as maintenance of revenue records which include maps, field books and record of rights and formulates procedure for settlement of land and collection of land revenue.

The Rajasthan Discontinuance of Cesses Act, 1959 provides for discontinuance of various cesses which were collected in addition to rent on agricultural holdings with certain exceptions.

Agrarian Movement

The position of agriculturists in the estates and *Thikanas* of the area was unsatisfactory. A tiller was usually at the mercy of the *Jagirdar*. One Shri Harlal Singh of the area organised a Kisan Panchayat with the help of Shri Netram Singh, Hardeo Singh, Bhairon Singh and Begraj Singh and started organising the peasantry and espousing their cause. In 1932, Mr. C. U. Wills, a retired member of Indian Civil Service was appointed as Officer on Special Duty to examine and report on the status of the *Thikanedars* of certain estates of Shekhawati area, especially on the subjects like land revenue demands, the relationship between the *Jagirdars* and the ruler of Jaipur etc. The observations of Mr. Wills neither satisfied the *Jagirdars* nor the cultivators with regards to the land revenue matters. In October 1934, the representatives of the Shekhawati cultivators submitted a memorial¹ to the Vice-President of the Council of State of Jaipur State in which they claimed that they were hereditary cultivators of land in Shekhawati even prior to the occupation of the territory by the then *Thikanedars* and the attempt of the authorities to eject them from their land amounted to an oppressive order of exile. They also complained that the landlords were often changing the measure of survey and the rates of rent and were also realising the *Begar* (forced labour) and cesses like *Lag Bag* and *Mohrana* from the cultivators. They stated that remission of land revenue was unknown in the area even in the worst agricultural conditions and there was partiality in the allotment of *Gochar* (pasture) land which was not given to the needy.

The agrarian agitation assumed an alarming proportion in 1935 with the aid of outside elements. In February 1935, another memorial² was submitted by the representatives of the Jat Panchayat of Shekhawati to the Vice-President of the Council of State of Jaipur State in which they demanded that :

1. Private Collection of papers of Shri Hiralal Shastri, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.
2. *ibid.*

- (i) their proprietary rights should be safeguarded,
- (ii) the area should be put under settlement operations now and the rate of rent and revenue should be proposed in accordance with the produce of the land,
- (iii) upto the time of settlement there should be a remission of 75 per cent in the rent and revenue,
- (iv) it is also provided in the religious books that the king should realise the sixth part of the produce for the protection of the subjects,
- (v) *Lag Bag* should be declared illegal,
- (vi) out of the money realised from memorialists by the *Thikanedars*, some funds be allotted for education, health and sanitation purposes,
- (vii) it should also be provided in law to remit or suspend rents and revenue at the time of crisis of failure or part failure of crops, and
- (viii) funds should be allotted to facilitate irrigation facilities.

There was a similar agitation by the cultivators in the adjacent *Thikana* of Sikar. The activities of the agitators alarmed the authorities who expelled¹ from the State the outside leaders who were organising a no-rent campaign and were collecting funds from the local Jats and were making inflammatory speeches. The repressive policy of the State slackened the activities of the agitators. However, their cause was later on espoused by the Jaipur Praja Mandal and its sub-committees which were functioning in Shekhawati area.

Abolition of Jagirs

Soon after the integration of the erstwhile princely States into the United States of Rajasthan, the State Government was seized with the problems of the abolition of intermediaries and protection of tenants and regulation of tenancies in the State. Consequently, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri C. S. Venkatachar and on its recommendations a few ordinances and adhoc acts were promulgated with a view to affording intermediate relief to the rack-rented peasantry. This was followed by the enactment of the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 which was a landmark in the process of land reforms in Rajasthan. The Act provided for the resumption of jagir lands, their

1. Order No. 6761 Dated 10th April 1935, Home Department, Council of States, Jaipur.

assessment to land revenue, grant of *Khatedari* rights to tenants in jagir lands and payment of compensation for the resumed jagir lands. The Act for abolition of *Zamindaris* and *Biswedaris* was enacted in 1959.

Jhunjhun district had various types of Jagirs before the abolition¹ of the *Jagirdari* system. The procedure of collecting rents and cesses was highly troublesome to the peasantry. With the abolition of jagirs, the cultivators of the district for the first time enjoyed the fruits of tenancy rights. The following statement indicates the details of compensation paid to Jagirdars during the period 1957-58 to 1962-63² :

Year	Number of Jagirdars to whom compensation was paid	Amount paid (Rs. '000)
1957-58	141	969
1958-59	293	429
1959-60	939	533
1960-61	7,000	1,040
1961-62	N.A.*	N.A.*
1962-63	2,500	976

Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1954

Sarvodaya leader Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated a movement to acquire land through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless persons or needy communities. This led to enactment of Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1954. Under this Act the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board was created, with headquarters at Jaipur. Voluntary gift of land can be made to this Board for distribution to the landless or needy persons or for community purposes.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave visited a number of places in Jhunjhun district³, at the time of his Rajasthan Padyatra in 1959 and *Bhoodan* was made in all the four tahsils of the district. A statement about land donated and distributed in the district is given below⁴ :

Tahsil	Land donated		Land distributed		Land cancelled	
	Bigha	Biswa	Bigha	Biswa	Bigha	Biswa
Jhunjhun	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	15	-
Chirawa	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	-	-
Khetri	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	-	-
Udaipurwati	519 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	181 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	338 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Total	548	3	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	353 $\frac{1}{2}$	-

1. Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1959, onwards.

* N.A.=Not available.

3. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Bhoodan Yajna Board, Jaipur.

4. Source : As above

Out of the total land received through *Bhoodan*, only 194½:3 *Bighas* could be allotted, because the rest of the land was either not available or it was not fit for agriculture. The land which was distributed to the landless persons was unirrigated and fertile. Inspection on the spot has been completed for 78½ *Bighas* of land and the remaining 116½:3 *Bighas* of land was yet to be inspected.

Consolidation of Land Holdings

Progress in the field of the consolidation of land holdings in the district has been nil¹ till the end of 1975-76.

Ceiling on Land Holdings

The Rajasthan Tenancy (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1959 stipulated a maximum ceiling of 30 standard acres of land which a family of five persons can possess. According to the provisions of the Bill, surplus land with the family, if any, will have to be surrendered to the Government.

Land measuring 993 acres was acquired² under the ceiling in the district till the end of July 1976, out of which 656 acres of land was found to be suitable for agricultural purposes, and allotted to 235 persons. In all, 14 cases were detected and finalised under the Ceiling Act.

OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

During the time of princely rule when this area formed a part of the Jaipur State, the main sources of State's revenue, apart from the land revenue, were customs, excise duty, receipts under the salt treaty, tribute from *Jagirdars*, income from railways, stamps and registration fee.³

At present the sources of revenue, besides the land revenue, in the district are, excise and taxation including sales tax, entertainment tax, registration fees and taxes on vehicles etc. The Central Government revenue sources include income tax and tax on property, customs and union excise duties etc. Details of state revenue other than land revenue are as follows :

State Taxes

Before 1964, the Excise and Taxation Department was responsible for the realisation of State excise, sales tax, entertainment tax and passengers and goods tax etc. But in 1964, the State Excise and Taxation Department was bifurcated into two departments, namely, the Excise

1. Source : The Collectorate, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : As above.

3. Report on the Administration of Jaipur State.

Department and the Commercial Taxes Department. The Excise Department was to collect excise duty and the Commercial Taxes Department was made responsible for assessment and collection of sales tax, entertainment tax, electricity duty and passengers and goods tax. From 1974¹, the work of the assessment and collection of passengers and goods tax has been transferred to the Transport Department.

COMMERCIAL TAXES—The work of assessment and collection of commercial taxes in the district is looked after by the office of the Commercial Taxes Officer headquartered at Jhunjhunun. The district office of this department formerly headed by the Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer, Jhunjhunun and controlled by the Commercial Taxes Officer, Sikar, was raised to its present status on 19th August 1976, when a separate Commercial Taxes Officer was headquartered at Jhunjhunun. Besides him, the staff at the headquarters comprise one Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer, five Commercial Taxes Inspectors, one accountant, 3 upper division clerks, 15 lower division clerks and 15 class IV employees. The field staff consists of two Assistant Commercial Taxes Officers and three Commercial Taxes Inspectors.

The main duty of this office is the collection of commercial taxes, such as Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax, Electricity duty etc., in the district, and the enforcement of the various Acts concerning these taxes.

For efficiency and administrative convenience, the district is divided into two wards and each ward has been placed under an Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer. One Flying Squad under the charge of an Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer has also been operating in the district with headquarters at Chirawa. The Department administers a check post at Pipli and one Assistant Commercial Taxes Officer administers the work of the collection of commercial taxes at the check post. Among the field staff, there are three Commercial Taxes Inspectors posted in the field. Some details of commercial taxes imposed, assessed and collected are as follows :

Sales tax was introduced in the district in 1955. It is levied on certain specified articles at a rate fixed by the Government from time to time. The articles specified in the list are of multitudinous variety from gold and silver bullion to cereals and pulses and the rates of taxes on them also vary largely. For sales tax purposes, the total number of assessee¹s in the district, as on 31st March 1976, was 3263.

1. Source : Office of the District Transport Officer, Jhunjhunun.

The entertainment tax was introduced in 1957. It is levied on all entertainments provided for the public unless they are exempted by the Government under specified orders. The tax is levied on the value of the ticket for admission to the entertainment shows. Since the advent of Hindustan Copper Project at Khetri, the income from commercial taxes has greatly increased. The revenue collected by the Commercial Taxes Department during the last few years was as under² :

(Rs. '000)

Year	Sales tax*	Entertainment tax	Passengers and goods tax
1965-66	1,397	18	442
1966-67	725	32	508
1967-68	2,288	48	589
1968-69	2,819	40	707
1969-70	3,374	43	732
1970-71	3,366	32	798
1971-72	3,554	54	779
1972-73	3,382	46	883

The above table reveals that the collection of commercial taxes has been increasing every year partly by the increase in the rates of taxation and partly by the intensive efforts put in by the department.

Passengers and Goods Tax

The passengers and goods tax was introduced in the district in 1959³. The tax is charged from the passengers travelling in the public transport vehicles and is also levied on the goods transported by the public goods carriers, the rates of tax which is charged on the value of the fare or freight depending on the types of the roads on which the vehicles ply. For auto-vehicles and other three wheelers, the tax is charged in lump sum. The public transport vehicles are taxed according to their loading capacity and the area of their operation.

The office of the District Transport Officer was established at Jhunjhunun only in July 1974. Prior to this, it was a branch of the District Collector's office and was concerned only with the work of

1. Source : Office of the Commercial Taxes Officer, Jhunjhunun.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1966 onwards.

* Figures supplied by the Commercial Taxes Officer, Jhunjhunun.

3. Source : Office of the District Transport Officer, Jhunjhunun.

realising road tax on motor vehicles. Since the establishment of the separate Office in 1974, the work concerning licences (which was done by the office of the Superintendent of Police) and passengers and goods tax (previously done by the Commercial Taxes Department) has also been transferred to this office. The District Transport Officer is assisted by one Transport Inspector, one Sub-inspector, three lower division clerks and one class IV employee. He works under the administrative control of the Regional Transport Officer, Jaipur.

The main function of this office is the supervision of road transport and realisation of road tax from the owners of motor vehicles. The office is responsible for the implementation of the rules under the Motor Vehicles Act in the district.

The following table reveals the realisation of revenue from the passengers and goods tax during the last few years¹ :

(Rs. '000)	
Year	Revenue
1970-71	798
1971-72	779
1972-73	883
1973-74	896
1974-75	904
1975-76	933

The District Transport Officer and his field staff, i.e. Transport Inspectors, conduct sudden raids on public transport vehicles and detect cases of tax evasion. The department realised a sum of Rs. 40,627 out of such raids during the period 1970-71 to 1975-76. The number of cases registered during these years is shown in the table given below² :

		No. of tax evasion cases registered
Year		
	1970-71	569
	1971-72	645
	1972-73	758
	1973-74	1,623
	1974-75	400
	1975-76	199

1. Source : Office of the District Transport Officer, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : As above

Registration Fees

The work of the registration of documents in the district is performed by the Collector acting as District Registrar. These documents include sale, mortgage deeds of movable and immovable property, adoption deeds, general power of attorney, wills, share of property, special powers of attorney, agreements and contracts, banks' mortgage deeds etc. The powers of District Registrar have now been delegated¹ to the Sub-Divisional Officer posted at the district headquarters who also inspects and controls the registration officers in the district. The Tahsildars posted at Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Khetri and Udaipurwati function as Sub-Registrars. At the State level, the Registration Department is controlled by the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps headquartered at Ajmer who exercises general supervision over registration work of all the Registration Officers in the State. A statement showing number of documents registered and income therefrom in Jhunjhunun district from 1970-71 onwards is given in the following table² :

Year	No. of documents registered	Income from (Rs.)	
		Registration	Stamp duty
1970-71	2,451	61,970.35	2,11,245.00
1971-72	2,585	81,024.95	21,22,138.75
1972-73	2,455	77,367.48	19,98,728.50
1973-74	3,926	97,728.75	1,20,697.00
1974-75	3,169	24,059.70	2,90,453.00
1975-76	2,625	88,677.00	3,50,196.00

Stamps Fees

Under the Rajasthan Stamps Law (Adaptation) Act, 1952, the District Treasury Officer has been empowered to function as custodian of stamps. He is responsible both for storage as well as distribution and sale of stamps to the sub-treasuries and stamps vendors who work under him. The stamp vendors are appointed³ by the Collector for the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps at the sub-treasuries. The number of stamp vendors vary according to the requirements of the area. At present there are three stamp vendors at the District Treasury Jhunjhunun, one at the Sub-Treasury at Nawalgarh and two each at the sub-treasuries at Khetri, Chirawa and Udaipurwati. For the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps, the stamp vendors get a commission of 1.5 per cent and 2.75 per cent respectively at the district headquarters and at other places,

1. Source : Office of the Collector, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : As above

3. Source : Office of the District Treasury Officer, Jhunjhunun.

they are entitled to get commission at the rate of 1.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively. Revenue from the sale of stamps in the district during the period 1970-71 to 1975-76 is given below¹ :

(Rs.)

Year	Revenue from the sale of			
	Non-judicial stamps	Revenue stamps	Judicial stamps	Pic paper
1970-71	2,63,202	43,208	88,910	15,842
1971-72	2,66,227	54,371	1,01,275	21,549
1972-73	3,49,940	52,622	1,06,536	17,862
1973-74	3,98,620	94,165	1,02,008	17,187
1974-75	4,68,152	55,487	1,17,166	32,390
1975-76	5,34,260	65,117	1,47,697	34,868

Excise

Prior to the formation of Rajasthan, Assistant Commissioner, Excise and Customs, Jhunjhunun, was the overall authority for the realisation of excise and customs duties from the two districts, viz. Jhunjhunun and Sikar². He was assisted by Inspectors of Customs and Excise posted at Danta, Sikar, Sri Madhopur, Neem-ka-Thana, Khetri, Jhunjhunun, Surajgarh and Udaipurwati. Besides these, one Patrolling Officer of Anti-smuggling Force was also posted at Nawalgarh. The Assistant Commissioner used to work under the administrative control and supervision of Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, Customs and Excise, Jaipur.

Liquor, *Bhang*, *Ganja* and opium shops were auctioned every year. Excise warehouses were located at Sikar, Jhunjhunun, Khetri, Chirawa, Nawalgarh, Sri Madhopur, Neem-ka-Thana and Udaipurwati.

After the formation of Rajasthan, Jhunjhunun and Sikar districts were put under the charge of separate Assistant Commissioners, Customs and Excise. After March 1955, levying of customs duty was replaced by sales tax in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act of 1954. Accordingly, the former Department of Customs and Excise came to be designated as the Department of Excise and Taxation.

In the year 1964, Taxation Department was bifurcated into two Departments of Excise and Taxation. The post of District Excise Officer, Jhunjhunun which was created in 1964 was abolished in 1967 and in his place an Assistant Excise Officer was posted in the district. The Assistant

1. Source : Office of the District Treasury Officer, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural).

Excise Officer, Jhunjhunun functions under the administrative control of the District Excise Officer (Rural), Jaipur, Sikar and Jhunjhunun districts. For enforcement of Rajasthan Excise Act, 1960, in the district, the area is divided into three circles namely, Jhunjhunun, Chirawa and Udaipurwati. Each of the Circles is placed under the charge of an Excise Inspector who is assisted by two clerks and five guards. Excise Inspectors function under the control of Assistant Excise Officer, Jhunjhunun. A Patrolling Officer, headquartered at Jaipur, assists the Excise Inspector in excise raids.

The main functions of this office are : collection of excise revenue; control, supervision and issue of licences for excisable commodities such as medicinal and toilet preparations, liquors, spirits, hemp drugs, opium, dangerous drugs etc.; supervision of liquor shops and warehouses, and prevention and detection of illicit distillation and unlawful possession and sale of excisable commodities with the help of the Excise Preventive Force. Offenders of the Excise Law are detected through surprise raids and are prosecuted.

Excise duty is levied by the State Government under the Rajasthan Excise Act, 1950 on country spirit, Indian made spirit, imported spirit, wine, imported beer, Indian beer, opium, poppy heads and *Bhang*. A statement about the number of shops in the district for different excisable goods during the period 1970-71 to 1975-76 (year wise) is given below¹ :

Type of shops	Number					
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1. Country Liquor	55	55	55	54	54	54
2. Poppy Heads	23	22	22	22	22	21
3. <i>Bhang</i>	44	37	44	44	44	44
4. English Wine	1	1	5	13	13	13
5. Others	Nil	Nil	6	6	6	6

State excise is considered to be an important source of revenue to the State Government. Income from Jhunjhunun district has increased by almost 100 per cent during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76. The following table reveals the income of the department from Jhunjhunun district from excise duty during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76²:

1. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural).
2. Source : as above
3. Source : as above

Year	Income from Excise duty
1971-72	20,25,391
1972-73	23,37,842
1973-74	23,27,692
1974-75	27,92,308
1975-76	40,93,872

Revenue and Expenditure

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure in the district for the last few years¹ :

(Rupees)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
1970-71	2,28,17,193.86	3,60,13,792.29
1971-72	2,31,01,769.78	4,25,05,680.02
1972-73	2,41,98,338.18	5,04,31,551.68
1973-74	2,92,92,833.58	6,19,78,818.31
1974-75	3,18,09,504.63	6,26,91,463.90
1975-76	4,50,92,887.89	7,76,48,850.32

Central Taxes

CENTRAL EXCISE AND CUSTOMS—The Office of the Superintendent, Central Excise and Customs was established on 1.2.1967. Prior to this there used to be one Inspector at Jhunjhunun under overall control of Superintendent, Central Excise and Customs, Jaipur. At present, the Jhunjhunun office has jurisdiction over three districts viz. Jhunjhunun, Sikar and Churu with seven offices of Inspectors at Jhunjhunun Pilani, Churu, Khetrinagar, Ratangarh, Sikar and Sri Madhopur. The Superintendent is a gazetted officer of class II rank. The Inspectors are provided with one sepoy each to assist them in their office/field work. The Superintendent is provided with one Inspector and two sepoys. He is administratively controlled by the Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Bikaner.

The main functions of the office are to collect excise duty on all excisable unmanufactured (such as tobacco) and manufactured products; to check smuggling of contraband goods and to enforce Gold Control Act, 1968, Customs Act, 1962, and Foreign Exchange and Regulations Act.

1. Source : Office of the District Treasury Officer, Jhunjhunun.

A statement showing the revenue from central excise during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76 is given below¹ :

Year	Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	6.35
1972-73	5.52
1973-74	4.76
1974-75	6.58
1975-76	99.20

Due to the commissioning of Khetri Copper Complex, revenue of the office has considerably increased since 1974 without any additional increase in the staff and expenditure.

INCOME TAX—For assessment and collection of income tax, wealth tax and gift tax etc., an Income Tax Officer has been headquartered at Jhunjhunun with effect from 3.5.1965. Jhunjhunun district falls under the controlling authority of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Range II, Jaipur. In the district, the Income Tax Officer is assisted by one Income Tax Inspector (who conducts survey, income tax enquiries and recovery work), one head clerk, three upper division clerks, one notice server and necessary class IV staff etc. The amount of tax collected from Jhunjhunun district and expenditure incurred during the years 1971-72 to 1975-76 are shown below² :

Year	Revenue collection (in Rs '000)			Expenditure (in Rupees)
	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax	
1971-72	1,195	55	2	60,367
1972-73	1,423	43	2	87,796
1973-74	2,224	66	10	1,07,330
1974-75	2,146	10	15	1,01,110
1975-76	2,484	100	20	1,13,733

The details of assessments finalised during the same period were as follows³ :

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent, Customs and Central Excise, Jhunjhunun.
Figures relate to Jhunjhunun, Sikar and Churu districts.
2. Source : Office of the Income Tax Officer, Jhunjhunun.
3. Source : As above

Year	Assessments finalised (Number)		
	Income tax	Wealth tax	Gift tax
1971-72	3,184	21	20
1972-73	3,661	41	20
1973-74	3,429	60	50
1974-75	3,202	35	51
1975-76	3,101	32	62

Twenty-one cases of income tax were recorded under Voluntary Disclosure Scheme in 1975-76 and an amount of Rs. 43,280 was realised as tax. The department maintains cordial relations with tax payers and people are informed of their tax liabilities through cinema slides, news papers and meetings etc.

Other sources of central revenue in the district are railways, telegraphs, telephones etc. but the income derived from these sources is not maintained district-wise.

APPENDIX

Statement of Rates Proposed for the villages of

Circle		<i>Chahi</i>							
		A	I		II		III		
East	I	—	—	7/3/3	7/3/-	6/6/6	6/4/-	4/12/9	4/11/-
East	II	—	—	7/3/3	7/3/-	5/6/6	5/5/-	3/9/6	3/7/-
East	III	7/-/-	6/14/-	5/15/-	5/15/-	4/10/-	4/1/-	3/4/9	3/2/-
East	IV	5/15/3	5/15/-	4/12/6	4/11/-	3/12/-	3/12/-	2/11/6	2/13/-
East	V	—	—	—	4/1/-	—	3/2/-	—	2/3/-
East	VI	—	—	4/3/3	5/2/-	2/9/6	2/8/-	—	—
Hilly		7/-/-	6/14/-	5/10/-	5/10/-	—	4/6/-	3/1/-	3/2/-
Katli		—	7/8/-	6/-/-	6/14/-	5/11/3	5/10/-	3/12/9	3/9/6
West	I	7/3/3	7/3/-	6/-/-	5/15/-	5/1/6	5/-/-	3/9/6	3/7/-
West	II	6/4/-	6/4/-	5/7/3	5/5/-	4/6/9	4/6/-	3/2/-	3/2/-
West	III	5/8/-	5/5/-	4/15/3	5/-/-	3/15/-	4/1/-	2/14/-	2/13/-
West	IV	—	—	4/5/-	4/6/-	3/4/-	3/7/-	2/4/3	2/13/-
West	V	4/12/3	4/6/-	4/1/3	4/1/-	3/1/6	3/2/-	2/8/9	2/8/-
West	VI	3/14/6	4/1/-	3/2/-	3/2/-	2/6/6	2/8/-	2/2/9	2/3/-
West	VII	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

I

Shekhawati Pargana (Samvat 1999-2008)

(Rupees, annas and pies)

<i>Baroni</i>							
A	I		II		III		
	4/1/-	3/3/3	3/2/-	2/6/6	2/3/-	1/3/3	1/6/6
3/-/-	3/2/-	2/6/6	2/8/-	1/12/6	1/11/6	-/12/-	-/12/6
2/3/3	2/3/-	1/12/-	1/11/6	1/5/-	1/4/-	-/8/9	-/8/9
1/11/3	1/11/6	1/6/-	1/6/3	1/-/3	1/17/6	-/6/9	-/6/3
-	1/6/6	-	1/1/6	-	12/6	-	-/5/-
1/-/-	-/15/-	-/12/9	-/12/6	-/9/6	-/10/-	-/4/9	-/5/-
-	1/11/6	-	1/6/6	-	-/15/-	-	-/6/3
-	2/5/6	1/4/6	1/14/-	1/7/-	1/6/6	-/9/6	-/10/-
-	2/13/-	2/6/6	2/5/6	1/12/9	1/11/6	-/12/-	-/12/6
2/9/6	2/8/-	2/1/3	2/-/6	1/9/-	1/9/-	-/10/6	-/10/-
2/3/3	2/3/-	1/12/3	1/11/6	1/5/6	1/6/6	-/8/9	-/8/9
1/12/9	1/11/6	1/7/9	1/9/-	1/1/6	1/1/6	-/7/3	-/6/3
1/11/-	1/9/-	1/5/9	1/4/-	1/-/3	-/15/-	-/6/9	-/6/3
1/3/3	1/4/-	-/15/3	-/15/-	-/11/6	-/11/3	-/4/9	-/5/-
-/13/-	-/12/6	-/10/3	-/10/-	-/7/9	-/7/6	-/5/-	-/5/-

APPENDIX II

Statement showing 1999-2008 Rates and the Rates Proposed for 46 villages of Shekhwati after 25 per cent Revision
(Rupees, annas and pies)

		Soil Class												Banjar Dol	
		Chahat			Barant			Barant			Banjar Dol				
		I		II	III	A	I	II	III	I	II	I	II		
		I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
East	I	7/3	6/4	4/11	4/1	3/2	2/3	1/1/6	-6/3	-3/9					
	II	9/1	7/13	5/15	5/2/6	3/14/6	2/13	1/6/6	-7/6	-5/-					
East	I	7/3	5/5	3/7	3/2	2/8	1/11/6	-12/6	-6/3	-3/9					
	II	9/1	6/11/6	4/6	3/14/6	3/2	2/3	1/1/6	-7/6	-5/-					
East	I	4/11	3/12	2/13	1/11/6	1/6/6	1/1/6	-6/3	-3/9	-2/6					
	II	5/15	4/11	3/9/6	2/3	1/14	1/6/6	-7/6	-5/-	-3/9					
East	I	4/1	3/2	2/3	1/6/6	1/1/6	-12/6	-5/-	-3/9	-2/6					
	II	5/2/6	3/14/6	2/13	1/14	1/6/6	1/1/6	-6/3	-5/-	-3/9					
East	I	3/2	2/8	-	-15/-	-12/6	-10/-	-5/-	-3/9	-2/6					
	II	3/14/6	3/2	-	1/4/-	1/1/6	-12/6	-6/3	-5/-	-3/9					
Hilly	I	5/10	4/6	3/2	1/11/6	1/6/6	-15/-	-6/3	-3/9	-2/6					
	II	7/-/6	5/7/6	3/14/6	2/3	1/14	1/4	-7/6	-5/-	-3/9					
Katli	I	6/14	5/10	3/9/6	2/5/6	1/14	1/6/6	-10/-	-5/-	-2/6					
	II	8/9/6	7/-/6	4/8/6	2/15/6	2/5/6	1/14	-12/6	-6/3	-3/9					
West	I	5/15	5/-	3/7	2/13	2/5/6	1/11/6	-12/6	-6/3	-					
	II	7/8	6/4	4/6	3/9/6	2/15/6	2/3	1/1/6	-7/6	-					
West IIA	I	5/5	4/6	3/2	2/8	2/-/6	1/9	-10/-	-	-2/6					
	II	6/11/6	5/7/6	3/14/6	3/2	2/8	2/-/6	-2/6	-	-3/9					

APPENDIX II (concl.d.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West IIB	I	-	-	-	1/14	1/9	-/0/-	-	-
	II	-	-	-	2/5/6	2/-/6	-/2/6	-	-
West III	I	5/-	2/13	2/3	1/11/6	1/6/6	-/8/9	-/5/-	-/2/6
	II	6/4	3/9/6	2/13	2/3	1/14	-/1/3	-/6/3	-/3/9
West IV	I	4/6	3/7	1/11/6	1/9	1/1/6	-/7/6	-/5/-	-/2/6
	II	5/7/6	3/9/6	2/3	2/-/1	1/6/6	-/10/-	-/6/3	-/3/9
West V	I	4/1	2/8	1/9	1/4	-/15/-	-/6/3	-/3/9	-/2/6
	II	5/2/6	3/14/8	2/-/6	1/9	1/4	-/7/6	-/5/-	-/3/9
West VI	I	3/2	2/3	1/4	-/15/-	-/11/3	-/5/-	-/3/9	-/2/6
	II	3/14/6	2/13	1/9	1/4	-/15/-	-/6/3	-/5/-	-/3/9
West VII	I	-	-	-/2/6	-/10/-	-/7/6	-/5/-	-/3/9	-/2/6
	II	-	-	1/1/6	-/12/6	-/10/-	-/6/3	-/5/-	-/3/9

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

Index-I= Rates for Samvat 1999-2008

II= Rates after 25 per cent revision (from Samvat 2008 onwards)

APPENDIX III

Rent rates proposed for different soil classes in tahsil Udaipurwati

(Rupees, annas and pies)

Soil Class		Proposed for Sub-moisture circle	Proposed for Bhood circle
<i>Chahi</i>	A	7/8	6/4
	I	6/9	5/7/6
	II	5/-	4/1
	III	3/2	2/13
<i>Chahi</i>	A Jao	2/5/6	1/14
	I	2/5/6	1/14
	II	1/14	1/9
	III	1/14	1/9
<i>Barani</i>	A	1/14	1/9
	I	1/9	1/4
	II	1/1/6	-/15/-
	III	-/12/6	-/10/-
<i>Banjar</i>	I <i>Dol</i>	-/7/6	-/6/3
	II	-/5/-	-/3/9
<i>Nahri</i>	I	4/11	3/14/6
	II	3/12	3/3
<i>Dehari</i>	I	4/11	3/14/6
	II	3/12	3/2
<i>Katli</i>		4/11	3/14/6

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

APPENDIX IV
Rent Rates prevalent in Khetri Thikana

(In Rupees, Annas and Pies)

Circle	Chahit						Barani					
	I			III			I			II		
	Sh	Kh	Sh	Kh	Sh	Kh	Sh	Kh	Sh	Sh	Kh	Kh
East	I	7/3	8/-	6/-	4/11	4/8	3/2/-	3/2	2/3/-	2/6	1/1/6	1/3/-
"	II	7/3	8/-	6/-	3/7	4/8	2/8/-	2/8	1/11/6	1/9	-12/6	-12/-
"	III	5/15	7/-	5/-	3/2	3/8	1/11/6	1/12	1/4/-	1/4	-8/9	-10/-
"	IV	4/11	-	-	2/13	-	1/6/6	-	-15/	-	-6/3	-
"	V	4/1	5/-	3/2	2/3	3/-	1/1/6	1/2	-12/6	-13	-5/-	-9/-
"	VI	3/2	4/-	2/8	-	-	-12/6	-12/-	-10/-	-9/-	-5/-	-6/-
Hilly		6/14	8/-	5/10	3/2	-	1/6/6	1/6	-15/-	1/-	-6/3	-10/-
Katli		6/14	7/-	5/10	3/9/6	-	1/14	1/12	1/6/6	1/4	-10/-	-12/-
West	I	5/15	-	5/-	3/7/-	-	2/5/6	-	1/11/6	-	1/12/6	-
"	II	5/5	-	4/6/-	3/2/-	3/8	2/-6	-	1/9/-	-	-10/-	-
"	III	5/-	7/-	4/1/-	2/13/-	-	1/11/6	1/11/-	1/6/6	-	-7/6	-
"	IV	4/6	-	3/7	2/13/-	-	1/9	-	1/1/6	-	-7/6	-
"	V	4/1	5/-	3/2	2/8/-	-	1/4	1/2	-15/-	-12/-	-6/3	-6/-
"	VI	3/2	-	2/8	2/3	-	-15/-	-	-11/3	-	-5/-	-
"	VII	-	-	-	-	-	-10/-	-10/-	-7/-	-8/-	-5/-	-4/-

Source : Office of the Settlement Officer, Bikaner.

Index:—Sh=Shekhawati Pargana

Kh=Khetri Area

APPENDIX V

Rent Rates in Jhunjunun District

S. No.	Soil Class	East						Hilly Katli		West								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI			I	II A	II B	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1.	Chahi	I	7.19	7.19	5.94	4.69	4.06	3.12	5.62	6.87	5.94	5.31	—	5.00	4.31	4.06	3.12	—
2.	"	II	6.75	5.31	4.06	3.75	3.12	2.50	4.37	5.62	5.00	4.37	—	4.06	3.44	3.12	2.50	—
3.	"	III	4.69	3.44	3.12	2.81	2.19	—	3.12	3.59	3.44	3.12	—	2.81	2.81	2.00	2.19	—
4.	Barani	A	4.06	3.12	2.19	1.72	1.40	0.94	1.72	2.34	2.81	2.50	—	2.19	1.72	1.50	1.25	0.72
5.	"	I	3.12	2.50	1.72	1.40	1.09	0.78	1.40	1.87	2.34	2.03	1.87	1.72	1.56	1.25	0.94	0.62
6.	"	II	2.19	1.72	1.25	1.09	0.78	0.62	0.94	1.40	1.72	1.56	1.56	1.40	1.09	0.94	0.70	0.47
7.	"	III	1.09	0.78	0.55	0.38	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.62	0.78	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.47	0.38	0.31	0.31
8.	Banjar	A I	0.39	0.39	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.38	—	—	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.24	0.24
9.	Banjar	II	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	—	0.16	—	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16

Source : Office of the Collector, Jhunjunun.

APPENDIX VI

Name and number of the Girdawar (Inspector) and Patwar Circles

Name of tahsil	Name of <i>Girdawar</i> (Inspector) Circle	Name of <i>Patwar</i> Circle
1	2	3
1. Jhunjhunun	Alsisar	1. Kaliyasar
		2. Malsisar
		3. Alsisar
		4. Rampura
		5. Hameeri Kalan
		6. Hansasar
		7. Chandwa
		8. Bissau
	Mandawa	9. Sesu
		10. Birmi
		11. Seegra
		12. Mandawa
		13. Churi Chatarpura
		14. Bhojasar
		15. Noowan
		16. Bhimsar
	Jhunjhunun	17. Abusar
		18. Bakra
		19. Ajari Kalan
		20. Kulod Kalan
		21. Jhunjhunun
		22. Budena
		23. Bagar
		24. Islampur
		25. Bhadoonda Kalan
2. Chirawa	Chirawa	26. Mandrela
		27. Lamba
		28. Budaniya
		29. Chirawa
		30. Marhar
		31. Jherli
		32. Pilani
		33. Devroad

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

1	2	3
	Surajgarh	34. Ban Gothri Kalan 35. Leekhwa 36. Dularia 37. Surajgarh 38. Adooka 39. Kuloth 40. Berla 41. Jakhora
	Sultana	42. Bakhtawarpura 43. Kisharpura 44. Shyolana 45. Chandana 46. Sultana 47. Ardawata 48. Kirwana 49. Kakera
3. Khetri	Khetri	50. Khetri 51. Gothra 52. Manota Kalan 53. Jasrapura 54. Charawas 55. Nagli Saledisingh 56. Dada Fatehpura 57. Nalpur 58. Rawan 59. Shimla 60. Thathwari 61. Dudwa
	Singhana	62. Gada Khera 63. Ghareluna Kalan 64. Moi Sadda 65. Sanwlod 66. Khanor 67. Pachari Kalan 68. Pachari Khurd 69. Deomoli Khurd 70. Gujarwas 71. Singhana

APPENDIX VI (contd.)

1	2	3
	Buhana	72. Buhana 73. Kala Khari 74. Bhirr 75. Bhooriwas 76. Badhar 77. Kuharwas 78. Dhani Bhaloth 79. Bhaloth 80. Raipur 81. Ghasera 82. Guniti
	Babai	83. Budau 84. Kakriya 85. Dalelpura 86. Sephara Gunwar 87. Babai 88. Gadrata 89. Papurna 90. Sihor 91. Tyonda 92. Mehara Jatoowas 93. Mehara Goojarwas 94. Basai
4. Udaipurwati	Udaipurwati	95. Udaipurwati 96. Bagora 97. Todpura 98. Tank Chhilri 99. Nangal 100. Chirana 101. Basawa 102. Khirod 103. Panchlangi 104. Chhapoli 105. Mandawara 106. Manakwas 107. Raghunathpura 108. Papra 109. Saraj Surfura

APPENDIX IV (concl'd.)

1	2	3
	Nawalgarh	110. Mukundgarh 111. Sotwara 112. Jejusar 113. Togra Kalan 114. Kumas 115. Dundlod 116. Navldi 117. Nawalgarh 118. Bay 119. Jhajhar 120. Parsh Rampura 121. Kalsiya 122. Kari 123. Jakhal
	Guda	124. Bajawa 125. Baragaon 126. Seenthal 127. Bhatiwari 128. Kaira 129. Gadla Kalan 130. Chanwra 131. Nawri 132. Guda 133. Gudha 134. Bamalas 135. Posana 136. Jhadki 137. Dhamara

Source : Office of the Collector, Jhunjhunun.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The following table shows general pattern of crimes reported during the period 1957 to 1975¹ :

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Rioting	Burg-lary	Cattle theft	Other theft	Miscellaneous I. P. C.	Total
1957	2	4	9	43	110	48	76	174	466
1958	2	10	3	40	122	55	60	150	442
1959	3	6	9	80	113	38	42	148	439
1960	1	9	13	24	114	36	54	152	403
1961	1	11	12	48	111	36	82	165	466
1962	1	23	14	52	158	31	55	173	507
1963	7	19	16	50	125	52	57	239	565
1964	4	10	10	50	164	42	93	211	584
1965	2	17	6	59	162	52	105	253	656
1966	1	14	11	65	201	46	101	233	672
1967	8	21	10	76	172	48	103	212	650
1968	10	24	22	78	219	50	113	300	816
1969	8	14	18	82	194	49	131	262	758
1970	4	15	26	122	229	44	141	237	818
1971	5	24	20	124	198	45	114	324	854
1972	3	30	17	146	206	54	126	281	863
1973	5	25	20	162	237	55	172	323	999
1974	4	39	14	234	236	67	227	415	1,236
1975	9	26	26	226	219	59	258	369	1,192

The total number of offences increased from 656 in 1965 to 1,192 in 1975. It would be observed from the above table that there has been a general increase in all types of crimes. This increase can be ascribed to the following reasons² : (i) increased population, (ii) enmity due to disputes over land, (iii) appalling poverty coupled with soaring prices, (iv) smuggling of foodgrains due to the district being situated on the border of Rajasthan and Haryana and (v) the presence of *Jarayam Pasha* tribes whose activities are limited to certain types of crimes such as

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1958 onwards.
2. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jhunjhun.

cattle theft, burglary, murder etc. The police of the district keeps a record of the total population of delinquents and places of their residence.

The statement given below shows the position regarding stolen property and the property recovered by the police during 1957 to 1975¹:

Year	Property stolen (Rs.)	Property recovered (Rs.)	Percentage of recovery to property stolen
1957	85,643	42,972	50.18
1958	1,27,944	55,653	43.50
1959	14,88,863	59,985	40.29
1960	1,07,619	71,362	66.31
1961	1,11,244	63,412	57.00
1962	93,858	48,952	52.16
1963	1,78,811	1,10,250	61.7
1964	1,31,079	81,575	62.2
1965	2,53,286	1,64,498	64.9
1966	2,18,402	89,615	41.0
1967	2,63,605	1,42,623	54.1
1968	4,11,834	2,88,613	70.1
1969	2,60,700	1,42,464	54.6
1970	3,87,112	1,70,156	43.96
1971	4,80,866	1,66,761	34.7
1972	2,59,908	1,29,627	49.88
1973	2,94,877	1,43,243	48.50
1974	4,06,315	1,84,807	45.5
1975	3,09,598	1,45,687	47.0

ORGANISATION OF POLICE FORCE

Historical Background

Stray references are available of the police system prevalent in the erstwhile Jaipur State, of which the area contained in present Jhunjhun district, was a part. During the period 1922-23 to 1925-26, the police force of the Jaipur State was divided into four sections viz., the Girai or District Police, the Kotwali or City Police, the Criminal Investigation Department for special investigations and political crimes and the Reserve Police. The total strength of the police personnel throughout the State was 3,629 or one police man for every four

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes 1958 onwards.

square miles of area and every 425 of the population.¹ The Khetri *Thikana* maintained its own police force. There were 106 police stations and 60 Chowkis throughout the Jaipur State. Each *Thana* was in the charge of a *Thanedar* whose pay ranged between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per month. The Chowkis were under the Patrols who used to get Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per month. It was not unoften that the offices of the Deputy Superintendents of Police, *Thanedars*, *Moharrirs* and Patrols were distributed either by heredity or by favouritism and sometimes by purchase.² Instances are available where these offices were occupied even by minors.³ In many cases the police personnel were quite illiterate and physically unfit to perform duties.⁴ There was no system of remands nor was there a check on the activities of the police officers. People were arrested and kept in police custody for months at a stretch.⁵

The usual method of investigation was by extraction of confession and the following of foot prints by the trackers. A register named *Iqbali Kaidiyan* was kept at all police posts in which confessions were recorded.⁶

Thanas and Chowkis were set-up and located without any consideration of distance between them. *Thanas* were located often in quite small, insignificant villages while two or three miles away was a big town. This was due to the objection which the Jagirdars raised against having *Thanas* in their villages. Punitive *Thanas* were occasionally instituted and once started they continued to exist. The police remained in the *Thanas* and waited for eventualities⁷. Investigations were held at *Thanas* and it was a common picture to see two or three hundred people collected round a *Thana* during an investigation.

There was no system of registering First Information Reports and case diaries were written on loose sheets of paper which could be manipulated at any time⁸. The registration of crimes was purely nominal and in many *Thanas* the registers were not filled up. The stolen property was shown to have been recovered cent per cent.

All villages were supposed to have Chowkidars who received what was called *Haq Palla* from the villagers; in return for *Haq Palla* they acted as watchmen and guards of the villages. The system was voluntary. There was no machinery by which the giving of *Haq Palla*

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1922-23 to 1925-26*, p. 49.

2. *ibid.*, p. 50

3. *ibid.*

4. *ibid.*

5. *ibid.*

6. *ibid.*

7. *ibid.*

8. *ibid.*

could be enforced. On the other hand, there was machinery for the extraction of *Dadrasi* which had to be paid to the complainant by the Chowkidars when the former's stolen property was not recovered. The *Dadrasi* could be received through the orders of the court if the Chowkidar refused to pay the same. *Dadrasi* could also be granted to the person who did not even pay *Haq Palla* to the Chowkidar. Naturally the system of *Dadrasi* led to complaints of magnifying the amount of the stolen property¹.

For the purpose of police administration the erstwhile Jaipur State was divided into six regions each headed by a Superintendent of Police. The Shekhawati and Torawati was one of the six regions which covered the present Jhunjhunun district. It was staffed with one Superintendent of Police, two inspectors, 15 sub-inspectors, 44 head constables, 180 constables, 18 horse *Sowars* and 64 camel *Sowars*. A Superintendent of Police controlled the police work of two or more *Nizamats*. Each *Nizamat* had an inspector incharge of the whole circle and each *Nizamat* was divided into police circles as far as possible coinciding with revenue and judicial boundaries².

Training was considered necessary for the police personnel and as such five police officers were obtained from British India for this work³. There was no police manual to guide the staff in the performance of their duties with the result that orders had to be issued from the head office even in ordinary routine matters⁴. *Chowkidar Minas*, *Sansis*, *Kanjars* and *Baories* were considered as criminal tribes and the police used to maintain a register of their activities⁵. The condition of registration of *Chowkidar Minas* was withdrawn in 1946 and 'M' passes were issued to those who did not commit any offence during the last ten years.

Investigation through finger prints was introduced in the Jaipur State and search slips were sent to the Finger Prints Bureau, Mount Abu⁶. During the year 1928-29, a Police Training School was started in the Reserve Lines at Jaipur to impart training to officers and men of the force⁷. A Police Act was also brought into force during the year 1928-29.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1922-23 to 1925-26*, pp. 50-51.

2. *ibid.*, p. 53.

3. *ibid.*, p. 54.

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1926-27, 1927-28*, p. 30.

5. *ibid.*, p. 31.

6. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1928-29*, p. 24.

7. *ibid.*

A whole time police prosecutor was appointed during 1930-31 to prosecute important cases in lower courts on behalf of the police.¹ The officers and the assisting officials of the Police Department were subject to a disciplinary scrutiny and every year a few of them were punished; for example, 262 police employees in 1929-30 and 506 during 1930-31 were subjected to disciplinary action. Police officers were even terminated, degraded or fined during these years.² The Criminal Tribes Act which was enforced during 1930-31 caused agitation among the *Chowkidar Minas*.³

During 1946-47, the erstwhile Jaipur State was divided into two ranges, Northern Range and Southern Range, each under a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The Northern Range consisted of districts of Shekhawati, Sawai Jaipur, Jaipur City, Intelligence Bureau and the Jaipur State Railway. Each district was headed by a Superintendent of Police assisted by requisite staff⁴.

Present set-up

With the integration of the Jaipur State in to Rajasthan, the police force was reorganised. During 1951, there was a Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Superintendent of Police, posted in Jhunjhun town. The district was divided into three circles and twelve police stations. A Deputy Superintendent was also posted at Khetri. The staff, in the whole of the district consisted of thirty sub-inspectors, 56 head constables and 388 constables in addition to special armed force, stationed at Jhunjhun which consisted of 152 constables, one sub-inspector and one reserve inspector⁵.

At present, the Superintendent of Police, Jhunjhun is the head of the police force at the district level. He, in turn, is controlled by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bikaner Range and is assisted⁶ by three Deputy Superintendents of Police, one each posted at Jhunjhun, Khetri and Nawalgarh, two Inspectors, nineteen Sub-Inspectors, ten Assistant Sub-Inspectors, fifty-two head constables and three hundred sixty-four constables of civil police. Besides these, there were one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, twenty-nine head constables and one hundred forty-six constables of armed police during 1975-76.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1930-31*, p. 33.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 34.

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, p. 81.

5. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Hand Book, Jhunjhun, Part I, General Description and Census Tables*, p. vi.

6. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jhunjhun.

For the purpose of police administration, the district is divided into three Police Circles namely, Circle Jhunjhunun, Circle Khetri and Circle Nawalgarh. The Circles are further divided into police stations which have out-posts attached to them, wherever necessary. Altogether there are thirteen police stations and thirteen out-posts in the district. Their names are given in Appendix I.

As mentioned earlier, the police force in the district consists of two categories viz. armed police and civil police. The former comes into operation when dacoities and robberies are committed or breach of peace is apprehended. The services of the armed police are utilised for escorting the treasury and for protection of the Government property. It is also deployed whenever emergency requires, either for security reasons or for restoration of order.

The functions of the district police include the prevention and detection of crimes, maintenance of law and order, escorting and guarding prisoners, guarding treasuries etc. They also perform many other duties connected with the maintenance of law and order and services of summons and execution of warrants.

Traffic Police

The sanctioned strength of traffic police in the district consists of one head constable and six constables who are under the Superintendent of Police, Jhunjhunun¹. The function of this branch of police force is to regulate traffic.

Challani Guards

Challani guards are posted in the district at Khetri, Chirawa and Nawalgarh. They escort undertrials to and from judicial courts for evidence and convictional purposes. The staff of the Challani Guards² consists of one head constable and six constables at Khetri, one head constable and four constables at Chirawa and one head constable and six constables at Nawalgarh. This contingent of Challani Guards forms a part of the district armed police.

Prosecution Branch

Prosecution branch looks after the work of prosecution of criminals in various district courts. For this purpose, six head constables and eight constables are posted at Jhunjhunun, two head constables and two constables at Nawalgarh, two head constables and four constables at

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : As above,

Khetri and one head constable and two constables at Chirawa¹. The prosecution staff at Jhunjhunun is controlled by the Deputy Director (Prosecution), Bikaner who, in turn, functions under the Director, (Prosecution), headquartered at Jaipur. The prosecution branch forms part of the district administration under the District Magistrate, Jhunjhunun. There are six prosecution sub-inspectors in the district, three of whom are posted at Jhunjhunun and one each at Nawalgarh, Khetri and Chirawa.

Welfare of Police Personnel²

For the welfare of the police personnel, a co-operative store is run in the police lines. It was established in 1974 and there were 290 share holders of the store.

A police welfare fund is also maintained for the welfare of police personnel and their families; out of this fund economic assistance and scholarships to needy and deserving children of police employees are given. Subscription to this fund is fixed according to the salaries of the employees.

Home Guards³

Home Guards, a civil force, was raised in 1962, for internal security purposes during war or national emergency. It is a voluntary organisation which functions under the control of Superintendent of Police at the district level, acting as ex-officio Commandant of the District Home Guards. The over-all controller of Home Guards at the State level is the Commandant General, Home Guards, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

There are two companies of Home Guards in the district with 110 volunteers in each company. The Home Guards enlisted in the company are imparted training in rifle, guard duties, drills and civil defence affairs. The term of enlisted volunteers in Home Guards is five years. However, membership may be renewed, if desired. From time to time refresher courses are also organised for them. The contingent of Home Guards participates in public functions, internal security schemes, patrolling, traffic duties and serves on the occasions of floods, famines and other emergencies.

Anti-corruption Out-post

Anti-corruption out-post in Jhunjhunun district was first set up

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1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jhunjhunun.
 2. Source : as above.
 3. Source : Office of the Collector, Jhunjhunun.

in 1971. It is an independent organisation which controls police also. It had its headquarters at Jhunjhunun and had under its jurisdiction the districts of Jhunjhunun, Churu and Sikar. Prior to 1971, Jhunjhunun district was controlled by anti-corruption out-post, Sikar headquartered at Jaipur. In 1967, this was dissolved and districts of Sikar and Jhunjhunun were transferred to anti-corruption out-post Jaipur (Rural). In 1971, a separate anti-corruption out-post was established at Jhunjhunun. But in 1975, the headquarters of the out-post were shifted from Jhunjhunun to Sikar and corruption cases of Churu were transferred to Bikaner Chowki of Anti-corruption Department. The out-post is now headed by one Deputy Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by one sub-inspector, one head constable, five constables, one lower division clerk and one driver. The function of this out-post is mainly confined to the detection and prevention of corruption in various departments under the State Government. With this object in view, the incharge of the out-post conducts investigations of traps and other cases and conducts confidential preliminary enquiries on the complaints received from the headquarters of Anti-corruption Department.

During the period 1971-76, 29 cases were registered, 77 complaints investigated and 17 departmental enquiries conducted.¹

Central Bureau of Investigation²

This Bureau, headquartered at Jaipur, is headed by a Superintendent of Police, whose jurisdiction extends to the whole of Rajasthan. There is no separate agency or staff sanctioned for Jhunjhunun district. The Bureau mainly deals with the cases of corruption and bribery etc., brought against the Central Government employees. During 1973-74, five cases were registered, 5 cases reported for departmental enquiry, two cases exonerated, one case otherwise disposed of and two cases remained pending. During 1974-75, eight cases were registered, two charge sheeted, five cases reported for departmental enquiry, one dropped, punishment awarded in the departmental enquiry in two cases and one case was exonerated, while four cases remained pending. By the end of 1975-76, thirteen cases from the district were investigated, out of which three cases were sent for trial, eight cases reported for departmental

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Anti-Corruption Department, Sikar.

2. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Central Bureau of Investigation, Jaipur.

action, one for suitable action and remaining one was dropped. No case was decided by the Court. Only one case ended in punishment as a result of departmental action. The remaining cases were under investigation.

Railway Police

The main function of the railway police is to prevent, detect and investigate crimes in the running trains and on the railway premises. A Superintendent of Police, headquartered at Ajmer is incharge of railway police for whole of Rajasthan. There is an out-post at Jhunjhunun, which functions under the control of Railway police station, Sikar, falling under Jaipur Range. The staff strength of this out-post during 1975-76 was one head constable and three constables, who were headquartered at Jhunjhunun. Various types of crimes reported in the jurisdiction of this out-post, during the last six years, are given in the following table¹:

						(Number)
Year	Theft in running trains	Theft at stations	Theft in goods yards	Miscellaneous crimes	Total crimes	Cases of ticketless travel
1970-71	6	1	1	8	16	2
1971-72	9	1	—	5	15	26
1972-73	7	1	1	10	19	17
1973-74	7	2	1	8	18	9
1974-75	7	—	1	5	13	—
1975-76	10	1	—	4	15	—

JAIL ADMINISTRATION

Before the formation of Rajasthan in 1949, there used to be an Inspector General of Jails for the whole of the erstwhile Jaipur State, who was assisted by a Deputy Inspector General of Jails. For the welfare of the prisoners a Jail Reforms Committee was also formed in the erstwhile Jaipur State which submitted its report in August 1948. The convicts below the age of 16 were classified as juvenile delinquents. During 1947-48, there were eight sub-jails in the State including one at Jhunjhunun. Out of three lock-ups functioning in the erstwhile Jaipur State, there was one at Udaipurwati. All under-trial prisoners of the courts in the district and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment upto 14 days were confined in the sub-jails. The sub-jails were more or less judicial lock-ups. The construction work of the Jhunjhunun sub-jail building was undertaken in

1. Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police (Railways), Rajasthan, Ajmer.

1947-48. The sub-jail situated in the jurisdictional *Thikana* of Khetri was directly under the administrative control of the State Department. The Inspector General of Jails used to supervise the sub-jail too¹.

Now the jail administration in the district is controlled by the Inspector General of Prisons, headquartered at Jaipur. However, the sub-jails are locally administered by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates of the respective sub-divisions. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates periodically inspect the sub-jails and are responsible for the proper living conditions of the prisoners². During 1949-50, there was a first class lock-up at Jhunjhunun and a second class lock-up at Khetri³. The lock-up located at Khetri was converted into a C class lock-up immediately after the merger of the State⁴.

Sub-Jail, Jhunjhunun

The sub-jail located at the district headquarters, is a 1st Class lock-up, situated in an old fort. It can accommodate a maximum of sixty prisoners. Building being inadequate, separate arrangements have been made for female criminals.

In 1975-76, the sub-jail staff consisted of an Assistant Jailor, two head warders, ten warders and one sweeper. The immediate controlling authority of the sub-jail is the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jhunjhunun. Among the inspecting officers of the sub-jail are Inspector General of Prisons, Deputy Inspector General of Prisons and the District Magistrate. Among the non-official visitors are included two members of Legislative Assembly of Rajasthan.

Welfare of the prisoners is well looked after. Medical aid to the prisoners is extended by a doctor and a compounder. The doctor attends to the sick inmates thrice a week while the compounder visits them daily. Radio and daily newspapers are provided in the lock-up for the benefit of the prisoners.

Food stuff to the prisoners is provided according to the scale prescribed by the State Government. Prison discipline is also maintained in accordance with the rules laid down in the Jail Manual of the State Government.

The following table shows⁵ the jail population and expenditure on the sub-Jail.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, pp. 88-90.

2. Source : Offices of the Assistant Jailors, Sub-jails, Jhunjhunun and Khetri.

3. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Hand Book, Jhunjhunun*, p. (vi).

4. Source : Office of the Assistant Jailor, Sub-Jail, Khetri.

5. Source : Office of the Officer Incharge, Sub-Jail, Jhunjhunun.

Year	Total expenditure (Rs. in '000)	Prisoners (No.)				
		At the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Released during the year	Remained at the end of the year	Daily average number of prisoners
1971-72	48	71	458	484	45	40
1972-73	50	45	410	431	24	29
1973-74	66	24	483	450	57	48
1974-75	93	57	509	508	58	55
1975-76	108	58	615	638	35	56

Sub-Jail, Khetri

The sub-jail, Khetri was started during the Khetri *Thikana* administration. After integration in Rajasthan in 1949, it was categorised as a C Class sub-jail¹. It is housed in an old *Thikana* building, which is located on a hill outside the town. Its capacity is limited to accommodate 30 prisoners at a time. Separate arrangements for female prisoners are available in the upper storey of the same building. Under-trials and convicts sentenced upto one month's imprisonment are housed in this sub-jail. Juvenile prisoners are sent to Udaipur reformatory.

The Assistant Jailor, who is officer-in-charge of the sub-jail, is assisted by one head-warder and seven warders. The Assistant Jailor functions under the control of the Circle Officer Jails, Jaipur, who in turn functions under the Inspector General, Prisons, Rajasthan, Jaipur. The inspecting authorities of this sub-jail are the Inspector General of Prisons, Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, Collector, Jhunjhun, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the area, Circle Officer (Jails) and the two local members appointed by the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons.

One part-time doctor and a compounder attend to the sick prisoners. Jail discipline is maintained according to the rules of the Jail Manual.

The following table gives the population of the jail and its expenditure during the years 1971-72 to 1975-76² :

1. Source : Office of the Officer Incharge, Sub-Jail, Khetri.
2. Source : as above.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in '000)	At the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Prisoners (No.)		Daily average number of prisoners
				Released during the year	Remained at the end of the year	
1971-72	23	6	166	160	12	·040
1972-73	28	12	300	297	15	·006
1973-74	23	15	243	241	17	·006
1974-75	39	17	154	156	15	·041
1975-76	60	15	264	279	17	·007

JUDICIARY

Since Jhunjhunun was a part of former Jaipur State, therefore, the system of judicial administration prevalent there was applicable in this area also. There used to be a Judicial department¹, out of the three departments which formed the Council during 1902. The decisions taken by the Council were submitted to the ruler of the State for his final approval. The Council was the supreme court of justice in the State². During 1907, there were 11 *Nizamats* and 33 *tahsils* in the State. Jhunjhunun was one of the *Nizamats* where a *Nazim*, a *Naib-Nazim* and a *tahsil court* served the cause of justice³.

In the *Thikana* of Khetri, the *Thikana court* exercised limited jurisdiction both on the civil and criminal side. In civil cases, parties where happened to be residents of *Thikana* were triable by those courts. If one of the parties was not a permanent resident in the *Thikana*, the case was triable by the State Courts and not by *Thikana court*, even though the property in suit happened to be situated in *Thikana*. Decrees passed by the State courts in such cases were executed by them and were not transferred to *Thikana court*. The courts of these *Thikanas* had jurisdiction where complainants and accused were residents in *Thikana*, to try criminal cases other than those of the serious offences which were triable by the State Courts⁴. The later were in course of time made triable by the session court.

There was no regular enactment in force save the Penal Code which re-produced a majority of important sections of the British India Code with the addition of clauses against certain Acts which offended

1. *A Brief Account of the Jaipur State* 1902, compiled from various sources, The Rajputana Mission Press, 1902, p. 8.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1907, p. 4.

4. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1922-23 to 1925-26, p. 36.

local sentiments, religious or moral. To regulate the procedure in courts, both civil and criminal, circulars were issued from time to time. There was no regulation governing matters such as evidence, contract and transfer of property. Fiscal laws were represented by a few articles prescribing stamp duty on a very limited number of instruments and court fees on plaints, memoranda of appeals and petitions. Rules of limitation were few and those relating to registration were observed only as regards sales and gift of immovable property. Matters of succession, marriage, divorce, dowry, guardianship, gifts and wills were regulated by the personal law of the parties and the courts had generally to invoke the assistance of *Pandits* and *Maulvis* in deciding such questions¹.

With the reorganisation of the administration in April 1923, there came a change in the judicial machinery and method of legislation. To meet the exigencies arising out of the rapid advance in the political and social ideas of the public, it was decided to revise and codify the laws. A Special Law Officer was appointed and law committee was constituted to pass, after discussion, the bills drafted by him and then to submit them through the council to the cabinet for sanction. Each bill had to undergo a similar ordeal, both in the Council and the cabinet before it could receive the latter's sanction and be put in force. Care was taken to make the committee a representative body as far as possible. It consisted of an important member of the local aristocracy, two members of the Council, one of whom was a Mohammedan, an experienced pleader of the local Bar and the Special Law Officer with the President of the Cabinet as its Chairman².

During 1928-29, the administration of civil and criminal justice was guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India. The Council of the State was the highest tribunal. Appeals lay to the Council from the decree or final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original civil jurisdiction when (a) the amount or value of the subject matter of a suit in the court of first instance and the amount or the value of the subject matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeded Rs. 10,000 or (ii) the decree or final order involved some claim or question to property of like amount or value³. Reference lay to the Council when the decree or final order was passed by a full bench of the Chief Court and judges were equally divided in their opinion. On the criminal side the orders of acquittal or conviction passed by the Chief Court were final but all sentences for capital punishment or

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1922-23 to 1925-26*, p. 33.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1928-29*, p. 15.

imprisonment for life were subject to confirmation by the Council. The capital sentence was inflicted in the State¹.

In 1941-42, the Chief Court of the State was raised to the status of a High Court. The chief judge ceased to be the judicial member of the executive. The High Court Act was passed and the nomenclature of the Chief Court was changed to that of High Court. The office of the Legal Remembrancer and Judge, Chief Court was abolished reducing number of the judges of the High Court from five to four². It was the overall pattern of judiciary in the erstwhile Jaipur State. Jhunjhunun, being one of the *Nizamats* of the State was governed by the system of judiciary prevalent in Jaipur state.

Present Set-up

After integration of the Jaipur State, of which Jhunjhunun was a *Nizamat*, into Rajasthan, a judicial hierarchy was set up to function under the general control of Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur. Courts in the district are under the direct administrative control of the District and Sessions Judge, Jhunjhunun. The Munsif Magistrates are vested with first class magisterial powers and hear both civil and criminal cases. The field staff consists of one Sales Amin and 39 persons in the process service.

The list of courts functioning in Jhunjhunun district in 1975-76 and their jurisdiction and powers alongwith the staff is as follows³:

Name of the Court	Date of establishment	Jurisdiction	Powers	Staff Position
1	2	3	4	5
1. District and Sessions Judge, Jhunjhunun	1952	Jhunjhunun and Sikar Districts	To decide the Session cases and Civil suits above Rs. 10,000	One Officer, one Office Superintendent, one Junior Accountant, one typist, five upper division clerks, fifteen lower division clerks and nineteen class IV employees.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1934-35*, p. 19.

2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1941-42*, p. 28.

3. Source : Office of the District and Sessions Judge, Jhunjhunun.

1	2	3	4	5
2. Civil Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jhunjhun	1974	Jhunjhun district	To decide criminal cases and civil suits above Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000	One Officer, one stenographer, one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks and two class IV employees.
3. Munsif and Judicial Magistrate, Jhunjhun	1970	Jhunjhun tahsil	To decide civil suits upto the valuation of Rs. 5,000	One Officer, one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks & two class IV employees.
4. Munsif and Judicial Magistrate, Jhunjhun	1969	Khetri tahsil	-do-	One Officer, one upper division clerk, eight class IV employees.
5. Munsif and Judicial Magistrate, Chirawa	1962	Chirawa tahsil	-do-	One Officer, one upper division clerk, five lower division clerks & eight class IV employees.
6. Munsif and Judicial Magistrate, Nawalgarh	1969	Udaipurwati tahsil	-do-	One Officer, one upper division clerk, four lower division clerks & eight class IV employees.
7. Judicial Magistrate, Jhunjhun	1974	Jhunjhun tahsil	To decide criminal cases	One Officer, one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks & two class IV employees.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases instituted and disposed of in the district during various¹ years :

Year	Previous balance	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of during the year	Balance
1958-59	877	2,538	3,415	2,516	899
1960-61	744	1,317	2,061	1,421	640
1962-63	867	2,002	2,869	1,931	938
1964-65	1,024	1,895	2,919	1,377	1,542
1966-67	3,780	5,496	9,276	6,772	2,504
1968-69	1,383	2,244	3,627	2,034	1,593
1970-71	1,995	1,874	3,869	2,069	1,800
1972-73	2,182	2,340	4,522	2,319	2,203
1975	1,633	8,428	10,061	6,509	3,552

NYAYA PANCHAYATS²

With the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan in 1959, Nyaya Panchayats were established. These were vested with both civil and criminal powers and could try minor criminal offences and civil suits of minor magnitude and impose fines not exceeding rupees fifty. In civil cases, Nyaya Panchayats can take cognizance of suits of the value not exceeding Rs. 250. Application for revision of orders of the Nyaya Panchayats can be filed with the Munsif in civil suits and with Magistrates vested with the powers of the first class in criminal cases. In case of non-payment of the fines, the matter is referred to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who makes recovery as if it were a fine imposed by him. In civil matters, when a decree is passed and there is a difficulty in executing the same, a report is sent to the Munsif or to the Civil Judge having jurisdiction. He executes them as if those were passed by his own court.

The Nyaya Panchayats are constituted for each group of five to seven village panchayats for disposal of petty rural suits.

Legal profession

There are Bar Associations at Jhunjhunun, Khetri and Nawalgarh. The activities of these Bar Associations are conducted through the elected executive bodies consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and a few members. The membership of the each of the Bar Associations is confined to practising advocates of the area. These Bar

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes, 1958 onwards.

2. Source : Office of the Munsif and Judicial Magistrate, Jhunjhunun.

Associations promote goodwill and understanding between the bench and the Bar. They also look after the professional interests and welfare of their members. Bar Associations maintain reference libraries for the use of their members and subscribe to leading law journals and reports.

BAR ASSOCIATION, JHUNJHUNUN—The activities of this Bar Association are conducted through the elected executive body consisting of one President, one Vice-President, one Secretary, one Joint Secretary, one Treasurer and 34 members. The membership of the Bar Association is confined to practising advocates of this area. The membership fee of the Association is Rs. four per month per member. It has its own library having 250 books for the use of its members.

BAR ASSOCIATION, KHETRI—It was established in 1927-28. Now it consists of 23 members who are practising advocates. There are 200 books in the library maintained by this organisation. Formerly Rs. five were fixed as the membership subscription but now advocates contribute @ Re. 1/- per *Vaqalat Nama*. The Association helps in keeping harmonious relations among the members of the Bar.

BAR ASSOCIATION, CHIRAWA—It was established with the opening of tahsil courts in the area. During 1940, the Bar had three members but during 1975-76 the number rose to seven. There are about one hundred books in the library and members contribute regularly towards membership subscription.

APPENDIX I

**Police Circles, Police Stations and Out-posts in Jhunjhunun District
as on 31.3.1976**

Circle	Police Station	Out-posts
1. Jhunjhunun	1. Jhunjhunun	1. Town out-post, Jhunjhunun
		2. New Colony, Jhunjhunun
		3. Bagar
	2. Malsisar	
	3. Pilani	4. Pilani
	4. Chirawa	5. Mandrela
	5. Mandawa	6. Sultana
2. Nawalgarh	6. Surajgarh	7. Bissau
	7. Nawalgarh	8. Nawalgarh
		9. Town out-post, Mukundgarh
	8. Udaipurwati	10. Punalagi
	9. Gudha	11. Bhorki
3. Khetri	10. Khetri	12. Babai
		13. Tiba Basai
	11. Khetri Copper Project	
	12. Singhana	
	13. Bhuma	

Source : Office of the Superintendent of Police, Jhunjhunun.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The administrative set-up of those departments in the district which have not been dealt with elsewhere in this volume, is given here.

Economics and Statistics Department¹

An office of the Economics and Statistics Department headed by a District Statistical Officer was set up at Jhunjhun in April 1963. It has jurisdiction over two districts, Jhunjhun and Sikar. The District Statistical Officer is assisted by a District Statistical Assistant, a Statistical Assistant (Timely Reporting Scheme), a Field Inspector (National Sample Survey), a computer, a lower division clerk and a peon.

The District Statistical Officer is responsible for the collection and compilation of all statistical data relating to the various economic aspects of the district and their transmission to the State headquarters. The office collects, scrutinises and tabulates the statistical data regarding births and deaths, crop cutting experiments, timely reporting scheme, national sample survey, district outlines, Municipal Year Book, prices, Plan schemes, Panchayat Samitis etc. of the district. The expenditure incurred on the office during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 came to Rs. 12,792, Rs. 18,411 and Rs. 19,814 respectively.

Field Evaluation Office²

This office was established at Jhunjhun in December 1972. It has only an Investigator, who is incharge of the office. The Investigator is controlled by the Junior Research Officer, Field Evaluation Office, Sikar, who, in his turn, is administratively responsible to the Director, Evaluation Organisation, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The field office conducts field work on the studies initiated by the headquarters and feeds information regarding the study survey and other relevant data to the headquarters. A study of the Rural Electrification Programme in Jhunjhun District was conducted by the office during 1975-76. The expenditure incurred on the office was Rs. 26,223, Rs. 35,142 and Rs. 22,059 during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively.

1. Source : Office of the District Statistical Officer, Jhunjhun.

2. Source : Office of the Junior Research Officer, Field Evaluation Office, Sikar.

Public Relations Department¹

The district office of this department was established in 1958 by the Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan. The Public Relations Officer, having headquarters at Jhunjhunun, is the head of this office and he functions directly under the control of the Director of Public Relations headquartered at Jaipur. The rest of the staff consists of one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, one cine-machine operator, one driver and two class IV employees.

The main objective of this office is to disseminate information to the public regarding the developmental programmes and other activities of the State government and to apprise the government of all important events and happenings in the district. As such, it is a link between the government and the general public. The Public Relations Officer collects day-to-day information of the general happenings of the district and transmits it to the headquarters at Jaipur. He publicises the government programmes and policies through various audio-visual aids, shows, exhibitions, public meetings and press conferences, distribution of posters and free literature etc. Details regarding the number of film shows, slide shows, exhibitions, public meetings and press conferences organised in the district during the last three years were as follows :

			(No.)
	1974	1975	1976
Film shows	72	65	128
Slide shows	36	60	6
Exhibitions	1	1	2
Public meetings	25	51	97
Press conferences	13	—	—

The office incurred an expenditure of Rs. 45,570 and Rs. 45,457 during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively.

Recruiting Office²

The Branch Recruiting Office at Jhunjhunun was established in November 1962 as Sub-Recruiting Office and upgraded to its present status in June 1969.

The main function of this office is to hold camps to recruit personnel for different branches of the country's defence forces. It carries out recruitment for four districts, viz. Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Churu

1. Source : Office of the Public Relations Officer, Jhunjhunun.

2. Source : Office of the Branch Recruiting Officer, Jhunjhunun.

and Ganganagar. About 75 per cent of the total allotment goes to Jhunjhun district. During January 1977, a rally was organised by the office and the then Chief of the Army Staff graced the occasion. The office also organises monthly recruitment *Melas* (fairs) in the districts under its jurisdiction. It carries out recruitment for the army and navy. There are about fifty thousand persons in the district who are either serving in the Indian forces or have retired from there. They did splendid and distinguished service in the Wars of 1962, 1965 and 1971. Fifty-two soldiers in the district have been rewarded for valour, out of whom twenty-three have received *Param Veer Chakra* (1), *Veer Chakra* (20), *Kirti Chakra* (1) or *Shaurya Chakra* (1).

The administrative set-up and staff of the office consists of three army gazetted officers, four combatant clerks and four class IV employees. The jurisdiction of this office extends over Churu, Sikar and Ganganagar districts, besides Jhunjhun. The Branch Recruiting Officer, Jhunjhun is administratively controlled by the Recruiting Officer, Head Quarters Recruiting Zone, Ajmer.

Zila Sainik Board¹

The office of Zila Sainik Board, Jhunjhun was started in January 1959. It was then known as District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. Its name was changed to Zila Sainik Board in April 1976. Prior to 1959, Jhunjhun district was looked after by Jaipur Zila Sainik Board. The staff of the Board comprises one Secretary, one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks, one welfare organiser and one peon. The Secretary undertakes tours to contact ex-servicemen and their families and visits tahsil headquarters in connection with welfare activities. The welfare organiser of the Board is meant mainly for field work. He is required to be out on touring duties for at least 15 days in a month. The immediate controlling authority in the district is the Collector who is also the President of the Board and the overall controlling authority is the Secretary, Rajasthan Rajya Sainik Board, Jaipur.

The Board looks after the welfare of the serving soldiers, the ex-servicemen and the dependants of the persons killed in action. It assists the candidates for taking up career in the Armed Forces by giving them required information regarding the conditions of service, and the discharged men, regarding employment facilities and training for civilian vocations. It procures legal advice in case a law suit is brought against an absent (being on duty) serviceman and no male member of his family

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Zila Sainik Board, Jhunjhun.

is present and assists in the settlement of disputes out of court. It helps an absent serviceman's family in the event of sickness, famine or any other disaster, assists the ex-servicemen and their dependants in securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, discharge certificates, land grants, *Jangi Inams*, educational stipends etc. and grants financial relief to them from funds at its disposal. It has made a scheme to construct a community centre in Jhunjhunun where the dependants of deceased, disabled, ex- and serving soldiers would be provided with free lodging and general or vocational education. The expenditure on the office was Rs. 18,729, Rs. 35,781 and Rs. 44,270 during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Historical Background

The district of Jhunjhunun was carved out of the areas which formed part of the erstwhile Jaipur State. Till 1924, there was no regular arrangement for conservancy and municipal administration in the area. In 1925, municipal boards were established at Chirawa and Khetri by the ruler of the erstwhile Khetri¹ *Thikana*. The concept of local self-government gradually grew up with the result that municipal board at Jhunjhunun was established in 1931 and later on in 1944 municipal boards started functioning at Surajgarh, Bagar and Pilani also. It was in 1945, when three more municipal boards were added in the area at Bissau, Nawalgarh and Mandawa. After the formation of Rajasthan, more steps were taken in this direction and many new municipal boards throughout the state were established including one at Mukundgarh in 1949, at Udaipurwati in 1952 and at Vidya Vihar in 1959.

Prior to the formation of Rajasthan in 1949, the municipal boards located in the area now called the district of Jhunjhunun, were controlled by the Inspector General of Local Boards and Panchayats of the erstwhile Jaipur State, who was assisted by a special officer for town municipalities. During 1947-48, there were 37 municipal boards in the erstwhile Jaipur State, in which most of the chairmen were nominated. Out of 37 municipal boards of the State, only 15 were headed by elected chairmen. The total number of members in a board varied from 10 to 16 according to the size of the town. The number of nominated members could not exceed one-fourth of the total strength².

The chairman used to be the executive head of municipal administration, subject to the general control of the Government. The municipal boards of Jhunjhunun, Nawalgarh and Mandawa had chief officers while in the rest of the boards there were either secretaries or clerks. The boards located at Bissau and Jhunjhunun were superseded due to their maladministration³. The municipal boards were sanctioned government subsidy at the rate of Rs. 440 per thousand population. Apart from it,

1. The years of the establishment of the Municipal Boards have been taken from their respective offices.
2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, pp. 141-142.
3. *ibid*.

these boards earned income from house tax, trade tax, fee on construction of buildings, fee for temporary occupation of land, market fee, licence fee, fee on flour mills, fee on slaughter houses, fee on lime-kilns and fee on *Gharats* etc¹. All the municipal boards used to look after the sanitation and lighting affairs of the towns. The expenditure on staff generally did not exceed 25 per cent of the total expenditure, that on sanitation ranged between 40 to 60 per cent and the rest was spent on the works of public utility².

With a view to introduce uniformity, Government formed rules for the appointment, leave, dismissal etc. of the municipal employees and revised the rules of maintaining municipal accounts. General instructions for the guidance of municipal employees regarding office routine were also issued. Returns of budgets, rules and bye-laws and proposals for taxation were sent to the Government by the boards for sanction and copies of proceedings of meetings for necessary scrutiny. The boards were subjected to regular inspection of the officers of the Local Self-Department and their accounts were periodically audited by the Government auditors³.

Present Set-up⁴

In 1951, the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act was promulgated which defined the powers and functions of municipal institutions in Rajasthan. In 1959, the Rajasthan Municipalities Act was passed with the object of bringing uniformity in municipal administration. Under the Act of 1959, the term of members of the municipal boards is three years and there is provision in the Act by which the State Government can extend the tenure of a municipal board on grounds of emergency, administrative convenience or in some abnormal situation. The State Government can supersede a board if it is found that it can not function within the constitutional frame work of the Act. Elections to the municipal boards are held on the basis of universal adult franchise exercised through secret ballot. Every board consists of such number of seats as may be fixed by the State Government from time to time on the basis of population. In doing so the government also specifies the number of seats reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All reserved seats declared as such have relation to

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, pp. 142-143.

2. *ibid.*

3. *ibid.*, p. 144.

4. Source : Offices of the various Municipal Boards of Jhunjhunun district.

population of these classes. To every board two female members are co-opted if no such person has been returned to the board by election. The town is divided into a number of wards which is equal to the number of seats allotted to the municipal board. For every board, there is a chairman and a vice-chairman. They are elected by the members of the board from amongst themselves. The chairman is paid some allowance which differs from place to place. The chairman is the chief executive of the board and all officials of the board function under his supervision and control. He convenes and presides over the meetings of the board and conducts their proceedings. He keeps a watch over the financial and executive administration of the board. The duty of the vice-chairman is to exercise such powers and perform such duties of the chairman as delegated to him by the chairman or the board from time to time. Ordinarily one general meeting of the board is convened every month for the disposal of general business. Special meetings may also be called upon specific request of the members. All questions in the municipal board meetings are decided by majority.

For administrative convenience some committees are constituted to share the heavy burden of the municipal board. The committees generally constituted by a board are for Finance, Buildings, Public Health, Conveyance, House Tax, Licence, Octroi, Rent, Water Supply, Sanitation and Construction Works. One executive officer is appointed by the State Government and made responsible for day to day administration of the board. The executive officer draws his salary and other allowances from the ex-chequer of the municipal board. Under the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959, each municipal board has been authorised to levy several taxes. There are certain obligatory taxes such as house tax, octroi on goods and animals and taxes on vehicles, scavenging, lighting and water. It is necessary to levy obligatory taxes. Some other important sources of income are licence fees, revenue from enforcement of by-laws, rent of municipal land, shops, market and buildings. The State Government may advance loans and grant subsidy in order to meet specific schemes and projects. The main items of expenditure of a municipal board are general administration, public health and sanitation, public works and development schemes, education, water and electricity supply.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

At present 12 municipal boards are working in the district at Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Mukundgarh, Surajgarh, Nawalgarh, Pilani, Vidya Vihar, Udaipurwati, Bagar, Mandawa, Khetri and Bissau, details of which

are given in the following pages. The figures of area and the staff of the boards are based on the *Nagar Palika Samank* (1972-73) while the figures of population are based on the Census Report of 1971. All other information has been received from the offices of the respective boards. The income and expenditure figures of various boards for the years 1967-68 to 1973-74 have been given at Appendix I, while those of 1974-75 and 1975-76 have been given at Appendix II.

Municipal Board, Jhunjhunun

It was established in the year 1931 by the erstwhile Jaipur State government. The number of wards in the municipal area during 1954 was 16; it increased to 24 in 1973, which continues to date. There is no double member ward in the town. Last elections to the board were held in 1970. At the time of the establishment of the board, members were nominated but now the members are elected through adult franchise. The administration of the board is carried on through five sections viz. General, Accounts, Revenue, Public Health and Development. It is a second class municipal board, its income being above two lakh rupees per year. It has an area of 3.08 sq. kms. The population of the town is 32,024. The staff of the board consisted of 154 persons in 1975-76, out of whom 110 were engaged in sanitation. The number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 111.

SANITATION—Sweepers, both male and female, have been employed to clean the streets of the town twice a day. The sullage is carted out of the town through two tractors, 15 hand carts and five animal driven carts. The collection of refuse is done at a place outside the town, earmarked for this purpose. This refuse is used for preparing compost.

In the town, open surface drains on both sides of streets have been constructed. These drains are regularly cleaned. Phenyl and disinfectant power are sprayed for public hygienic purpose.

STREET LIGHTING—The municipal board has provided electric lamps for lighting all important roads, localities and road crossings. The board pays monthly bill for electric charges to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. As many as 1,345 electric points are functioning in the town out of which 121 are fluorescent.

WATER SUPPLY—The inhabitants receive water supply from a reservoir constructed in 1959-60 by the Public Health Engineering Department. Pipe line has been laid in the town and private connections issued to consumers. Public hydrants at 32 places were commissioned, expenses on which were borne by the board till 1969. Now the Public Health Engineering Department pays for the public hydrants.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS—Construction of municipal roads and their maintenance is the responsibility of the board. It has constructed roads-drains, bus-stand, *Dharamshala*, *Tonga* stand and urinals.

MISCELLANEOUS—The municipal board maintains three public parks including the Gandhi park.

Municipal Board, Chirawa

It was established in 1925 by the erstwhile Khetri *Thikana* and since then the office is running in a rented building. The first elections to the board were held in 1950 in which the town was divided into four wards. Three members from each ward were elected and two members were nominated by the Government. During the second municipal elections which were held in the year 1956, the town was divided into ten wards. The number of wards was raised to 11 in 1965 and to 16 in 1974. There is no double member ward in the town. In July 1969, the term of the board was over and an administrator was appointed, who worked till November 1970. Again in December 1973, the board was dissolved and an administrator was appointed, who worked till last elections held in August 1976. The board functions through three Committees viz. Administrative Committee, Financial Committee and Sanitation and Electricity Committee. The area of the town is 19.03 sq. km. and the population is 15,241.

SANITATION—The streets of the town are cleaned twice a day. The sullage of the town is carted out through a tractor and a tempo. The collection of refuse is done at a place earmarked for this purpose.

In the town, open surface drains measuring about 10.5 kilometres have been constructed on both sides of the streets. The drains are regularly cleaned and phenyl and disinfectant powder are sprayed for hygienic purpose.

STREET LIGHTING—The municipal board maintains 278 electric points throughout the town; 260 of them are bulbs and rest 18 are fluorescent lamps. The board pays for the electricity consumed for the street lighting to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

WATER SUPPLY—The water is supplied to the town through taps by the Public Health Engineering Department. At present, 38 public taps are working, expenses of which are borne by the municipal board.

CONSTRUCTION WORKS—Apart from the drains, the board also constructed a statue, the road between the town and the college, two Nehru parks located at different places and one general park, a bus stand, one *Tonga* stand, a rest house and two urinals. Roads measuring 13.66 kilometres were also constructed by the municipal board.

STAFF—The total number of persons engaged on the staff is 47 out of whom 33 are working in sanitation (32 belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) and 14 are engaged in other works.

Municipal Board, Mukundgarh

This municipal board was established in the year 1949. In the beginning, there used to be six elected and three nominated members in the board. The chairman was also nominated by the Government. The board was declared defunct in 1950 and was re-constituted in March 1952. The new board was formed under the Rajasthan Town Municipalities Act, 1951. The elections were held in 1970. In 1973, the board was again dissolved and since then it is being looked after by an administrator. The office of the board was shifted to its own building in 1970, prior to which it was housed in a private building. At present, there are 13 single member wards in the town, one of them being reserved for Scheduled Castes for electoral purpose.

The area of the municipal town is 8.13 sq. km. with a population of 10,154 persons. For the purpose of administration, the board is divided into five sections viz., (i) Administrative (ii) Financial (iii) Public Health and Sanitation (iv) House Building and (v) Rules.

SANITATION—The sullage of the town is carted out through animal driven carts and hand driven carts. Mukundgarh being a desert area, it normally does not require drains as the water is easily absorbed by the soil. However, under sanitary measures, 0.47 km. long drains have been constructed and another 23 km. long drains are under construction. The refuse of the town is thrown at earmarked places wherefrom it is carried outside the town.

WATER SUPPLY—Water is supplied by Public Health Engineering Department to the town and distributed through taps. As many as 15 public taps in the town are functioning. Their expenses were borne previously by the municipal board but now the Public Health Engineering Department pays for the water so consumed through the public taps.

LIGHTING—The municipal board maintains 163 electric points in different parts of the town. As many as 100 bulbs, and 50 fluorescent and 13 mercury light points, have been fixed in the main streets of the town.

CONSTRUCTION WORK—Except the drains, no significant construction work has been taken up by the board. However, the board maintains 6.30 km. long roads in the town.

Municipal Board, Surajgarh

It was established in 1944. The town has an area of 6.19 sq. km. and population of 9,780. At the time of the establishment of the board, it was named as Town Committee and was headed by the *Kamdar* of Surajgarh *Thikana*. A nominated committee of twelve persons used to supervise the sanitary affairs of the town. In 1950, elections were held and for the first time the people of the town were represented on the board.

The board has no building of its own and is running in a rented building. The town was divided into three wards in 1952; the number of wards was increased to seven in 1961. With an increase in population of the town, the number of wards was also raised to ten in 1974. Two co-opted women in the board make the membership of 12. Three of the wards are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is no double member ward. The last elections to the board were held in September 1975.

SANITATION—The sullage of the town is carted out of the town through an animal driven cart. The cart collects the debris from particular places earmarked for the purpose. The streets of the town are cleaned everyday by male and female employees.

WATER SUPPLY—Although there is no water supply project of the board yet two charitable trusts have commissioned water supply instruments through wells which supply water to the inhabitants free of charge. Seventy public taps get water through this arrangement. However, the Public Health Engineering Department also supply water through taps and as many as 520 connections are given for domestic water supply.

LIGHTING—The municipal board looks after the lighting arrangements in the town. The number of electric points in the streets during 1976 was 170. The expenses of the power consumption for road lights are borne by the board.

STAFF—The total number of employees in the board is 58, out of whom 30 are engaged in sanitation and 28 in other works. The total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 35.

CONSTRUCTION—The board has constructed 1.25 km. long kutchra drains, $\frac{1}{2}$ km. long pukka drains and 3 km. long roads in the town.

The board maintains two public parks in the town.

Municipal Board, Nawalgarh

It was established during the year 1945 by the erstwhile Jaipur State. It is now housed in a rented building known as Seksariya Aushdhalaya. At the time of the establishment of the board, there were 15 wards in the town but during the elections held in 1976, twenty-one wards were represented in the board. There is no double member ward in the town. In the beginning there were nominated members but now members are elected under the Act in force. Last elections to municipal board were held in August 1976. Now the administration of the town is carried on by the elected chairman with the help of an executive officer who is a state government official.

The area of the municipal town is 0.62 sq. kilometre and the population 26,565.

SANITATION—The garbage of the town is carted out through a tractor and five animal driven carts. Drains measuring about 3 km. also help in keeping away the dirty water of the town. Streets are cleaned every day by the employees.

LIGHTING—The Rajasthan State Electricity Board has commissioned a power house in the town through which electricity is supplied to 700 points located in various parts of the streets and at crossings. The municipal board pays for the power used for the street lighting.

WATER SUPPLY—The Public Health Engineering Department through a water works commissioned in 1969–70 supplies water to the inhabitants. Thirty taps have been installed at various corners of the town for public use. The expenses of the water consumed in public taps are borne by the Public Health Engineering Department.

CONSTRUCTION—The board constructed new roads in the town and got the old roads repaired. Eight urinals and five latrines have also been constructed by the board for public use. The board maintains eight kilometre long road in the town.

STAFF—The total number of employees in the board is 104 out of whom 63 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 59 employees are engaged in sanitation work.

MISCELLANEOUS—The board maintains one park in the town.

Municipal Board, Pilani

The board was established in 1944. In 1959, the board was split into two municipalities and thereby a new municipality at Vidya Vihar was created. The municipal board at Pilani looks after the municipal affairs of the town only while the Vidya Vihar municipality looks after the

municipal affairs of the educational campus of Birla Institute of Technology and Science. The board is housed in a rented building since its inception. At the time of the establishment of the board the town was divided into four wards but with the increase in population, the number of wards was raised to 13 in 1974. The last elections to the board were held in 1974.

The area of the town is 14.24 sq. km. and the population 13,101.

SANITATION—To carry away the sullage of the town, there are three animal driven carts, one tempo and one tractor with the municipality. The dirty water of the town is released through drains which measure about 5,028 metres. The roads of the town are cleaned everyday.

LIGHTING—The board has made sufficient arrangements for the street lighting. As many as 247 bulbs and 15 fluorescent lamps were functioning in the town. The expenses of power incurred on street lighting are borne by the municipal board.

WATER SUPPLY—The water is supplied to the inhabitants by the Public Health Engineering Department through taps. The municipal board maintains no public hydrant.

CONSTRUCTION—The board has constructed street drains. It maintains 1.67 km. long road and three parks.

Municipal Board, Vidya Vihar

Till 1959, there was only one municipality for Vidya Vihar and the Pilani town, but during this year, owing to the immigration of students' population and expansion of Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, a need was felt for an independent municipal board which could work exclusively for these campuses. Later on, some area of Pilani Municipal Board was also included in the jurisdiction of this board. It is formed of a nominated board of nine members (including one woman and one *Harijan* member). The board is governed by the rules and regulations promulgated by the government from time to time. The first meeting of the board was held on 18th November 1960. The present board is the fourth in succession which is now administering the municipality.

The area of the town is 5.18 sq.km. while the population is 6,958.

The board is housed in the building of Birla Institute of Technology and Science. The board is divided into five areas (this is unofficial arrangement from the sanitation point of view otherwise the

State Government has not formed wards in the town since the board is nominated).

SANITATION—The refuse is carted out of the town through three animal driven carts and one hand driven cart. The municipal employees clean the town twice a day.

LIGHTING—The board maintains 282 street lights out of which 152 are fluorescent. The expenses on street lighting are borne by the board. No member of the staff has been employed to look after these electric points. However, the employees of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board take care of these lights.

WATER SUPPLY—Water supply arrangements have been made by educational institutions in their respective areas. However, the municipality distributes water in other parts of the town.

CONSTRUCTION—The board took various construction works in different years. In 1971-72, it constructed 19 shops, one water hut and one room for the station incharge of Roadways bus stand. During 1974-75, two roads were constructed while in 1974-75, five repair works were undertaken for the roads. During 1975-76, two shops, three urinals, two booking offices for the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, two tin sheds, one drain construction work, two walls of the bus-stand to provide shed to the passengers, one bridge and one park were built by the board. Sewage line has also been installed in the town to drain out the dirty water. The board maintains seven kilometre long road in the town.

The staff of the board consists of 17 persons out of whom nine are engaged in sanitation, one in water works and seven in other works. Eight persons of the staff belong to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Five parks are maintained in various parts of the town by the municipality.

Municipal Board, Udaipurwati

The board was established in 1952. Formerly, the board was housed in a rented building but from 1965 it is functioning in its own building. At the time of its inception, it was divided into nine wards but with the increasing population of the town, the number of wards has been raised to 13.

The area of the town is 15.85 square kilometres and the population is 12,442.

SANITATION—The sullage of the town is carted through hand driven carts and animal driven carts every day. Similarly, the roads are cleaned by the employees everyday. Drains in the town help the dirty water go out of the town. Phenyl and disinfectants are occasionally spread over the drains.

LIGHTING—The board maintains 130 electric points which are fixed in various parts of the town. The expenses of the power consumed on the street lighting are borne by the board.

WATER SUPPLY—Although the water supply in the town is made available by the Public Health Engineering Department, yet the board supplies water to limited area through two tube wells. The Public Health Engineering Department bears the water charges for the public taps.

CONSTRUCTION—During 1971-72, a new road was constructed between the old road of the market and the Hanumanji's temple. Construction of drains and repair of roads were also done during the said year. During 1973-74, a road was constructed between Gopi Nathji's temple and the P.W.D. road. In 1975-76, urinals at various points were constructed. The board maintains 5.10 kilometre long road in the town.

There are 34 employees in the board out of whom 17 are engaged in sanitation and 17 in other works. Eighteen out of the total strength of the staff belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Municipal Board, Bagar

The board was established during the year 1944. It was named as Town Committee in the early years of its establishment. At the time of its establishment all members used to be nominated but since 1951 under the new laws in force, provision for the election of the members were done. The office of the board is housed in a rented building since its inception. It is divided into ten wards. Last elections to the board were held in 1974. The area of the town is 1.36 sq. km. while the population is 6,834.

SANITATION—The refuse of the town is carried away through four hand driven carts and two animal driven carts. The town is cleaned everyday by the employees.

LIGHTING—The board makes sufficient arrangements for street lighting. Forty bulbs have been fixed on various roads and crossings of the town. The board pays the bill of the electricity to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board for the street lights.

CONSTRUCTION—The board has constructed street drains in the town for carrying away the dirty water. The construction of a road in the main market was also done by the board.

WATER SUPPLY—The Public Health Engineering Department commissioned a water works in the town during 1969-70. The water is supplied to the inhabitants through taps by the Department. The board does not pay water charges for the eight public taps installed at various points of the town, which are borne by the Public Health Engineering Department.

Municipal Board, Khetri

It was established in 1925 by the Khetri *Thikana* administration. It is housed in its own building since its inception. It has been divided into ten wards from the very beginning and there has been no change in the number of wards. There is no double member ward in the town. At the time of the establishment of the board, the members were nominated, but later on with the promulgation of Municipal Acts, the system of elections was subsequently introduced. In the last elections, which were held in September 1974, there were two co-opted members apart from the elected members. The town is spread over an area of 4.25 square kilometres with a population of 8,669 persons. There are 48 employees in the board, 27 of whom are engaged in sanitation and 21 in other works. 25 employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SANITATION—The refuse of the town is carted out of the town through three animal driven carts and one hand driven cart. The municipal employees clean the town twice a day.

LIGHTING—The board provided 225 bulbs on the various electric poles located in different parts of the town during 1975-76. One hundred new points are proposed to be given to add to the lighting arrangements in the streets. The expenses of the street lighting are borne by the board.

WATER SUPPLY—The board maintains one public tap in the town. The water is being supplied to the inhabitants of the town by the Public Health Engineering Department of the State Government since 1974.

CONSTRUCTION—The board has constructed nearly three kilometre long drains for the dirty water of the town to be carried away; it also constructed two public latrines and two public urinals during 1976-77.

MISCELLANEOUS—The board undertook a few special programmes to ameliorate the condition of *Harijans*. As many as 150 persons were allotted residential plots under the Crown Act. Similarly, a special

programme, known as *Bhangi Kashta Mukti Yojna*, was launched to eradicate the evil practice of carrying night soil as head loads and for improving the working conditions of *Mehtars* and those engaged in this occupation.

Municipal Board, Mandawa

It was established in 1945 and a nominated chairman was appointed in the beginning to look after the administration of the board. The board is housed in a private building. The system of electing members through adult franchise was introduced in the year 1952 and the last elections to board were held in 1974. Presently the town is divided into ten wards and there is no double member ward.

The area of the municipal town is 1.16 sq. km. and its population during 1971 was 9,851. The staff of the board consists of 25 persons out of whom 14 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Fourteen persons were engaged in sanitation while eleven persons were performing other works.

SANITATION—An animal driven cart carries the sullage of the town and the debris is thrown out of the town every day. Urinals and latrines have been constructed by the board for public use. Pucka drains are provided in the main market and kutcha drains in other colonies of the town.

LIGHTING—Lighting arrangements have been made by the board in the town, and 253 street light points have been provided. The expenses on the street lighting are borne by the board.

WATER SUPPLY—The water supply is done by the Public Health Engineering Department of the State Government. The Department started water supply in the town in the year 1956. A trust known as Jamuna Devi Sonthalia Charitable Trust, also helps the people of the town by way of water supply. The expenses incurred in supplying water are borne by this institution.

CONSTRUCTION—Pucka drains in the main market, and kutcha drains in other parts of the town have been constructed by the board. The board has also constructed two public latrines and two public urinals for the inhabitants. The work of the construction of roads in the main market and their maintenance are also undertaken by the board.

The board maintains three public parks in the town.

Municipal Board, Bissau

It was established in 1945 by the erstwhile *Thikana* of Bissau

under the Jaipur State. At the time of its inception, it consisted of nominated members but with the enforcement of Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959, provisions for adult franchise were introduced. The board is housed in the building of its own which was donated by Thakur Raghuveer Singh of Bissau. Formerly, it was divided into eight wards but in 1964 and 1974 the number of wards were increased to 9 and 13 respectively. The first elected board was constituted in the year 1960 but after two months it was converted into a panchayat in which form it remained for one year. It was again converted into a municipality during 1961-62.

The area of the town is 0.38 sq. km. while the population is 10,417. The total number of the persons employed on the staff of the board during 1975-76 was 32 out of whom 18 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Twenty-one of them were engaged in sanitation while eleven were performing other duties.

SANITATION—The sullage of the town is carted out every day through two animal driven carts. The board has provided nearly 3 kilometre-long pukka drains throughout the town to allow the dirty water to go out of the town. The board provides grant for the construction of flush latrines so that the old age custom of carrying night soil on the head may be done away with. Three public latrines and four public urinals are also maintained by the board.

LIGHTING—Sufficient arrangements for lighting the whole town have been done by the board. As many as 350 electric points have been installed in the town out of which 250 are bulbs and 100 fluorescent lamps. The board pays for the street lighting to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

WATER SUPPLY—This facility has been available to the inhabitants since 1946 when a local elite of the town installed 16 water taps for public use through tube wells. Later on in 1970, the Public Health Engineering Department joined hands with prevailing system and water supply connections were made available to the houses. Thirteen more taps for public use were made available by the Government and the municipal board added seven more water taps for public use so as to make water available to the people.

CONSTRUCTION—The board undertook many construction works during the last five years. Many *Khurras* (a slope made of stones) in different parts of the town were constructed. Drains were constructed throughout the town. Latrines and urinals were also erected for the convenience of the people. The board also constructed two octroi centres

and got the building of its own repaired. The board maintains 10.10 km. long roads in the town.

The board maintains a park in the town, known as *Balodyan*.

PANCHAYATS

Panchayats function as local bodies in the rural areas. Till attainment of Independence, these units served the local community only by deciding petty civil and criminal cases according to the customary laws. But these panchayats were neither properly constituted nor vested with legal sanction behind their decisions, which were, however, carried out because there was the strength of social sanctions behind them. These bodies were not concerned with performance of municipal functions which were not devolved upon them. In 1959, the judicial functions of the panchayats were transferred to the Nyaya Panchayats.

A Small Village Panchayat Act was passed in 1938, but the Panchayats established thereunder did not work satisfactorily. In 1944 an Enlarged Village Panchayat Act was passed and panchayats began to be established in 1945. 132 panchayats functioned during 1946-47 in the former Jaipur state. It was proposed to establish panchayats in all *Khalsa* villages having a population of 1,000 or over and also in non-*Khalsa* villages having a population of 2,000 or over. The income consisted mostly, of cattle pond fees. The Government gave each Panchayat a subsidy of Rs. 100 a year.¹

After the formation of Rajasthan, village panchayats in the area were constituted under the Rajasthan Village Panchayats Act, 1951. There are 246 panchayats in four tahsils of the district. In October 1953, the Rajasthan Panchayats Act came into force and under its provisions village and tahsil panchayats were established.²

According to the provisions of the Rajasthan Panchayats Act, 1953 every village or a group of villages having a population between 4,000 and 8,000 formed a village panchayat. The area of a village panchayat was divided into wards and a *Panch* was elected from each ward. The system of adult franchise through a secret ballot was introduced in the village panchayat elections. The village panchayats performed functions relating to conservancy, street lighting, regulation of local fairs and arrangement of water supply. After the introduction of the Community Development Programme these panchayats were utilised as agencies for implementing development programmes at the village level.

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1946-47*, pp. 46-48.

2. Source : Office of the Director, Development and Panchayats, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

These panchayats were also given some judicial powers and could try petty civil cases and exercise third class magisterial powers. They could also impose fines up to a maximum of Rs. 15 in administrative cases and up to Rs. 50 in judicial cases.

There also existed a District Board at Jhunjhunun. The Board was constituted to look after the roads, *Aushdhalayas* and schools in the rural area. The panchayats were not governed by the District Board. The finances of the District Board comprised of cess at the rate of 6 paise per rupee from the tenants who paid land revenue. The government also paid subsidy equal to the amount of cess realised in the area. The District Board was dissolved consequent upon introduction of the Democratic Decentralisation Scheme in Rajasthan in 1959.¹

With the coming into force of Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959, which introduced the system of the Democratic Decentralisation in Rajasthan, the tahsil panchayats were, however, abolished and their place was taken by Panchayat Samitis. The jurisdiction of these Panchayat Samitis coincided with the development blocks which were established at Panchayat Samiti headquarters. At the district level, Zila Parishad was established which co-ordinated developmental activities for the whole district. Panchayats under the new scheme were divested of the judicial functions and Nyaya Panchayats, vested with judicial powers, were constituted.

Elections under the new set-up were held in 1960 on the basis of universal adult suffrage through secret ballot. Later on in 1965 elections were again held. Appendix III of this chapter shows the names of Panchayat Samitis and number of panchayats in the district.

Organisation of Panchayats

Under the existing law, the number of *Panchas* varies in panchayats from eight to fifteen according to population. The term of a panchayat is three years which can be extended by the State Government. Elections are held on the basis of adult franchise by secret ballot. The area of a panchayat is divided into wards from which *Panchas* are elected. The number of *Panchas* is fixed by the Government depending upon the population of the area. The last elections to panchayats under the 1959 Act were held during the year 1965.

Functions of Panchayats

The functions of the village panchayats are mainly developmental, municipal and administrative. At present, the main emphasis is laid on agricultural development. However, village panchayats are expected to

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jhunjhunun.

organise the village community for economic, social, cultural and educational betterment.

Functionaries of Panchayats

Among functionaries of the village panchayats are included one *Sarpanch*, one group Secretary (he functions for a group of 3 to 5 panchayats) and a *Gram Sevak*. The *Sarpanch* is an elected member and functions as Chairman of the panchayat. The Secretary, appointed by the Panchayat and Development Department, executes the orders passed by the *Sarpanch*. The *Gram Sevak* assists in the developmental activities. He is appointed by the Government on being selected by the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Service Selection Commission, Jaipur.

Financial Resources

Panchayats have been empowered to levy taxes on vehicles, buildings, commercial crops and to impose octroi duty on import of goods in the area. They derive income from fees, fines and grazing charges. Panchayats also receive grant-in-aid from the Government. The budget of a panchayat is approved by the concerned Panchayat Samiti. However, panchayats can plan to incur expenditure within their own resources.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

The Panchayat Samitis established in the area under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishads Act 1959, are primary units for planning and local development at the block level. There are eight Panchayat Samitis in the district namely Alsisar, Buhana, Chirawa, Jhunjhunun, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Surajgarh and Udaipurwati.

Organisation

A Panchayat Samiti consists of ex-officio members (*Sarpanchas*, Members of Legislative Assembly and Member of Parliament representing the area and Sub-Divisional Magistrate etc.), co-opted members (women members and persons belonging to backward classes) and associate members (Chairman of Service Co-operative Societies etc.). The term of the Panchayat Samiti is three years but it can be extended by the State Government. Some Standing Committees each consisting of seven members, such as finance, taxation, production, administration and education are constituted by election by each Panchayat Samiti. These committees help in formulation and implementation of development plans of the Panchayat Samitis. The last elections to the Panchayat Samitis were held in 1965.

Financial Resources

These consist of State grants, peoples' participation in the form of

labour contributions, taxes on trades, fairs, professions, industries, entertainment cess, rent on agricultural land, cess on land revenue and primary education and loans advanced by the State Government. Each Panchayat Samiti frames its budget. Pertinent details about Panchayat Samitis such as number of panchayats, number of Nyaya Panchayats, number of members and number of villages are given in Appendix III. Staff position of the Panchayat Samitis is given in Appendix IV. The data relating to the income and expenditure of Panchayat Samitis in the district during the year 1971-72 to 1975-76 are given in Appendix V, while physical achievements have been given in Appendix VI.

NYAYA PANCHAYATS

Before the introduction of the modern system of panchayats, which are entrusted with local affairs and community development work, panchayats were primarily constituted to settle petty civil and criminal cases of the inhabitants. Such cases when referred to these panchayats were heard in open. Both, the complainants and the defendants were summoned and the proceedings were conducted before the village folk. Evidences both oral and documentary were furnished. The *Panchas* who presided over such deliberations heard the cases and decided them on grounds of merit. The decisions were binding on both the parties. However, this system lost its importance with the development of modern judicial system in British India. Nyaya Panchayats were constituted under the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishads Act, 1959 and were empowered to decide petty civil and criminal cases.

ZILA PARISHAD

The Zila Parishad at Jhunjhunun was constituted in 1959 under the Rajasthan Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1959. It is headed by a Zila Pramukh. The members of the Zila Parishad consist of: (i) all the Members of Parliament representing the district, (ii) all the Members of Legislative Assembly from the district, (iii) all the *Pradhans* of the Panchayat Samitis, (iv) two co-opted members and (v) the Collector.

Before the formation of the Zila Parishad, a District Board was functioning in the district which controlled education up to primary level and the Ayurvedic *Aushdhalayas* in the district. With the establishment of Zila Parishad, the District Board was abolished.

The executive functions of the Zila Parishad are carried out by a secretary who is appointed by the State Government. The main activity of the Zila Parishad is to keep co-ordination between Panchayat Samitis and the State Government. It supervises the work done by the various Panchayat Samitis in the area. Besides, budgets of the Panchayat Samitis

are also discussed in the Zila Parishad meetings and necessary advice is given. The Zila Parishad functions through four Standing Committees namely Administration and Finance, Production, Social Service and Education. During 1975-76, only one meeting of the Zila Parishad was held in which programme to distribute land to the down trodden was finalised. The Zila Parishad does not have any independent source of income. The expenditure of Zila Parishad is incurred out of funds received from the State Government.

The data relating to the income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad are given below¹ :

(Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1972-73	38,021	35,647
1973-74	34,695	36,489
1974-75	43,000	43,699
1975-76	54,813	56,899

The staff of the Zila Parishad consists of one office assistant, two lower division clerks and two class IV employees.

1. Source : Office of the Secrerary, Zila Parishad, Jhunjhunun.

APPENDIX I

Income of Municipal Board, Bagar

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	40	49	50	57	59	N.A.	111
2.	Taxes on houses & land	8	13	2	15	45	„	18
3.	Lighting rates & taxes	—	—	—	—	—	„	—
4.	Income from other taxes	41	23	—	15	—	„	—
5.	Realisation under Special Act	3	6	10	8	9	„	28
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on houses	14	10	18	—	2	„	15
7.	Other fees and revenue	3	1	8	22	32	„	34
8.	Grants received from the Government	100	36	140	36	75	„	74
9.	Grants received other than the Government	36	30	—	142	32	„	—
10.	Interest receipts	7	—	—	—	—	„	—
11.	Miscellaneous	6	—	40	37	42	„	—
12.	Sale of physical assets	—	28	20	40	17	„	14
13.	Other receipts	17	—	15	46	20	„	95
Total		275	196	303	418	333	N.A.	389

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Bagar

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	9	1	1	24	9	N.A.	-
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	49	76	39	-	85	,,	143
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	,,	-
4.	Public Institutions	71	-	-	-	-	,,	-
5.	Miscellaneous general	-	91	92	142	109	,,	142
6.	Roads	-	-	-	-	84	,,	19
7.	Other capital	-	3	-	-	73	,,	-
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	107	-	-	-	9	,,	9
9.	Other expenditure	41	25	35	34	29	,,	15
Total		277	196	167	200	398	N.A.	328

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Bissau

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	150	143	176	207	196	199	265
2.	Taxes on houses & land	129	72	67	59	24	46	68
3.	Lighting rates & taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Income from other taxes	3	16	3	3	5	7	3
5.	Realisation under Special Act	21	16	13	6	15	41	2
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on houses	8	37	12	20	17	20	33
7.	Other fees and revenue	22	12	53	27	6	9	67
8.	Grants received from the Government	121	-	68	135	-	45	92
9.	Grants received other than the Government	58	20	86	22	44	-	-
10.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
11.	Miscellaneous	18	67	18	-	9	35	29
12.	Sale of physical assets	104	58	14	60	51	90	479
13.	Other receipts	108	-	44	324	69	172	120
Total		742	441	554	864	436	664	1,162

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Bissau

		(Rs. in '00)						
S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	63	59	20	34	233	131	290
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	163	148	183	264	20	245	28
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	174	-	-
4.	Public Institutions	11	-	-	4	-	-	-
5.	Miscellaneous general	156	115	240	195	118	175	429
6.	Roads	163	115	-	52	77	-	50
7.	Other capital	14	-	77	8	3	13	-
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	57	-	-	-	-	164	26
9.	Other expenditure	53	83	11	200	2	-	294
Total		680	520	531	757	627	728	1,117

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Chirawa

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	473	536	563	816	838	822	1,071
2.	Taxes on houses & land	4	1	16	5	4	7	8
3.	Lighting rates and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Income from other taxes	-	17	29	16	15	22	19
5.	Realisation under Special Act	1	22	13	8	1	17	9
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	3	38	52	52	54	92	88
7.	Other fees and revenue	13	12	37	19	16	-	18
8.	Grants received from the Government	141	65	75	409	325	165	116
9.	Grants received other than the government	-	25	63	300	23	-	-
10.	Interest receipts	2	1	2	36	-	1	1
11.	Miscellaneous	7	39	8	12	19	378	9
12.	Sale of physical assets	64	383	70	416	196	76	303
13.	Other receipts	127	339	-	214	26	120	818
Total		835	1,478	928	2,303	1,517	1,700	2,460

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Chirawa

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	85	103	109	110	63	41	69
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	335	487	379	446	491	584	681
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public institutions	5	-	5	11	17	-	2
5.	Miscellaneous general	10	714	388	424	470	442	671
6.	Roads	8	24	2	232	191	19	838
7.	Other capital	-	25	127	40	191	444	-
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	39	23	-	44	-	9	-
9.	Other expenditure	640	-	45	251	55	68	228
Total		1,122	1,376	1,055	1,558	1,478	1,607	2,489

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Jhunjhunun

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	638	1,040	1,155	1,654	2,187	2,187	2,246
2.	Taxes on houses & land	1	9	17	—	—	—	—
3.	Lighting rates and taxes	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
4.	Income from other taxes	102	—	—	—	234	92	—
5.	Realisation under Special Act	41	32	36	27	63	29	36
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	31	44	59	82	—	32	122
7.	Other fees and revenue	95	379	381	251	34	40	212
8.	Grants received from the Government	281	125	344	666	632	160	160
9.	Grants received other than the Government	—	—	—	—	131	217	—
10.	Interest receipts	7	6	—	7	12	12	19
11.	Miscellaneous	644	109	159	8	—	392	49
12.	Sale of physical assets	1,806	826	670	94	1,137	375	957
13.	Other receipts	—	663	181	628	198	449	586
Total		3,646	3,233	3,002	3,426	4,628	3,985	4,387

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Jhunjhunun

		(Rs. in '00)						
S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	98	72	68	194	193	63	51
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	754	1,011	1,100	1,570	1,660	26	2,018
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	1,779	-
4.	Public institutions	-	-	31	34	-	44	47
5.	Miscellaneous general	662	557	600	713	972	1,080	1,161
6.	Roads	1,516	1,041	801	55	1,607	-	483
7.	Other capital	10	93	-	193	-	696	4
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	50	-	31	34	-	-	81
9.	Other expenditure	457	428	228	229	188	322	380
Total		3,547	3,202	2,859	3,022	4,620	4,010	4,225

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Khetri

(Rs. in '00)

S. No.	Head	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	154	173	255	14	719	567	477
2.	Taxes on houses & land	1	6	5	391	122	1	4
3.	Lighting rates & taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Income from other taxes	—	178	—	—	192	296	—
5.	Realisation under Special Act	11	—	20	105	—	1	199
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	77	47	179	91	—	3	201
7.	Other fees and revenue	12	18	1	7	—	—	8
8.	Grants received from the Government	40	75	40	40	40	110	43
9.	Grants received other than the Government	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Interest receipts	1	—	3	4	11	16	—
11.	Miscellaneous	—	63	3	—	—	185	9
12.	Sale of physical assets	73	—	26	114	11	3	156
13.	Other receipts	8	—	105	72	200	79	151
Total		378	560	637	838	1,295	1,261	1,248

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Khetri

(Rs. in '00)

S. No.	Head	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	9	13	69	40	34	45	191
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	139	142	169	187	220	258	450
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public Institutions	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
5.	Miscellaneous general	109	-	29	261	250	498	668
6.	Roads	58	-	-	30	-	-	121
7.	Other capital	-	-	180	9	87	225	-
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	-	-	-	416	-	-	8
9.	Other expenditure	18	148	129	-	-	652	167
Total		333	303	576	943	598	1,678	1,612

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Mandawa

S. No.	Head	(Rs. in '00)						
		1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	—	—	52	99	116	N.A.	113
2.	Taxes on houses and land	1	2	3	2	2	„	—
3.	Lighting rates & taxes	—	—	—	—	—	„	—
4.	Income from other taxes	27	21	17	13	22	„	14
5.	Realisation under Special Act	153	—	9	10	3	„	3
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	16	6	26	20	21	„	22
7.	Other fees and revenue	9	16	16	19	19	„	2
8.	Grants received from the Government	—	—	41	41	263	„	99
9.	Grants received other than the Government	42	—	—	—	18	„	—
10.	Interest receipts	—	—	—	—	—	„	—
11.	Miscellaneous	16	39	—	1	—	„	—
12.	Sale of physical assets	—	7	6	2	5	„	129
13.	Other receipts	—	129	67	376	39	„	97
Total		264	220	237	583	508	„	479

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Mandawa

(Rs. in '00)

S. No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	1	2	29	14	43	N.A.	2
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	66	93	92	113	172	„	109
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	„	-
4.	Public institutions	-	-	2	-	3	„	-
5.	Miscellaneous general	133	38	57	130	182	„	234
6.	Roads	-	-	-	-	26	„	-
7.	Other capital	-	4	-	68	69	„	-
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	-	-	9	-	30	„	-
9.	Other expenditure	42	116	45	11	333	„	-
	Total	242	253	234	336	858	„	345

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Mukundgarh

		(Rs. in '00)						
S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	79	134	123	134	165	144	177
2.	Taxes on houses & land	15	3	72	9	14	70	124
3.	Lighting rates and taxes	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
4.	Income from other taxes	16	6	18	7	11	44	3
5.	Realisation under Special Act	9	7	3	5	5	10	5
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses and rent on houses	7	1	10	5	6	6	21
7.	Other fees and revenue	36	11	5	-	-	60	42
8.	Grants received from the Government	41	62	-	81	202	367	101
9.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	-	10	152	104	-
10.	Interest receipts	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Miscellaneous	686	16	2	1	7	-	27
12.	Sale of physical assets	-	43	3	-	98	28	165
13.	Other receipts	296	4	37	79	1,109	-	57
Total		1,186	287	288	331	1,769	833	722

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Mukundgarh

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	27	27	103	44	59	36	33
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	70	83	-	77	165	291	26
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public institutions	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
5.	Miscellaneous general	132	139	127	6	75	26	378
6.	Roads	-	-	-	-	208	143	53
7.	Other capital	235	2	37	55	25	-	13
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	9	-	1	20	156	9	10
9.	Other expenditure	707	30	16	188	1,089	160	20
Total		1,183	281	284	390	1,778	765	533

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Nawalgarh

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	830	871	862	936	N.A.	996	1,181
2.	Taxes on houses & land	43	84	158	65	„	103	171
3.	Lighting rates and taxes	-	-	-	-	„	-	-
4.	Income from other taxes	13	10	13	14	„	303	10
5.	Realisation under Special Act	121	791	158	46	„	30	24
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	26	18	86	147	„	65	204
7.	Other fees and revenue	-	-	-	106	„	36	131
8.	Grants received from the Government	125	21	34	249	„	-	183
9.	Grants received other than the Government	96	-	-	-	„	-	-
10.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	-	„	-	-
11.	Miscellaneous	23	14	41	55	„	3	37
12.	Sale of physical assets	6	24	88	96	„	-	160
13.	Other receipts	-	43	70	70	„	75	-
Total		1,283	1,876	1,510	1,784	N.A.	1,611	2,101

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Nawalgarh

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	79	72	186	136	N.A.	109	171
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	493	518	693	703	„	733	1,737
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	„	-	-
4.	Public institutions	456	-	19	-	„	20	2,541
5.	Miscellaneous general	-	416	464	511	„	255	774
6.	Roads	87	283	176	366	„	-	435
7.	Other capital	44	6	5	19	„	150	530
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	-	-	2	-	„	50	-
9.	Other expenditure	100	55	74	143	„	200	-
Total		1,259	1,350	1,619	1,878	N.A.	1,517	6,188

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Pilani

(Rs. in '00)

S. No.	Head	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	230	326	266	288	334	N.A.	468
2.	Taxes on houses and land	126	120	83	80	71	„	66
3.	Lighting rates & taxes	97	131	—	—	—	„	—
4.	Income from other taxes	101	9	15	12	260	„	—
5.	Realisation under special Act	11	1	11	8	2	„	7
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	48	27	41	21	3	„	87
7.	Other fees and revenue	—	17	—	—	—	„	26
8.	Grants received from the Government	208	58	58	174	—	„	66
9.	Grants received other than the Government	44	104	61	64	9	„	—
10.	Interest receipts	—	—	—	—	—	„	—
11.	Miscellaneous	246	133	234	400	75	„	38
12.	Sale of physical assets	—	4	8	5	26	„	43
13.	Other receipts	—	100	—	—	—	„	215
Total		1,111	1,030	777	1,052	780	N.A.	1,016

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Pilani

(Rs. in '00)

S. No.	Head	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	67	50	5	36	10	N.A.	8
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	376	328	27	299	-	„	432
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	„	-
4.	Public institutions	-	-	-	-	-	„	2
5.	Miscellaneous general	-	195	639	-	567	„	462
6.	Roads	366	212	112	40	28	„	8
7.	Other capital	-	46	10	-	-	„	-
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	29	58	29	29	77	„	65
9.	Other expenditure	343	159	-	526	-	„	50
Total		1,181	1,048	822	930	682	N.A.	1,027

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Surajgarh

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	356	460	391	495	67	667	985
2.	Taxes on houses & land	7	4	63	28	-	20	7
3.	Lighting rates and taxes	-	-	-	-	146	-	-
4.	Income from other taxes	17	7	-	-	8	8	-
5.	Realisation under Special Act	145	-	19	8	-	-	9
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	-	3	12	16	-	5	20
7.	Other fees and revenue	-	-	3	148	-	8	7
8.	Grants received from the Government	42	-	81	-	-	112	99
9.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	-	-	-	48	-
10.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Miscellaneous	191	-	40	6	524	52	11
12.	Sale of physical assets	-	9	25	13	276	-	31
13.	Other receipts	-	146	10	28	-	-	473
Total		758	629	644	742	1,021	920	1,642

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Surajgarh

(Rs. in '00)

S.N.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	215	17	14	14	55	55	23
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	-	192	156	168	45	-	169
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Miscellaneous general	9	431	313	322	469	-	651
6.	Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Other capital	-	42	19	-	500	-	2
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	16	-	40	-	-	20	49
9.	Other expenditure	-	4	71	-	276	1,324	719
	Total	240	686	613	504	1,345	1,399	1,613

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Udaipurwati

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Octroi	133	154	190	207	268	246	289
2.	Taxes on houses & land	9	5	7	10	5	8	31
3.	Lighting rates and taxes	-	-	-	3	15	24	25
4.	Income from other taxes	-	9	11	-	-	-	13
5.	Realisation under Special Act	-	7	2	7	3	1	-
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	4	13	17	-	10	6	82
7.	Other fees and revenue	3	32	-	89	-	204	22
8.	Grants received from the Government	49	49	49	221	49	-	112
9.	Grants received other than the Government	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
10.	Interest receipts	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
11.	Miscellaneous	191	8	36	56	-	-	-
12.	Sale of physical assets	-	-	22	17	-	-	46
13.	Other receipts	-	160	185	-	560	235	92
Total		389	437	519	612	912	727	713

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Udaipurwati

(Rs. in '00)

S.No.	Head	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	13	14	41	12	13	22	768
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	53	8	84	3	-	-	149
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Public institutions	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
5.	Miscellaneous general	232	2	179	-	-	-	282
6.	Roads	82	114	-	7	204	24	142
7.	Other capital	-	165	162	-	-	-	1
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	20	24	28	24	24	-	89
9.	Other expenditure	46	27	224	358	587	708	50
Total		446	354	720	404	828	754	1,484

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Income of Municipal Board, Vidya Vihar

(Rs. in '00)

S. No.	Head	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Octroi	205	331	361	352	384	396	513
2.	Taxes on houses and land	240	149	153	167	178	188	109
3.	Lighting rates & taxes	—	—	45	—	—	105	108
4.	Income from other taxes	28	20	62	21	23	184	—
5.	Realisation under Special Act	—	—	—	8	4	3	4
6.	Receipts from markets, slaughter houses & rent on houses	1	3	8	77	85	—	218
7.	Other fees and revenue	12	22	—	68	81	—	22
8.	Grants received from the Government	92	17	92	—	52	—	65
9.	Grants received other than the Government	26	47	2	—	24	—	—
10.	Interest receipts	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Miscellaneous	129	74	—	37	870	312	14
12.	Sale of physical assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Other receipts	—	315	114	255	—	—	118
Total		734	978	837	985	1,701	1,188	1,171

APPENDIX I (concl'd.)

Expenditure of Municipal Board, Vidya Vihar

(Rs. in '00)

S. No.	Head	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1.	Public lighting and water supply	131	121	88	180	167	194	252
2.	Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	145	175	—	168	180	230	245
3.	Hospitals, dispensaries and vaccinations	—	—	181	—	—	—	—
4.	Public institutions	163	—	1	—	—	—	—
5.	Miscellaneous general	—	209	248	216	263	287	328
6.	Roads	180	113	—	118	59	—	26
7.	Other capital	16	143	338	77	814	18	8
8.	Repayment of Government loans and other loans	—	—	42	41	39	37	44
9.	Other expenditure	87	75	104	2	275	281	215
	Total	722	836	1,002	802	1,797	1,047	1,118

Source : *Nagarpalika Samank, Rajasthan*, 1967-70 and 1971-73, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, Jaipur and Office of the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur for the year 1973-74.

N.A.=Not Available

—=Nil

APPENDIX II

Income of various Municipal Boards of Jhunjunun district for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76

S.No.	Municipal Board	Year	Octroi	Taxes on houses and land	Other taxes	Grants and Loans	Income from licence given under bye-laws	Property etc.	Realisation under Special Act	Sale of land	Other income	Total
												Rs. ('000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Jhunjunun	1974-75	310	—	—	32	15	18	—	41	103	519
		1975-76	493	10	—	82	16	25	2	181	137	946
2.	Bagar	1974-75	11	—	—	11	2	2	—	2	3	31
		1975-76	17	1	—	7	3	1	—	1	20	50
3.	Bissau	1974-75	36	5	—	16	7	4	—	23	4	95
		1975-76	49	4	—	30	5	4	—	12	17	121
4.	Chirawa	1974-75	128	3	2	20	3	21	—	8	8	193
		1975-76	171	2	3	35	3	25	—	14	57	310
5.	Khetri	1974-75	62	2	—	9	1	18	—	3	28	123
		1975-76	82	21	—	9	2	12	—	8	27	161
6.	Mandawa	1974-75	12	—	3	15	7	2	—	22	10	71
		1975-76	32	3	4	30	7	3	—	21	1	101
7.	Mukundgarh	1974-75	23	4	—	16	4	2	—	3	10	62
		1975-76	23	10	—	25	3	2	—	4	20	87

APPENDIX II (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Nawalgarh	1974-75	202	14	1	32	16	13	1	23	16	318
		1975-76	261	28	1	77	17	7	2	36	52	481
9.	Pilani	1974-75	56	11	—	14	4	8	—	1	22	116
		1975-76	68	12	—	28	4	6	—	1	15	134
10.	Surajgarh	1974-75	72	1	—	15	1	1	—	11	21	122
		1975-76	125	2	—	20	1	1	—	4	44	197
11.	Udaipurwati	1974-75	43	1	5	18	5	13	—	2	9	96
		1975-76	70	5	4	22	6	7	1	3	12	130
12.	Vidya Vihar	1974-75	65	11	—	10	3	24	—	—	22	135
		1975-76	73	14	—	7	2	55	—	—	54	205
Total		1974-75	1,020	52	11	208	68	126	1	139	256	1,881
		1975-76	1,464	112	12	372	69	148	5	285	456	2,923

APPENDIX II (contd.)

Expenditure of various Municipal Boards of Jhunjhunun district for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76

S. No.	Municipal Board	Year	General Administration	Octroi	Taxes on houses and land	Other taxes	Public health & sanitation	Lighting	Water	Developmental works	Repair of public utilities	(Rs. in '000)	
												Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Jhunjhunun	1974-75	50	82	1	1	225	5	1	38	3	137	543
		1975-76	64	96	—	3	334	14	—	39	1	94	645
2.	Bagar	1974-75	10	6	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	16	39
		1975-76	14	12	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15	56
3.	Bissau	1974-75	30	17	—	—	23	6	—	18	—	32	126
		1975-76	24	17	—	—	25	12	—	—	—	27	105
4.	Chirawa	1974-75	40	29	—	—	76	13	—	16	—	34	208
		1975-76	59	37	—	—	90	13	7	16	—	60	282
5.	Khetri	1974-75	29	48	—	—	40	11	—	1	—	10	139
		1975-76	45	36	—	—	44	7	1	8	—	12	153
6.	Mandawa	1974-75	27	7	—	—	13	2	—	4	—	10	63
		1975-76	44	13	—	—	20	1	—	2	—	—	80
7.	Mukundgarh	1974-75	19	9	—	—	19	1	—	1	1	4	54
		1975-76	27	11	—	—	29	3	—	—	—	3	74

APPENDIX II (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Nawalgarh	1974-75	59	56	7	—	109	28	—	28	1	8	296
		1975-76	79	71	8	—	153	35	1	37	—	73	457
9.	Pilani	1974-75	35	15	—	—	43	—	—	3	—	9	105
		1975-76	37	16	—	—	49	3	—	—	1	10	116
10.	Surajgarh	1974-75	23	6	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	15	50
		1975-76	25	7	—	—	38	3	—	—	—	4	77
11.	Udaipurwati	1974-75	23	20	—	—	21	2	2	4	—	21	93
		1975-76	22	26	—	—	26	5	4	11	—	35	129
12.	Vidya Vihar	1974-75	31	14	—	—	31	18	8	2	—	29	133
		1975-76	35	25	—	—	37	23	7	31	1	50	209
Total		1974-75	376	309	8	1	609	89	11	115	6	325	1,849
		1975-76	475	367	8	3	860	119	20	144	4	383	2,383

Source : Office of the Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

APPENDIX III

Details about Panchayat Samitis in Jhunjhunun District

S. No.	Name of Panchayat Samiti	Number of Gram Pan-chayats	Number of Nyaya Pan-chayats	Number of Members		
				Sarpanch	M.P.	M.L.A.
1.	Jhunjhunun	30	5	30	1	2
2.	Alsisar	25	4	25	—	1
3.	Buhana	37	6	37	1	2
4.	Khetri	33	5	33	1	2
5.	Udaipurwati	35	6	35	1	1
6.	Nawalgarh	32	6	32	1	2
7.	Chirawa	24	4	24	—	1
8.	Surajgarh	30	5	30	1	2
Total		246	41	246	—	—

Source : *Panchayati Raj ke Pramukh Tathya*, Samudayik Vikas evam Panchayat Vibhag, Jaipur, 1977, p. 9.

M. P. = Member of Parliament

M. L. A. = Member of Legislative Assembly

APPENDIX IV

Staff of Panchayat Samitis, District Jhunjhunun (1975-76)

Name of Panchayat Samiti	Vikas Adhikari	Agriculture Extension Officer	Educational Extension Officer	Co-operative Extension Officer	Gram Sewak	Vaccinator	Upper division clerk	Lower division clerk	Accounts clerk	Driver	Class IV employee	Stockman	Animal Husbandry Extension Officer
Jhunjhunun	1	1	2	1	10	-	3	3	1	1	7	4	1
Alsisar	1	1	2	-	10	-	2	4	1	1	7	3	-
Buhana	1	1	2	-	9	-	2	5	1	1	4	1	-
Khetri	1	1	2	1	10	-	3	4	1	1	7	3	1
Udaipurwadi	1	1	2	-	10	-	3	4	1	1	4	1	1
Nawalgarh	1	1	2	1	10	-	2	4	1	1	5	7	-
Chirawa	1	1	1	1	10	-	3	3	1	2	5	2	-
Surajgarh	1	1	2	-	10	-	3	-	1	1	4	2	1

Source : Offices of the respective Panchayat Samitis, Jhunjhunun district.

APPENDIX V

**Income and Expenditure of Panchayat Samitis of Jhunjhunun District
during the years 1971-72 to 1975-76**

(Rs.)

Panchayat Samiti/Year	Income	Expenditure
1. Nawalgarh		
1971-72	10,84,884	11,08,463
1972-73	13,88,716	14,58,497
1973-74	15,69,353	13,94,625
1974-75	14,76,001	14,68,580
1975-76	19,44,131	20,18,025
2. Khetri		
1971-72	8,54,358	8,37,003
1972-73	8,52,496	9,88,445
1973-74	9,97,650	9,11,528
1974-75	11,41,895	22,98,943
1975-76	11,39,988	27,06,169
3. Jhunjhunun		
1971-72	9,20,440	9,18,707
1972-73	10,51,798	12,36,408
1973-74	19,38,636	15,80,767
1974-75	15,58,228	14,13,501
1975-76	16,78,991	21,58,064
4. Chirawa		
1971-72	11,78,211	10,98,556
1972-73	8,86,280	7,72,125
1973-74	12,10,914	9,86,698
1974-75	15,00,345	15,60,704
1975-76	13,89,693	17,19,587
5. Alsisar		
1971-72	6,93,764	6,65,065
1972-73	9,25,032	8,47,544
1973-74	8,75,399	7,72,162
1974-75	8,28,345	8,41,264
1975-76	8,00,496	9,05,986
6. Buhana	N.A.	N.A.
7. Surajgarh	N.A.	N.A.

APPENDIX V (concl'd.)

1	2	3
8. Udaipurwati		
1971-72	13,71,339	15,80,680
1972-73	14,09,009	13,22,060
1973-74	12,90,502	12,57,307
1974-75	11,81,532	12,89,359
1975-76	16,64,430	16,31,126

Source : Offices of the respective Panchayat Samitis, District Jhunjhunum.

N.A. = Not available

APPENDIX VI

Physical Achievements in Panchayat Samitis of Jhunjunun District for the year 1975-76

S. No.	Items	Unit	Navalgarh	Khetri	Chirawa	Alsisar	Udaipurwati	Jhunjunun	Surajgarh	Buhana
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Improved seed distributed	Qts.	2,408.42	206.60	150	2,247	753	855.74	42.60	71.64
2.	Chemical fertiliser distributed	Tonnes	127.30	73.85	190	16	260.03	174.25	482	22
3.	Distribution of improved agricultural implements	No.	N.A.	—	250	257	262	112	—	—
4.	Insecticides/Pesticides distributed									
	(i) Solid	Kg.	6,457	1,867.07	1,500	—	40.15	1,07,867	1,400	1,951
	(ii) Liquid	Lit.	24,300	—	100	—	22	2,948	—	—
5.	Compost pits dug and filled	Nos.	1,817	472	245	7,690	—	98	735	432
6.	Fruit plantation	Nos.	938	990	200	—	300	715	205	260
7.	Development of agricultural land	Hec.	556	—	2	—	—	—	—	1,008
8.	Soil conservation									
	(i) Terracing	"	7,179	582	—	7,215	552	—	2,370	1,040
	(ii) Contour	"	715	50	—	57	2,051	1,357	—	2,088
9.	Improved breed distributed (animals)	Nos.	6	10	—	—	2	—	—	120
10.	Improved poultry distributed	Nos.	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Wells constructed for irrigation	Nos.	67	45	80	3	33	26	65	43

APPENDIX VI (concl.d.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	13	11
12.	Installation of tubewells	Nos.	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	15
13.	Installation of pumping sets	Nos.	18	—	60	—	38	—	79	37
14.	Area brought under irrigation	Hec.	291	369	140	—	450	65	325	92
15.	Construction of wells for drinking water	Nos.	5	350	10	—	7	—	5	3
16.	Educational centres started	Nos.	—	8	40	—	—	83	—	—
17.	Persons made literate	Nos.	—	160	850	—	—	1,445	—	—
18.	Public co-operatives	Nos.	—	—	16	—	—	30	41	15
19.	Plant protection	Hec.	—	—	800	5,351	—	271	—	1,724
20.	Improved agricultural Demonstrations	Nos.	—	—	—	27	—	—	2	10

Source : Offices of the respective Panchayat Samitis, district Jhunjhun.

N.A.=Not Available

—=Nil

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The territories included in the present Jhunjhunun district formerly formed part of the erstwhile princely State of Jaipur and its dependencies and, therefore, the system of education prevalent in the Jaipur State was applicable to this area also. Jaipur was one of the three States (the other two being Bharatpur and Alwar) in Rajputana, foremost in the field of education.

Education was imparted through indigenous schools (elementary and advanced) consisting of Hindu *Chatshals* and *Pathshalas*, Muslim *Makhtabs* and *Madarsas* and Jain *Upasaras*. These schools had practically no equipment or facilities for education. They had no buildings of their own, no printed books (except in the advanced ones) and no curriculum except the teaching of the rudiments of three R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic). The books generally in use were *Amarkosh*, *Saraswat* and *Chandrika*, *Raghuvansh*, *Shighrabodh* and *Bhagwat* in Sanskrit and *Koran*, *Ahmednamah*, *Khaligbari*, *Gulistan* and *Boston* in Persian and Arabic¹. This system of imparting education appeared queer to the foreign eye. Major Erskine, for instance, writes at one place² :

“Classes were held in the open air on the shady side of the street, or on the steps of the village temple or in some veranda; and in the entire school, equipment often consisted only of a white board, a piece of wood* for a pen, and charcoal water for ink”.

Such schools existed in almost every village of the former Jaipur State and in the greatest abundance in Shekhawati. In spite of their drawbacks, they had great possibilities of improvement and, therefore, were retained side by side with the schools newly opened on modern lines and were gradually improved into primary schools, as recommended by

1. *Report on Public Instruction in the Jaipur State, 1895*, p. 25.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, p. 81.

* By 'white board' he meant *Takhti*, which was used for practising hand-writing; by 'a piece of wood' he meant *Kalam*, a pen made of reed which was used with *Takhti*; and by charcoal water, the black ink used with *Takhti* and *Kalam*.

the Hunter Commission (1882). Steps in this direction were taken in the Jaipur State in 1887.

Beginning of Western Education

Jaipur was one of the first and educationally most advanced States of Rajasthan, where modern education began. The modern educational institutions were first established¹ at Jaipur between 1842 and 1845. But such education was fostered only at the capital, and the districts were ignored for a long time. There were schools at large towns of Shekhawati, however, which were very well attended and maintained by private agencies. Large sums of money were contributed by the *Thikanas* (of which Khetri was one) and the philanthropic public of Shekhawati for educational establishment. In Khetri *Thikana*, many Brahmin students were given *Petias* or a regular maintenance allowance in cash or kind (most of which were reserved for Rajput boys) by the Estate.

For the extension of elementary education by fostering and improving the indigenous schools, the State made careful enquiries, in 1887, for ascertaining the actual number of useful indigenous schools in the *Khalsa* villages and the manner in which they could best be aided, encouraged and utilised as a part of the State educational system. A scheme of grant-in-aid (varying from one rupee to three rupees a month) was sanctioned by the Jaipur Council for this purpose. The indigenous schools in Shekhawati were mostly unaided institutions. Twelve of them, however, received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 18 during this year².

In the year 1897-98, Shekhawati secured third position from the point of view of educational progress in the whole State of Jaipur. Of the 34 primary schools under primary management in the State, two each were at Bissau and Chirawa and one each at Malsisar, Nirdhana, Babai, Bagar and Mandawa. Out of the public primary schools under State management, five were upper primary schools, and one of these was at Jhunjhun. There was a high school in the town and some primary schools in the villages of Khetri *Thikana*. There were 107 indigenous schools in Shekhawati (out of 663 in the State). By the end of the century, 11.2 per cent of the boys of school-going age were under instruction in Shekhawati, the percentage³ for the whole State being 10.5.

During the year 1903-1904, there was a rise of about 37 per cent in both schools and scholars of the State⁴. There were two secondary

1. Verma, G. C.: *Growth and Development of Modern Education in Rajasthan, 1819-1949* (an unpublished thesis of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur), p. 53.

2. *Report on the Public Instruction in Jaipur State, 1887*, p. 17.

3. *Report on the Public Instruction in Jaipur State, 1900*, p. 4.

4. *Report on the Public Instruction in Jaipur State, 1904*, p. 5.

schools at Khetri and Jhunjhunun. One upper primary school at Jhunjhunun was raised to vernacular final standard. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 8,733 incurred by the State *Thikanas* on education, Khetri alone contributed Rs. 5,450, Malsisar Rs. 180 and Nawalgarh Rs. 96. Seth Zorawarmal of Bissau and Seth Surajmal of Chirawa spent Rs. 965 and Rs. 684 respectively during the year. There were a large number of Sanskrit *Pathshalas* in Shekhawati (e. g. at Chirawa, Bissau, Mandawa, Nawalgarh, Dundlod etc.) maintained by *Sethis* (wealthy businessmen). The Government realised that if the teaching and curriculum in them could be improved and made more systematic, they would prove feeders to the Sanskrit College, Jaipur and would also help in the spread of Sanskrit education in Jaipur State. Accordingly the curriculum for the Sanskrit Title Examinations was introduced in these institutions within a few years and a separate Inspector was appointed for them. The examiners were selected from all over India and students from outside Rajputana also appeared at these examinations. Attention was also concentrated on increasing the efficiency of teachers. There were two primary schools at Nawalgarh and Mandawa, but the teaching in them was found to be inefficient and the teachers incompetent and poorly paid. It was now made a rule that, as far as possible, new vacancies were to be filled up by vernacular final passed candidates after they had been trained for teachership in the Normal class at Jaipur. In Shekhawati, parts of which are now included in Jhunjhunun district, there were 183 schools in 1906, with 6,216 scholars which formed 7.2 per cent of the school-age population¹. Of the Anglo-vernacular schools in the State, only five were of entrance or matriculation standard. The Khetri High School, being one of them, held a very important position. In 1908, the State primary schools at Nawalgarh and Mandawa were closed for inefficiency, but the total number of schools in Shekhawati increased² to 226. Twenty regular schools were opened in 1916 by private gentlemen in Shekhawati of which five were raised to the status of Anglo-vernacular middle schools. A new private girls' school at Bissau was started that year. There were private schools for girls at Mandawa, Nawalgarh, Pilani and Chirawa also. Besides the High school at Khetri, there were middle schools at Khetri, Nawalgarh and Jhunjhunun and altogether 96 (one State and 95 private) primary schools and 197 indigenous schools in the entire Shekhawati³.

Measures were taken by the State between 1921 and 1926 to improve the quality of teachers in the district schools by providing them

1. *Report on the Public Instruction in Jalpur State*, 1906, p. 5.
2. *Report on the Public Instruction in Jalpur State*, 1908, p. 2.
3. *Report on the Public Instruction in Jalpur State*, 1915, p. 17.

scholarships and training them in the Normal schools, granting them a better and graded scale of salaries. Their number was also increased. In order to encourage the students, the scheme of scholarships was also revised and a few special scholarships were instituted for deserving students who desired to prosecute their studies further¹.

There was a sudden fall in the number of educational institutions in 1924-25, when 108 schools (both primary and indigenous) maintained by Seth Sheo Prasad of Chirawa (who was no more able to provide for them because of financial reverses in business) were closed. As a result, 2,500 children were thrown out of schools². Two private middle schools, at Chirawa and Pilani, were recognised by the United Provinces Board for the High School examination. Out of the eight high schools in the State, three were at Khetri, Chirawa and Pilani. There were four Anglo-vernacular schools at Bissau, Chirawa, Nawalgarh and Pilani maintained by *Seths* and two maintained by the Khetri *Thikana*. There were private vernacular schools at Bagar, Chirawa, Khetri and Nawalgarh, and private primary schools for girls at Ajitgarh Churi, Bissau, Chirawa, Malsisar, Mandawa, Pilani and Surajgarh. A new girls' school was opened at Chirawa by the Dalmia *Seths* in 1924-25. In all, there were 279 schools in Shekhawati in 1926, with 15,672 scholars³, which constituted, the highest percentage, next to Jaipur city, of school-going age under instruction in the State during that year.

Attention was also given to the education of depressed classes. The first Harijan school in the State was opened by Shekhawati Shiksha Mandal at Bissau⁴ in 1923. The Muslims became conscious of their educational backwardness and a representative body of Jaipur Muslims was formed in 1926, known as Islamia Panchayat, which formed its own committee and opened a number of schools in Jhunjhunun and Nua (Jhunjhunun tahsil). A Muslim Rajput Middle School was opened at Jhunjhunun with the help of the amount collected by the Quaimkhani officers of the Indian army⁵.

In July 1929, the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior granted recognition to Birla Intermediate College, Pilani. Nearly 30 new schools were opened

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1922-26*, p. 112.

2. *ibid.*, p. 104.

3. *Report on the Public Instruction in Jaipur State, 1926*, p. 21.

4. Verma, G.C.: *Growth and Development of Modern Education in Rajasthan, 1819-1949* (unpublished thesis), p. 417.

5. *ibid.*, p. 349.

by Seth Sheo Prasad of Chirawa in 1928-29 in different villages of Khetri *Thikana*. By this time there were four girls' schools in that *Thikana*. Seven students appeared for the matriculation examination from Jai Singh High School, Khetri, that year, out of whom one secured first division and first position in the whole Rajputana. In 1929-30, the Brahmacharya Ashram Middle School in Nawalgarh was raised to the standard of a high school. A scheme was put up by the Khetri *Thikana*, in 1930-31, to improve the quality and pay of the teaching staff of village schools and the lower teaching staff in the high school¹.

In 1932-33, co-education was permitted in the educational institutions of the State and the curriculum of vernacular schools was thoroughly revised in order to introduce such subjects as Drawing, Physical Training, Hygiene, Rural Knowledge, Agriculture and Manual Training². Owing to change in the State curriculum and in order to improve the standard of vernacular education, changes were made in the designation of some of the schools. The A.V. upper primary schools at Babai, Singhana and Jasrapur, for instance, were classed as Anglo-vernacular lower middle schools and the Anglo-vernacular upper primary school at Simla (Khetri tahsil) was turned into vernacular middle school. This year (1932-33) again the Jai Singh High School at Khetri stood first in the whole of Central India and Rajputana in percentage of successes³. In 1933-34, an Anglo-vernacular upper middle school at Bagar was provisionally recognised as high school by the Rajputana Board⁴. Three private schools were newly started and two closed down in Khetri *Thikana*.

The condition of female education in that area was not much improved. The maximum age of students at the girls' schools was still found to be very low. There was great dearth of women teachers. Some girls' schools (e.g. at Khetri and Ajitgarh) could not be opened in time simply for this reason. Scholarships were offered for local women teachers, but there was no response⁵. The girls' schools at Khetri and Kot (Udaipurwati tahsil) were recognised in 1934-35 by the State Education Department as vernacular middle schools for girls and the school at Simla (Khetri tahsil) was recognised as vernacular middle school for boys⁶. In 1935-36, improvement was made in the field of scouting and

1. *Report on the Administration of the Thikana Khetri, 1930-31*, p. 13.

2. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1932-33*, p. 47.

3. *Report on the Administration of the Thikana Khetri, 1932-33*, p. 15.

4. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1933-34*, p. 47.

5. *Report on the Administration of Thikana Khetri, 1933-34*, p. 14.

6. *Report on the Administration of Thikana Khetri, 1934-35*, p. 13.

physical education. A course of physical training was started for the teachers of Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools¹. The vernacular upper primary school at Bassai (Khetri tahsil) was raised to the vernacular middle standard in 1936-37. Fourteen new schools were opened by the Birla Education Trust, Pilani, during the same year in Khetri *Thikana*².

The number of literate persons of all ages in the Jaipur State, which was 93,339 in 1931, rose to 1,62,243 in ten years' time³. Out of these 10,183 were in Shekhawati and 4,581 in Khetri *Thikana* alone.

In the year 1941-42, Seth G. B. Podar High School, Nawalgarh was raised to the status of an intermediate college⁴ and in July 1943, the Birla Inter College, Pilani was raised to the standard of a degree college, being affiliated to the Agra University. In the field of physical education, efficiency tests were held at Nawalgarh, Pilani and Khetri and a considerable improvement in the standards was noticed⁵. The middle schools at Jhunjhunun, Mukundgarh, Bagar and Pilani were raised to high schools⁶ in July 1944, though the one at Bagar had been given a provisional recognition for high school standard in 1933-34.

The Jaipur State Primary Education Act was passed⁷ in August 1946, according to which primary education was made compulsory, and ground was prepared for its enforcement in Pilani besides Jaipur City. So far as pre-primary education in the State was concerned, the Birla education Trust was the first to start a montessory school for infants in Pilani.

The government adopted strict measures to reduce wastage and stagnation in primary schools⁸. The primary schools maintained by the Birla Education Trust, Pilani were gradually taken over by the Education Department of the State and the Trust devoted more and more attention to the field of higher education⁹. In July 1947, certain post-graduate classes were introduced in the Birla College, Pilani. Post-graduate classes in Commerce were started in G. B. Podar College, Nawalgarh also.

According to the Census of 1951, there were two degree colleges in Jhunjhunun district, at Pilani and at Nawalgarh. There were Arts,

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1935-36*, p. 51.

2. *Report on the Administration of Thikana Khetri, 1936-37*, p. 12.

3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1940-41*, p. 92.

4. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1941-42*, p. 77.

5. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1942-43*, p. 86.

6. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1943-44*, p. 61.

7. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1946-47*, p. 181.

8. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State, 1947-48*, p. 176.

9. Verma, G. C.: *Growth and Development of Modern Education in Rajasthan, 1819-1949*, p. 447.

Science and Engineering Colleges, high schools, a montessory school, a girls' school and provision for adult education also, in Pilani, which had not only become an important centre of education in Rajasthan, but attracted pupils from all over India. There were intermediate colleges at Chirawa, Pilani, Mukundgarh and Jhunjhunun; high schools at Malsisar, Khetri, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunun, Dundlod, Alsisar, Bagar, Mandawa, Surajgarh and Baragaon and middle schools at Mandawa, Bissau, Alsisar, Gangiasar, Mahansar, Islampur and Udaipurwati. There were girls' schools at Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Mukundgarh and Pilani. All these institutions, except a high school at Jhunjhunun, were either private or aided¹.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

According to the 1951 Census, the percentage of total literates in Rajasthan was 8.02 (13.09 of males and 2.51 of females). As compared to the State, this percentage was found to be higher in Jhunjhunun district. The condition of literacy in the rural areas was different from that in the urban areas. The detailed description of literacy in the district in 1951 is as follows² :

	Actual No. of literates			Percentage of literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	62,335	52,878	9,457	11.0	18.0	3.0
Rural	29,824	27,023	2,801	7.0	12.0	1.0
Urban	32,511	25,855	6,656	23.0	37.0	10.0

In 1961, the percentage of literates to the total population in Jhunjhunun district was 18.71 (31.16 of males and 5.51 of females). It was 16.12 (27.91 of males and 3.69 of females) in the rural areas and 30.80 (45.93 of males and 14.19 of females) in the urban areas. In the whole of Rajasthan, the percentage of literates was 15.21 (23.71 of males and 5.84 of females). It was 10.85 (18.34 of males and 2.65 of females) in the rural areas and 37.61 (50.90 of males and 22.55 of females) in the urban areas. The percentage of rural males in Jhunjhunun district was the highest in the State. The percentage of literacy in the district compared well with that of the State³.

In 1971, the percentage of literates in the State was 19.07 (28.74 of males and 8.46 of females) and that in the rural and urban areas of the State, 13.85 (22.87 of males and 4.03 of females) and 43.47 (55.3 of males

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun, Part I*, p. vii.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 13.
3. *Census of India 1961. volume XIV, Rajasthan, Part II-A*, p. 158.

and 29.69 of females) respectively, while in Jhunjhunun district, the total literates were 23.25 per cent (37.25 per cent males and 8.17 per cent females) and those in the rural and urban areas 20.80 per cent (34.70 males and 5.91 females) and 34.88 per cent (49.16 males and 19.07 females) respectively. The following table depicts the literacy percentage by sex in the rural and urban areas in various tahsils of the district¹:

Tahsil	Total/Rural/ Urban	Percentage of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females
1. Jhunjhunun	Total	23.58	37.52	9.10
	Rural	20.67	34.87	5.95
	Urban	31.79	44.96	18.03
2. Chirawa	Total	25.87	40.87	9.08
	Rural	20.87	35.67	4.74
	Urban	44.10	59.02	25.87
3. Khetri	Total	21.54	35.85	5.57
	Rural	20.91	35.10	5.11
	Urban	37.42	54.20	17.54
4. Udaipurwati	Total	22.38	35.33	8.83
	Rural	20.72	33.43	7.51
	Urban	29.68	43.59	14.77

Educational Standards

In 1951, out of the total number of 62,415 persons in Jhunjhunun district, 56,241 persons (46,946 males and 9,295 females) were literate without educational level; 2,079 (2,002 males and 77 females) had passed middle school examination; 1,652 (1,629 males and 23 females) had passed matriculation school leaving certificate or higher secondary examinations; 501 (495 males and 6 females) were intermediate in Arts or Science; 1,942 (1,859 males and 83 females) were diploma or degree holders; 298 (297 males and 1 female) were graduates in Arts or Science; 682 (680 males and 2 females) had qualified in teaching, 19 (all males) in Engineering, 1 (male) in Agriculture, 7 (males) in Commerce, 74 (males) in Law, 39 (38 males and one female) in Medicine and 769 (691 males and 78 females) in other subjects. The details of educational level for urban and rural areas were as follows² :

1. *Census of India, 1971, Rajasthan, Jhunjhunun District, Part X-B*, p. vi.
2. *Census 1951, op.cit.*, p. 90.

Educational level	Urban areas		Rural areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Literate (without educational level)	21,072	6,567	25,874	2,728
2. Middle school	1,545	40	457	37
3. Matriculate, S. L. C. or Higher Secondary	1,281	15	348	8
4. Intermediate in Arts or Science	455	6	40	—
5. Degrees or Diplomas	1,506	40	353	43
6. Graduate in Arts or Science	235	1	62	—
7. Post-graduate in Arts or Science	42	1	10	—
8. Teaching	637	2	43	—
9. Engineering	17	—	2	—
10. Agriculture	—	—	1	—
11. Commerce	7	—	—	—
12. Law	71	—	3	—
13. Medicine	27	1	11	—
14. Others	470	35	221	43

At the time of 1961 Census,¹ out of the total number of 719,650 persons (370,457 males and 349,193 females), 255,039 males and 329,936 females were found to be illiterate in Jhunjhunun district. Out of those who were literate, 89,315 males and 17,061 females were literate without educational level; 17,920 males and 1,701 females had passed primary or junior basic; and 8,183 males and 495 females had passed matriculation or above.

In the urban areas of the district, 36,027 males and 52,074 females were found to be illiterate out of the total population of 127,320 (66,636 males and 60,684 females). The position of educational level in these areas was as shown in the following table² :

S. No.	Educational Level	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1.	Literate without educational level	22,136	7,204
2.	Primary or junior basic	3,440	969
3.	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3,637	259

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District*, p. 164.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 165.

1	2	3	4
4.	Technical diploma not equal to degree	23	6
5.	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	25	—
6.	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,147	154
7.	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree		
(i)	Engineering	73	—
(ii)	Medicine	33	4
(iii)	Agriculture	2	—
(iv)	Veterinary and dairying	1	—
(v)	Technology	16	—
(vi)	Teaching	62	13
(vii)	Others	14	1

In the rural areas, out of the total population of 592,330 (303,821 males and 288,509 females), 219,012 males and 277,862 females were illiterate; 67,179 males and 9,857 females were literate without educational level; 14,480 males and 732 females had passed primary or junior basic and 3,150 males and 58 females had passed matriculation or above.¹

According to the Census of 1971, out of the total population of Jhunjhun district which stood at 929,230 (481,873 males and 447,357 females), 179,514 males and 36,553 females were literate and educated. Out of these 137,665 males and 21,889 females were in the rural areas and 41,849 males and 14,664 females in the urban areas of the district.²

GENERAL EDUCATION

Administrative Set-up

Before the merger of the former Jaipur State into Rajasthan, the Education Minister of the State controlled both college and school education. For the former, there was a Special Education Officer who held charge till March 15, 1948. After that the post was abolished and the charge was taken over by Education Commissioner-cum-Education Secretary. The school education was supervised by the Director of Education who was assisted by an Assistant Director of Education,

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhun District*, p. 166.

2. *Census of India 1971, Rajasthan, Jhunjhun District, Part X-B*, pp. 2-3.

Divisional Inspectors of Schools and Inspectress of Girls' Schools. There was a Supervisor of Sanskrit *Pathshalas* and a Special Superintendent for Physical Education¹.

In 1950, an office of the Inspector of Schools for Jhunjhunun and Sikar districts was established at Sikar. A Deputy Inspector of Schools was headquartered at Jhunjhunun. The separate Inspectorate for Jhunjhunun district was established in 1955, which has continued till now.

The Inspector of Schools, now designated as the District Education Officer² (since April 1975) is headquartered at Jhunjhunun and controls the boys' schools in the district except the primary schools located in the rural areas which are at present controlled by Panchayat Samitis. He supervises and helps the implementation of various educational programmes in the district such as adult and social education, enrolment drive, *Shala Sangam* (an association of schools, through which the facilities enjoyed by better equipped schools are extended to the lesser equipped ones, both being members of the association) etc. The District Education Officer is assisted by a Senior Deputy District Education Officer, four Deputy District Education Officers, two Sub-Deputy Inspectors, an accountant, a junior accountant, two office assistants, five upper division clerks, 16 lower division clerks and 13 peons. He functions under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Education (Boys), Ajmer Range, Jaipur³.

The girls' schools in the district are, at present, controlled by the Deputy District Education Officer (Girls' Education) headquartered at Sikar. This office was established at Sikar in 1972. Before that, Jhunjhunun was controlled by the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Jaipur. The Deputy District Education Officer at Sikar works under the administrative authority of the Joint Director, Girls' Education, Ajmer Range, Jaipur. Both the districts, Sikar and Jhunjhunun, fall within its jurisdiction⁴.

After the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation Scheme in 1959, the primary schools located in the rural areas were transferred to Panchayat Samitis. The colleges are under the administrative control of the Director of College Education, headquartered at Jaipur. The

1. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, p. 50.

2. Source : Office of the District Education Officer, Jhunjhunun.

3. Source : as above.

4. Source : Office of the Deputy District Education Officer (Girls' Education), Sikar.

technical institutions are controlled by the Director of Technical Education, Jodhpur, and the Sanskrit institutions by Director, Sanskrit Education, Jaipur.

In the year 1975-76, there were 676 primary, 179 middle and 91 secondary and higher secondary schools in the district. Rs. 17 lakhs were expended on boys' primary schools, Rs. 69 lakhs on middle schools and Rs. 65 lakhs on secondary and higher secondary schools in that year. The number of schools (secondary and higher secondary) under the *Shala Sangam* Scheme rose to 69 in 1975-76 against 35 of the previous year¹. An enrolment drive was also organised for children in the age group 6-14. The details of girls' schools are discussed under Education of Women head.

Primary Schools

There has been considerable progress in the field of primary education, as is shown by the past records. In 1956-57, there were 590 primary schools with 17,785 scholars and 599 teachers in the district. The number rose to 511 in 1960-61, to 574 in 1965-66 and to 630 in 1971-72. In 1975-76, the number of Primary schools was 676. Details regarding the number of schools, students and teachers in the primary and junior basic schools during these years are given in the following table² :

Year	No. of Institutions	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female
1960-61	511	35,012	4,361	1,046	35
1965-66	574	48,338	9,672	1,480	94
1971-72	630	52,658	8,793	917	71
1975-76	676	57,895	15,110	1,657	221

As already mentioned, the primary schools in rural areas were entrusted to the care of Panchayat Samitis after Democratic Decentralisation in 1959. There were 560 schools of this category in Jhunjhun district in 1975-76. The number of primary schools under each Panchayat Samiti was as follows³ :

Panchayat Samiti	No. of Primary Schools
1. Jhunjhun	78
2. Chirawa	52
3. Surajgarh	72

1. Source : Office of the District Education Officer, Jhunjhun.

2. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for concerned years.

3. Source : Office of the District Education Officer, Jhunjhun.

1	2
4. Buhana	86
5. Udaipurwati	67
6. Khetri	68
7. Alsisar	70
8. Nawalgarh	67
Total	560

Middle Schools

In 1956-57, there were 41 middle schools in the district with 7,711 scholars and 409 teachers. The number rose to 54 in 1960-61 and to 83 in 1965-66. It further went up to 103 in the year 1971-72. There were 178 middle schools in the district in 1975-76. Out of these, 167 were managed by the government, nine were aided and two non-aided. The details regarding the number of schools, scholars and teachers in the above years are given below¹:

Year	No. of institutions	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female
1960-61	64	9,480	1,257	478	23
1965-66	83	18,958	4,271	732	104
1971-72	103	22,663	6,224	429	89
1975-76	178	38,271	9,126	1,400	209

High, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

There were 18 high, secondary and higher secondary schools in the district in 1956-57, with 5,576 scholars. In the years 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1971-72 these numbered of 35, 49 and 78 respectively. In the year 1975-76, there were 91 schools of these categories in the district. The following table shows the number of such schools in various years and the number of students and teachers in them² :

Year	No. of Institutions	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female
1960-61	35	10,929	737	482	41
1965-66	49	15,467	1,140	649	49
1971-72	78	25,034	2,264	345	31
1975-76	91	24,600	3,506	1,227	186

1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, volumes for the concerned years.

2. *ibid.*

There were 27 higher secondary schools (25 for boys and 2 for girls) in the district in 1975-76, including one multipurpose higher secondary school. Out of them, 14 were managed by the State government, one by the Central government, 10 were aided and 2 were non-aided private institutions. The detailed descriptions of the higher secondary schools¹ for boys and girls in 1975-76 are given in the following pages.

Boys' Higher Secondary Schools

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, JHUNJHUNUN—The school was established in 1944 as a high school and was upgraded as higher secondary in 1955 and multipurpose higher secondary in 1957. It is housed in a government building having 44 rooms, four laboratories and five playgrounds. The number of students and teachers during the year 1973-74 was 1,047 and 41, in 1974-75, 822 and 43 and in 1975-76 723 and 41 respectively. Besides the usual Arts, Science and Commerce subjects, students are taught spinning and weaving, wood work, fruit and vegetable preservation, agronomy and horticulture, animal husbandry, agricultural science, dairying etc. Being the central school of the district, the school organises practically all the extra-curricular activities like N.C.C., scouting, debates, declamations, dances, drama, music, recitation, *Pravachan* at the time of prayer, book binding, small savings activities, games and sports. The total number of books in the school library is 14,000 and that of the periodicals subscribed to, 56. The school also publishes a magazine named *Vasundhara*.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BABAI—It was started in July 1938 as a vernacular middle school and was raised to the status of a higher secondary school in July, 1959. The school runs in a government building having 22 rooms and playgrounds for football, volleyball and basketball. There were 434, 497 and 516 students during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 with 18, 18 and 19 teachers respectively. Instruction is provided in Arts and Commerce subjects. Students are also taught to make pipe chairs. They actively participate in extra-curricular activities like games (football, volleyball, basketball, *Kabaddi*, hockey etc.), debates, drama, scouting etc. The school library contains 5,893 books and subscribes to 15 periodicals. The name of the school magazine is *Sharada*.

GOVERNMENT SHRI BHAGWAN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GORIR—Established in June 1950 as a middle school, the school was upgraded to a higher secondary school in July 1956. The school building is a donated one, having 15 rooms, one laboratory and three playgrounds. Only Arts subjects are taught in this institution. During the years 1973-74, 1974-75

1. Source : Offices of headmasters of the concerned schools.

and 1975-76 there were 344, 282 and 239 students and 17, 17 and 16 teachers respectively. The extra-curricular activities organised by the school are debates, drama, writing competitions, literary activities etc. The number of books in the school library is 9,866 and that of the periodicals subscribed to, 11.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BANGOTHRI—It was opened as a primary school in 1929, and was raised to the status of a middle school in 1947 and higher secondary school in 1958. Housed in a donated building, the school has 21 rooms, a library room, a laboratory and a playground. There were 280, 295 and 287 students during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively with 16 teachers during each of these years. Instruction is provided in Arts subjects. Students also participate in extra-curricular activities like games and sports, drama, music, recitation, debates, creative writing, scouting etc. The school library possesses 6,400 books and subscribes to 41 periodicals. A magazine, *Varshik Patrika*, is also published by the school every year.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PACHERIBARI—Started in 1926 as a primary school, it was upgraded to the middle and the higher secondary status in 1932 and 1958 respectively. The school is running in a government building with 22 rooms, two laboratories and playgrounds for football, hockey, volleyball, basketball, *Kabaddi*, *Kho-Kho* and badminton. The year-wise number of students in the institution from 1973-74 to 1975-76 was 590, 667 and 532 and that of the teachers, 25, 26 and 26 respectively. Teaching is provided in Arts and Science subjects. Students also take part in extra-curricular activities like games and sports, drama, scouting, social service etc. There are 8,676 books in the school library and it subscribes to 12 periodicals of different types. The school also brings out a magazine every year.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SINGHANA—It was established as a middle school in 1941 and upgraded as a higher secondary school in 1959. Its building was provided by the then Khetri *Thikana* and later on extended through donations. It has 23 rooms, three laboratories, and playgrounds for volleyball, football, badminton, basketball and hockey. The number of students during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 628, 632 and 603 and that of teachers, 23, 23 and 24 respectively. Both Arts and Science subjects are taught in this school and besides studies, the students also take part in other activities like games and sports, scouting etc. The school library has 6,806 books and subscribes to 16 periodicals.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KAJRA—Opened in

1954 as a primary school, it was raised to the middle and the higher secondary status in 1956 and 1960 respectively. The school runs in a donated building that includes 3 laboratories and playgrounds for football, hockey, basketball, *Kabaddi*, *Kho-Kho* etc. There were 319, 343 and 286 students in the institution during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively, with 19 teachers (during each year). The subjects taught are those of Arts and Science. The school library possesses 6,169 books and subscribes to 19 periodicals. There is a hostel also, with accommodation capacity of 30 persons. The school magazine *Kai-Shree* has not been published since 1973 for shortage of funds.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SHYAMPURA MAINANA— Established in 1948 as a primary school, it became a middle school in 1952 and higher secondary school in 1959. Its building, having 19 rooms (5 of which are under construction), one laboratory, one motor-fitted well, and playgrounds for football, hockey, basketball, *Kabaddi*, volleyball, badminton etc. has been constructed through public donations. There were 388 students and 18 teachers in 1973-74, 382 students and 19 teachers in 1974-75, and 341 students and 21 teachers in 1975-76. Both Arts and Science subjects are taught in this institution. The extra-curricular activities organised in the school include games and sports, debates, *Shramdan*, scouting, creative writing etc. The students of this school have often participated in state level and district level tournaments. Many of them are keen to join military service. The number of books in the library is 5,051 and that of the periodicals subscribed to, 32. The school also publishes a magazine named *Vidyalaya Patrika*.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, NUA—This school was established in 1944 as an Anglo-vernacular middle school and upgraded in 1960 to be a higher secondary school. It is housed in a donated building with 24 rooms and playgrounds for football, volleyball and basketball. The year-wise number of students from 1973-74 to 1975-76 was 409, 466 and 361 and that of teachers 21, 22 and 22 respectively. Instruction is provided in Arts and Science subjects. Students also participate in games and sports, scouting, debates, essay competitions and other cultural activities. The school library has 7,104 books and subscribes to 20 periodicals. The school published a magazine named *Pragati* in 1963, and another named *Nua Ankur* in 1975.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GUDHA GORJI—Started as a Hindi middle school in 1920, it became a vernacular middle school in 1952 and higher secondary school in 1959. The school runs in a donated building having 20 rooms, 3 laboratories, a tube well and playgrounds for football, volleyball, *Kabaddi*, basketball and *Kho-Kho*. There

were 409 students and 18 teachers in 1973-74, 473 students and 19 teachers in 1974-75 and 397 students and 19 teachers in 1975-76. Teaching is provided in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. Students also participate in games, sports and cultural activities organised in the school. The number of books in the school library is 7,827, and that of the periodicals subscribed to, 10.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHHAPOLI—It was started as a primary school in 1930 and was upgraded as a middle school during the year 1947-48 and higher secondary school during 1956-57. The school runs in a donated building with 16 rooms, and playgrounds for football, volleyball, badminton and basketball. The total strength of students and teachers was 240 and 12 respectively in 1973-74, 247 and 12 in 1974-75 and 233 and 13 in 1975-76. Education is imparted in Arts and Commerce subjects. Besides studies, students participate in games (football, volleyball, badminton, table-tennis, basketball etc.), scouting, drama and other cultural activities. The institution has a library of 3,985 books and subscribes to 17 periodicals. There is a hostel also which can accommodate 36 students. The school magazine *Jyoti* has been a regular publication since 1960.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, UDAIPURWATI—Before becoming a secondary school in 1955-56, the school had been a vernacular middle school for many years. It was further upgraded to higher secondary status during the year 1970-71. The school has two donated buildings with 40 rooms, three laboratories for Chemistry, Biology and Physics and two extensive playgrounds. The total number of students studying in the school during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 384, 377 and 496 and that of teachers, 24, 26 and 25 respectively. Teaching is provided in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. Students take part in extra-curricular activities also. One of them was selected for state level badminton competition. The school has a rich library equipped with 10,000 books of different subjects and also a book bank with 567 books. 37 periodicals are subscribed to for the reading room. The school also publishes a magazine named *Udai-Rekha*.

GOVERNMENT JAI SINGH HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, KHETRI—This is one of the oldest schools of the district, being founded in 1867 A.D. It was raised to a high school in 1896¹ and to a higher secondary school in 1969. The school runs in a Government building having 40 rooms, 3 laboratories (for Physics, Chemistry and Biology) and 9 playgrounds. The total number of students during 1973-74, 1974-75 and

1. *Report on the Administration of Thikana Khetri, 1944-45*, p. 51.

1975-76 was 658, 688 and 593, while the number of teachers was 41, 41 and 42 respectively. Education is imparted in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. Extra-curricular activities like National Cadet Corps, games and sports are also organised for the students' benefit. The school library contains 8,000 books and subscribes to 51 periodicals. The institution has a hostel also which can accommodate 40 students.

SETH DURGA DATT JATIA GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BISSAU—Established as a middle school in 1945, it was raised to a secondary school in 1952 and to a higher secondary school in 1970. The building of the school which was donated by the Jatia family, consists of 20 rooms and an adequate number of playgrounds. There were 390 students studying in the institution in 1973-74, 372 in 1974-75 and 378 in 1975-76. The number of teachers during the corresponding years was 24, 25 and 26. The curriculum of the school consists of Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. Besides games and sports, students also take part in scouting. The school has 7,500 books in its library and subscribes to 13 periodicals.

SETH SHIVDATT RAI HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BARAGAON—This school was started as a primary school in 1922 and was raised to a middle school in 1945, secondary school in 1950 and higher secondary school in 1965. The building is a donated one, with 36 rooms, 3 laboratories (one each for Physics, Chemistry and Biology) and playgrounds for football, volleyball, basketball, *Kabaddi*, badminton and *Kho-Kho*. The number of students and teachers during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 944 and 22, 954 and 22, and 927 and 21 respectively. Education is imparted in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. Students also participate in various games and sports, scouting and Red Cross activities. They take active part in zonal, district level and state level tournaments, jamborees and science fairs and exhibitions. The school library is richly equipped with as many as 14,001 books and subscribes to 32 periodicals for its reading room. There is a hostel also with accommodation for 50 students. The school magazine *Prabha* is an annual publication.

LATH HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MANDRELLA—Opened as a primary school in 1915, it was raised to the middle status in 1944, to the high school status in 1953 and to its present status in 1959. The school has its own building with 18 rooms, two laboratories (for Physics and Chemistry) and playgrounds for football, volleyball, *Kabaddi* and *Kho-Kho*. There were 231 students and nine teachers in the institution in 1973-74, 255 students and nine teachers in 1974-75 and 200 students and seven

teachers in 1975-76. Teaching is provided in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. Students also participate in extra-curricular activities like games, debates etc. There are 4,989 books in the school library and 24 periodicals are subscribed to. The school publishes a magazine named *Kisalaya*.

SHRI SANATAN DHARMA PANCHAYAT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, MANDAWA—Established as a primary school in 1945, it was upgraded to a middle school in 1948, high school in 1951 and higher secondary school in 1966. The building of the school has been constructed through donations from different philanthropists. It has 32 rooms, one laboratory and playgrounds for football and volleyball. The number of students during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 518, 514 and 541, while that of teachers, 21, 19 and 20 respectively. Education is provided in Arts and Commerce subjects in the higher secondary classes and Arts, Commerce and Science in the secondary classes. Students also participate in extra-curricular activities like games, National Cadet Corps, drama, music conferences etc. organised in the school. Besides 6,148 books in the school library, there are 603 books in the book bank and 23 periodicals are subscribed to for the reading room. There is a hostel also which can accommodate 34 students. A magazine is also annually published by the school.

SETH PIRAMAL HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BAGAR—It was started in 1939 as a primary school. It became a middle school in 1947 and higher secondary school in 1959. The school has its own building. There were 593, 515 and 485 students and 24, 23 and 25 teachers respectively during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76. Students are taught Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. They also participate in extra-curricular activities like games and sports, debates, drama, dancing, music etc. The number of books in the school library is 6,469 and that of the periodicals subscribed to, 36. The school has a hostel also which can accommodate 1,055 students. The school magazine *Prabhat Patrika* is an annual publication.

BIRLA HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, PILANI—Being founded in 1901, it became a high school in 1925 and a Higher Secondary School in 1959. The spacious building of the school belongs to Birla Education Trust, Pilani. It has sufficient accommodation and has laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Agriculture, a type room and playgrounds for hockey, football, basketball, volleyball, *Kho-kho*, *Kabaddi*, cricket and gymnasium. There were 792 students and 54 teachers in the school in 1973-74, 768 students and 52 teachers in 1974-75 and 591 students and 51 teachers in 1975-76. Education is provided in Arts, Science (including

Agriculture) and Commerce subjects. Students also take an active part in N.C.C. and various other extra-curricular activities organised by the Science club, the debating societies and the hobby clubs of the school. A special feature of the institution is the school band. The library of the school contains 11,427 books and subscribes to 47 periodicals. A magazine is also regularly published by the students.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, KHETRINAGAR—It was started as a nursery-cum-primary school in 1964, under the name Jawahar Bal Mandir, Khetri Copper Project. It became a middle school in 1967-68, and was recognised as a higher secondary school (Khetri Copper Project Higher Secondary School) in 1969. On 20th August 1970, it was taken over by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and was given its present name. The school is housed in a building belonging to Khetri Copper Project. It has 34 rooms, 4 laboratories, one hall, library and playgrounds for hockey, football, volleyball, basketball etc. The total strength of students was 882, 976 and 1,036 during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, while that of teachers, 55, 60 and 74 respectively. Instruction is provided in Arts and Science subjects. Students take part in games and sports and other cultural activities. The number of books in the school library is 5,221 and that of periodicals subscribed to, 27. The school also publishes a magazine every year.

SHRI RAMCHANDRA GOENKA HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, DUNDLOD—Opened as a pre-primary school in 1893, it was raised to the primary status in 1910, middle status in 1938, high school status in 1945 and to its present status in 1975. The building of the school is its own. It has 24 rooms, one laboratory and playgrounds for football, volleyball, *Kho-kho*, *Kabaddi*, badminton etc. The number of students during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 357, 342 and 329 and that of teachers, 13, 13 and 15 respectively. The optional subjects taught here are those of Arts and Commerce. Besides studies, the students also participate in extra-curricular activities like debates, drama, recitation competitions etc. The school has a library of 5,281 books and subscribes to 18 periodicals. The school magazine named *Sadhna* is also regularly published.

CHIRAWA HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHIRAWA—Established as a primary school in 1913, it became a middle school in 1915, a high school in 1925 and a higher secondary school in 1975. The school has its own building with sufficient number of rooms, laboratories for Biology, Physics and Chemistry and playgrounds for football, volleyball, hockey, *Kabaddi* and badminton. The number of students during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 288, 295 and 332 respectively with 9 teachers during

each of these years. The optional subjects taught in the institution are those of Commerce and Science. Students also take part in extra-curricular activities like games and sports and other cultural activities. The number of books in the school library is 4,914 and that of the periodicals subscribed to, 33. The book bank, in addition, contains 605 books. The school magazine is published annually.

SHRI PALIRAM BRIJLAL HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, SURAJGARH—It was opened as a middle school in 1945 and was raised to a high school in 1946 and higher secondary school in 1970. The school runs in a rented building having 24 rooms, two laboratories (for Physics and Chemistry) and 4 playgrounds (2 for football and 2 for volleyball). There were 460 students and 11 teachers in 1973-74, 530 students and 16 teachers in 1974-75 and 495 students and 15 teachers in 1975-76. Education is provided in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. Extra-curricular activities like games and sports, essay competitions, music competitions etc. are also organised for the students' benefit. The school library is equipped with 5,432 books and subscribes to 26 periodicals. The hostel of the institution provides accommodation to 30 students. The school magazine, *Saurabh* is brought out every year.

SHRI J. K. HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ALSISAR—Started as a primary school in 1920, it was raised to the middle status in 1928, high school status in 1946 and to its present status in 1971. The school is housed in a donated building with 19 rooms and playgrounds for football and volleyball. The strength of students during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 324, 312 and 314 respectively, while the number of teachers for the corresponding years was 11, 11 and 12. The subjects taught (as optional) are those of Arts and Commerce. Besides games and sports, other extra-curricular activities like drama, social gatherings, debates etc. are organised from time to time. The school has a library of 3,370 books and subscribes to 12 periodicals.

DALMIA HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, CHIRAWA—Opened in 1928 as a primary school, it became a middle school in 1950 and a higher secondary school in 1958. The building of the school is its own. The number of students and teachers during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 570 and 23, 498 and 24 and 564 and 24 respectively. Students are taught Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. They also take part in zonal, district level and school level tournaments, scouting, *Shramdan* etc. The school library possesses as many as 11,112 books and subscribes to 45 periodicals.

Girls' Higher Secondary Schools¹

BIRLA BALIKA VIDYAPEETH, PILANI—It was established as a high school in 1941 and was upgraded to a higher secondary school in 1958, when it was recognised as such by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi. The school has its own spacious building with sufficient number of rooms (including a drawing class room and show room, an auditorium with green room, a needle work room, a music room, an audio-visual room, a lecture theatre and a Geography room), four laboratories (for Physics, Chemistry, Biology with Biology museum and Home Science), a swimming pool and eight playgrounds. The number of students during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 596, 593 and 586 and that of teachers, 35, 35 and 36 respectively. Education is imparted in Arts and Science subjects. Among the extra-curricular activities organised in the school are N.C.C., gardening, school band, music (vocal and instrumental), dance (*Katthak* and *Bharat Natyam*), debates, declamations, Recitations, Judo and the activities of the Science Club. The school has a richly equipped library containing as many as 16,263 books and subscribing to 51 periodicals. As it is a residential institution, most of the students live in the school hostel which has accommodation capacity of 340 persons.

PIRAMAL GIRLS' HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BAGAR—Started as a primary school in 1959, this institution was upgraded to a middle school during the same year, to a secondary school in 1956 and to its present status in 1971. Its building, which is donated by Mahadevi Piramal Charitable Trust, has 12 rooms, 4 laboratories and 8 playgrounds. There were 262 students studying in the school in 1973-74, 280 in 1974-75 and 300 in 1975-76. The number of teachers (all female) in the corresponding years was 12, 11 and 12 respectively. Teaching is imparted in Science and Arts subjects. The school library contains 4,095 books and subscribes to 20 periodicals. There is a hostel also, which can accommodate 230 students. The school magazine *Archana* is published every year.

Colleges²

SETH MOTILAL COLLEGE, JHUNJHUNUN—Located in the north-east of the town, with a temple-decked hill behind, and the splendid Rani Sati temple in front of it, the college presents a picturesque view to visitors. It was started as a middle school in 1937, raised to the status of high school in 1948, of intermediate college in 1952 and of degree college in 1958. It is being run by Shri Motilal Bhimraj Education Society and

1. Source : Office of headmistresses of the concerned institutions.

2. Source : Offices of the principals of different colleges. The figures are provisional.

managed by a committee of eleven members. The college has a spacious double storeyed building of its own with playgrounds for football, volleyball, basketball and cricket, a stadium, a swimming pool, a library and 10 residential quarters for lecturers. The college library, which is housed in a separate building, has a large reading room with seating capacity of 100 readers. It contains 14,500 books and subscribes to 95 periodicals. There is also a Students Aid Fund, patronised by the U.G.C. to help the needy and deserving students. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. Both Arts and Commerce subjects are taught here. The number of students in the last three years ending 1975-76 has been 624, 636 and 639 respectively, and that of teachers, 19 during each of the three years. The students take part in extra-curricular activities like games and sports, N.C.C., N.S.S. (National Service Scheme), roving and other activities organised by the subject committee, the Planning Forum and the cultural association of the college. A central body, named College Parishad, co-ordinates the activities of all these associations. The college brings out annual hand-written subject magazines, a quarterly hand-written wall paper named *Alok*, an annual hand-written magazine *Rashmi* and an annual printed magazine named *Pratibha*.

CHIRAWA COLLEGE, CHIRAWA—This institution, founded by Seth Ramprasad Mahadeo Somani of Chirawa in 1913 as a primary school, was raised to the status of a middle school in 1915, a high school in 1925, an intermediate college in 1950 and a degree college in 1958. It is a private, government aided institution affiliated to the University of Rajasthan and financed and managed by the Somani Educational Society. The college has its own building with 14 lecture rooms, 2 halls, 2 laboratories, office rooms, common rooms, cabins for teachers, health centre, lawns, gardens and vast playgrounds. The college library is well equipped with 12,980 books, 62 periodicals and a reading room having the capacity of 60 seats. Teaching is imparted for the three-year degree courses in all the three faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. There were 729, 764 and 630 students respectively in the last three years, with 22 teachers. The students' union, known as College Parishad, consists of five senior teachers and 10 students. It organises debates, *Kavi Sammelans*, variety entertainment programmes and competitions in essay writing, poetry, music, games and sports, gymnasium etc. Students also participate in N.C.C. and N.S.S. Besides, there are various faculty-wise associations, committees and organisations like Planning Forum, Photographic Club, Book Bank, Students' Aid Fund, Consumers' Store and Students' Welfare Council. The magazine of the college, known as the Chirawa College Magazine, is published every year. The college has two

hostels, with accommodation for 52 and 25 students respectively. The college has its own film projector, tape recorder and photographic equipment. A medical examination and health centre is also functioning in the college.

SHARADA SADAN COLLEGE, MUKUNDGARH—Established as a primary school in 1920, it was raised to the status of a middle school in 1939, a high school in 1944, an intermediate college in 1951 and a degree college in 1959. It is run by the Kanoria Education Trust located in Calcutta and is controlled at the local level by a local management committee. The college works in a spacious triple storeyed building with 48 rooms and 10 playgrounds donated by the Kanoria Education Trust. There are 5 playgrounds for volleyball, one for cricket, two for football, one for basketball and one for tennis. The college provided 11 residential quarters to its staff. The college library contains 14,722 books and subscribes to 94 periodicals. Attached to the library room is a well furnished and properly maintained and utilised research cell, with open shelf system. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, and imparts teaching in Arts and Commerce subjects. The number of students in the last three years ending 1975-76 has been 579, 536 and 526 and that of teachers, 21, 19 and 19 respectively. The students' union, known as Academic Forum, organises debates, extension lectures, essay competitions, general knowledge tests, personality tests and symposiums besides the annual and weekend functions of the college. Activities like declamation contests, socio-economic surveys and aptitude tests are organised by the Planning Forum and literary activities like *Kavi Sammelans*, by the Hindi Sahitya Parishad, a literary association of the college. Students are given training in N.C.C. also. The college magazine *Poorva* is published every year. The college has two hostels, Jhunjhunwala Hostel and Harijan Hostel, with accommodation for 50 and 25 students respectively. The latter is only for Harijan boys. The college possesses audio-visual aids including loudspeakers, gramophone, tape recorders etc.

SHRIMATI GOMATI DEVI MAHAVIDYALAYA, BARAGAON—Located in a remote rural vicinity on the eastern border of Baragaon village, this college serves the need of the children of agriculturists. It was established as a degree college of Commerce on 24th July, 1970 by Shivdatt Rai Education Society, Baragaon, and is still being managed by the same society. The college has its own building with 14 rooms and playgrounds for football, volleyball, basketball, *Kho-kho*, *Kabaddi* and sports. There is a separate common room for boys where facilities of table tennis, chess

and other games have been provided. The college library is equipped with 1,913 books and subscribes to 21 periodicals. The institution imparts teaching for B. Com. (Pass) course and is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The number of students during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 72, 105 and 126 and that of teachers, 5, 5, and 6 respectively. Various academic and social activities are organised by the students' union and the Planning Forum of the college, including talks, seminars, symposia, educational tours, exhibitions and socio-economic surveys. Class tournaments are organised every year. Under the National Service Scheme (N. S. S.) the student volunteers have to devote 120 hours every year in social work like removal of dirt and disease, eradication of illiteracy and beautification of the college campus. Poor and needy students are provided financial help by the Students' Aid Fund. The Vocational Guidance Bureau helps the students in selecting suitable profession on the basis of their merit and desire and provides them information about various employment opportunities. The college magazine *Satviki* is published every year. There is a hostel for boys within the college campus with accommodation for 45 students.

M. K. SABOO COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, PILANI—The college was started in July 1970 by Shri T. C. Saboo, a local industrialist, at the request of the citizens of Pilani, and is being run by the M. K. Saboo College Society. The college has its own building with 15 well equipped rooms and a large playground besides courts for volleyball and basketball. The college library has a reading room in which 50 persons can sit and study at a time. It contains 2,730 books on various subjects and subscribes to 38 periodicals. The institution prepares students for B. Com. examination. There were 355, 372 and 333 students respectively during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, with 11 teachers throughout. Students take keen interest in the activities organised by the *Vanijya Parishad*, Planning Forum and Secretarial Association. They also take part in N.C.C. and N.S.S. A Welfare Committee, consisting of students' representatives and three teachers has been formed since 1975-76, which looks into the work of awarding scholarship to poor and needy students, besides managing other activities of the college. An annual magazine named *Abhivyakti* is published by the college. There are two hostels for boys viz. Saboo Hostel and Rajput Hostel with accommodation for 74 and 48 students respectively. The messes here are managed by the students themselves under the supervision of the warden.

SETH G. B. PODAR COLLEGE, NAWALGARH—Started as Brahmacharya Ashram in 1922 by the Anandilal Education Society, it was converted into a high school in 1930 and raised to the status of an intermediate college

in 1942. Degree classes in Commerce were started in the institution in 1945 and post-graduate classes in 1947. Degree classes in Arts and Science were added in 1956 and Biology group in 1965. The institution is managed and financed by the Anandilal Podar Education Society now named as the Anandilal Podar Charitable Society, which enjoyed the blessings and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Seth Jammalal Bajaj, as its founder trustees. The building of the college has been donated by the above Society. Besides 14 class rooms, office rooms, hall, library etc., the college owns a games and sports pavilion named Raja Ramdeo Podar Smriti Bhawan, with spacious playgrounds and courts around it. It has two cemented courts for basketball and tennis, one covered court for volleyball and five tables for table-tennis. There is a swimming pool also within the college premises. There are six laboratories each for Physics and Chemistry and three each for Botany and Zoology. The college library, which is housed in a spacious block attached to the main college building, contains about 27,200 books and subscribes to 116 periodicals. The reading room has seating capacity for 96 readers. There is a botanical garden also, which has some important Gymnosperms and a Zoological museum having invertebrate and vertebrate types, some stuffed animals, alazarine, skeletons and so on. Besides these, the college has a 114 feet high clock tower, a canteen, a covered bicycle stand, 2 water coolers and a Non-Resident Students' Centre with facilities like radio, indoor games, common rooms etc. The college is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur and imparts teaching in all the three faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. There were 1,213, 1,095 and 956 students respectively in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 with 36 lecturers. Students actively participate in the activities organised by the Students' Welfare Board, the different academic associations, the Extension and Research Bureau, the Planning Forum etc. The activities organised include extension lectures, seminars, symposiums, elocutionary contests, essay competitions, socio-economic surveys, adult education classes, social service programmes, small savings drives and inter collegiate tournaments. N. C. C., N. S. S. (National Service Scheme) and Rovering are also regular features of the institution. There is an N. C. C. Short Shooting Range, where N. C. C. Cadets are imparted rifle training. The college magazine *Kadambari* is published annually. There are four hostels situated in the college premises with accommodation for 180 students. The college possesses a 16 mm. sound projector and documentary educational films are screened from time to time for the benefit of students. Services of a qualified medical practitioner are also available to the students of the college.

INDIRA GANDHI BALIKA NIKETAN, ARDAWATA—This degree college

for girls was started in 1966 with the aim of promoting female education in the rural area. It is an aided institution having its own spacious building with 16 rooms, three laboratories and three playgrounds. It has a hostel also, with accommodation for 100 students, where lodging is provided free. The college library contains 6,000 books and subscribes to 20 periodicals. Both Arts and Science (Biology) faculties are running in the college. The number of students in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 99, 100 and 103 respectively and that of the lecturers, 12 (the same during all the three years). The students take part in essay competitions, debates and other cultural activities organised in the college. The college also publishes a magazine named *Smarika*.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The earliest institution for the backward classes opened in the area was a Harijan School set up in 1923 at Bissau. The Director of Public Instruction recommended that Seths Govind Ram Than Mal of Shekhawati be permitted to start a school at Bissau to impart education to the untouchables at their own expenses under the supervision of Shiksha Mandal, Shekhawati. In 1930, schools for the education of depressed classes were started by Rajasthan Shiksha Mandal, Jhunjhunun, at Nawalgarh and Bagar. Subsequently, two more schools for depressed classes were opened by the Mandal at Chirawa and Jhunjhunun. The Birla Education Trust, Pilani also came forward and besides opening a number of schools for the depressed classes, it also opened a Harijan Hostel at Pilani. In 1936, a Harijan school was opened at Chirawa by the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangh¹.

According to the policy of the State Government, the children of depressed classes had equal rights of admission to all public schools with children of other communities, but separate primary schools were also maintained for them where needed. It was observed, however, that prejudice against the admission of such children to public schools was slowly but surely wearing down. Conditions had improved so much by the year 1947-48, that separate schools maintained for the backward classes were gradually being closed and pupils transferred to public schools².

After independence, the welfare of the backward classes was given special attention. The students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward sections of society were exempted from tuition

1. Verma, G. C.: *Growth and Development of Modern Education in Rajasthan, 1819-1949* (unpublished thesis), p. 331.

2. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State, 1947-48*, p. 177.

fees. Seats were reserved for them in the technical schools and colleges. Scholarships, free hostel facilities and other economic benefits were also provided to them¹.

At present, there is no separate school for these classes in the district. They are admitted to all the schools and provided special facilities. During the year 1975-76, the Social Welfare Department maintained 14 hostels in the district for the students of these classes, where free lodging, boarding, clothes and text books were provided to the inmates. Those who did not live in the hostels were given books and scholarships².

The spread of mass education among these classes can be estimated from the rising percentage of their literacy. The percentage of literacy of the Scheduled Castes in the district in 1961 was 9.06 (7.92 in rural and 15.12 in urban areas); it rose to 12.88 (11.67 in rural and 18.71 in urban areas) in 1971. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the literacy percentage in 1971 was 14.07 (13.76 in rural and 20.78 in urban areas), against 10.12 (9.94 in rural and 13.72 in urban areas) in 1961³. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in different educational institutions of the district in 1975-76 was as follow⁴ :

Type of Institution	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools	7,318	835	8,153	1,498	233	1,731
Middle Schools	3,024	225	3,249	703	53	756
Secondary Schools	1,116	4	1,120	238	-	238
Higher Secondary Schools	802	3	805	168	-	168
Colleges	264	5	269	23	-	23

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

The female literacy is far lower than the male literacy not only in the the district but in the whole State. In fact female education made no progress in the State before the present century, due to the deep-rooted and hardened conservatism of the society, prevalent in the form of purdah system, early marriages and disinclination to send girls to public institutions⁵. Lack of suitable lady teachers was another retarding factor in the growth of female education. Besides, education of women was considered

1. *Third Five Year Plan, Progress Report, 1961-66*, p. 7.

2. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sikar.

3. *Census of India, 1971, Rajasthan*, pp. 32-35.

4. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sikar.

5. *Report on the Administration of the Jaipur State*, combined volume for the years 1922-23 to 1925-26, p. 109.

to be an unnecessary¹ luxury, as they were not generally the earning members of the family. Describing the condition of female education in Jaipur State in the first decade of the present Century, Major Erskine wrote : "Female education has made little headway as social customs hinder its growth. The subjects taught are reading, writing and arithmetic in Hindi, and needlework"².

In 1909, four private schools for girls were opened in Shekhawati, out of which two were at Mandawa and Chirawa. But it was in the third decade of the present Century that considerable progress in this direction was made, when several schools for girls at different places in Shekhawati were established by many philanthropic *Seths*. Primary education for girls was also provided in *Maktabas* and *Chatshalas*³. Lower primary schools for girls were sanctioned to be opened at Gudha Gorji, Bara Gaon, Bagar, Sultana, Udaipurwati and Ajitgarh⁴. According to the administration report of *Thikana Khetri*, there were, in 1944-45, girls' vernacular middle schools at Churi, Singhana and Babai⁵. At the time of Census of 1951, there were girls' schools at Jhunjhunun, Chirawa, Mukundgarh and Pilani⁶. At present, there are two higher secondary (both private, one aided and the other non-aided), seven secondary (two government and five private aided institutions), 24 middle (19 government, four aided and non-aided), and five primary (three government and two aided) schools for girls in the district. The total number of teachers and students in these schools is 381 and 9,520 respectively. The details regarding the number of students and teachers in different types of schools in 1975-76, as compared with those in 1974-75, are given in the following statement⁷:

Type of Schools	No. of Students				No. of Teachers			
	1974-75		1975-76		1974-75		1975-76	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Male	Female
Higher Secondary	—	872	—	892	4	41	3	45
Secondary	185	1,831	136	1,634	8	84	8	85
Middle	313	4,318	471	4,066	5	172	2	176
Primary	340	1,754	332	1,989	9	46	7	55
Total	838	8,775	939	8,581	26	343	20	361

1. *Report on the Administration of Thikana Khetri*, 1933-34, p. 14.

2. *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Rajputana*, p. 82.

3. Verma, G. C.: *Growth and Development of Modern Education in Rajasthan, 1818-1949* (unpublished thesis), p. 312.

4. Mahakma Khas Jaipur, 1928, General Education, File No. 434, Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner.

5. *Report on the Administration of Thikana Khetri*, 1944-45, p. 57.

6. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun, Part I*, p. (vii).

7. Source : Office of the Deputy District Education Officer (Girls' Schools), Sikar.

There is also a college for girls at Ardawata, the details of which have already been given with other colleges. The list of girls' primary and middle schools has been given in Appendix I and of girls' secondary schools in Appendix II of this chapter.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Birla Engineering College at Pilani was the only engineering college in Rajasthan until 1951. In 1957 a separate Directorate of Technical Education was established and schemes for the development of technical and vocational education in Rajasthan, were made. The institutions of professional and technical education existing in the district at present are described in the following pages¹:

GOVERNMENT S.T.C. TRAINING SCHOOL, NAWALGARH—The institution was established in September 1973. It runs in a rented building having about 20 rooms (including a laboratory, a library, a teaching appliances room and a crafts room). The library contains 1,463 books and subscribes to 20 periodicals. There were 173, 166 and 139 students respectively in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, with 12 teachers.

Cultural and literary activities are organised in the institution on every Saturday. The trainees also participate in social service, roving, educational tours, seminars and symposiums on educational topics, dramatic activities etc. The institution has a hostel with five rooms which can accommodate 25 students.

GOPIKISHAN PIRAMAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, BAGAR—Situated in a rural, natural, calm and quiet atmosphere, with small hills around, this college is the only college of Education for the districts of Sikar and Jhunjhunun. It was established by the Piramal Education Trust in 1972. It prepares the teacher trainees for B. Ed. degree of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. It is financed by the above mentioned trust and managed by a governing body consisting of the trustees and 6 other members. The college has its own building with 17 rooms, a stadium, 6 playgrounds and residential quarters for the staff. It also has its own water works. The library of the college has 3,800 books and subscribes to 42 periodicals. There is a book bank also for poor students. The number of students during each of the last three years upto 1975-76 was 120 and that of the teachers, 13, 11 and 15 respectively. The students participate in extra-curricular activities such as seminars, symposiums, recitations, extension lectures, group discussions, debates, trips and excursions, cultural programmes, surveys, social service, games and sports etc. organised by their union known as *Shiksha Parishad*. The college

1. Source : Offices of Heads of the concerned institutions.

has two hostels—one for boys and the other for girls—housed in beautiful and spacious buildings with accommodation for 110 and 25 students respectively. The college also has some special equipment such as its own projector, tape recorder, radio, gramophone etc.

SWAMI VIVEKANAND MEMORIAL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, KHETRI—This institute was established in 1963. It is controlled by the Director of Technical Education, Rajasthan, headquartered at Jodhpur. The institute is housed in a rented building having 30 rooms. There are 500 books in the institute library. Besides receiving the monthly bulletin from Central Training Institute, it subscribes to some daily newspapers and one weekly magazine, *Dharma Yug*. The facility of a reading room is also provided. The institute prepares the trainees for the trades of fitters, turners, wiremen, electricians, diesel mechanics and welders. It runs in two shifts. The first shift is from 7 a.m. to 3 p. m. and the second, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. In 1975–76, there were 156 trainees on roll against the sanctioned seats for 188 trainees. The number of instructors, including the superintendent, was 16. The trainees participate in indoor and outdoor games, N.C.C. and the institutional exhibition which is held every year. An annual magazine is also published by the institute.

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE, PILANI—It is an all-India Institution for higher education deemed to be a University by the Government of India. It was started as a *Pathshala* in the year 1901 by Seth Shiv Narain Birla. The *Pathshala* evolved slowly and steadily into a high school in 1925, and became an intermediate college in 1929, a degree college in 1943 and a post-graduate college in 1947. In 1950, Pharmacy courses were started in this college, and in 1952, it was bifurcated into College of Arts and College of Science, Commerce and Pharmacy. During the Second World War, the Government of India established a Technical Training Centre at Pilani for the supply of technicians for defence services and industries. At the end of the War, Shri G. D. Birla (the chairman of the institute) decided to convert it into an engineering college in 1946 with degree courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Master's course in Electronics was started in 1955. The degree course in Civil Engineering was started in 1959 and Chemical Engineering in 1963. Master's courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering were introduced in 1965 and Chemical Engineering in 1968. In 1964, all the three institutions—Birla College of Science, Commerce and Pharmacy, Birla College of Arts and Birla College of Engineering—were merged into one, the Birla Institute of Technology and Science. By a notification in the Gazette of India, dated 27 June, 1964 the Institute

was declared to be given the status of a University and it started functioning as such with effect from 1st July 1964.

The Institute has been in collaboration for over a decade with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A. and the Ford Foundation for its development plans. The faculty for the Institute have been selected from India and abroad. Being a private autonomous body, the Institute awards its own degrees. It is managed by a board of governors. The Director, who is equivalent to the vice-chancellors of other universities in status, is the chief executive officer of the Institute. He is assisted by two Deputy Directors, ten Deans and twelve Unit Chiefs.

The building of the Institute is its own. It is located in the Vidya Campus, adjacent to Pilani town. The campus has an area of 400 hectares with neatly laid out roads, lawns and gardens, halls of residence, faculty homes, community buildings, shopping centre and the Institute buildings having many well equipped laboratories, an exhaustive library, a large number of playgrounds, swimming pool, museum, auditorium, medical centre, hostels, cine club, students centre, workshop, instrumentation centre, information processing centre, bank, post office and so on.

The Institute offers five-year-integrated programmes leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Engineering (Honours), Master of Arts (Honours), Master of Science (Honours) and Master of Management Studies; four-year-integrated programme leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (Honours); two-year master's programmes leading to the degrees of Master of Engineering, Master of Pharmacy and Master of Science (Technology) and doctoral programmes leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in any of the above disciplines as well as in inter-disciplinary areas. The Institute has also introduced the practice school method of Education as an alternative stream for each of the programmes offered, which is unique in the whole educational world. It takes the class room for a period of 5½ months or more to a professional location where students and faculty get involved in real life problems. Thus the practice school gives the students an opportunity to apply their class room knowledge to live situations and strives to build the long needed bridge between the professional world and the educational world. The number of students studying in the Institute in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 2,044, 2,075 and 2,055 and that of teachers, 209, 208 and 267 respectively. The Institute provides ample facilities for extra-curricular activities also. It has full-fledged Music, Photographic, Hindi Drama, English Drama, Hindi Debating, English Debating, Philatelic, Fine Arts and Hobbies clubs. These clubs are wholly and solely managed by the students and have contributed a great deal to

the cultural evolution of the students. The Athletic Club, which is mainly composed of and entirely managed by the students, organises games like football, hockey, cricket, basketball, volleyball, tennis, badminton and tenniquoit and sports like athletics, gymnastics, swimming and gliding. The Institute also has a Gliding Club. The Cine Club organises screening of feature films. Under the "Earn while You Learn" scheme launched by the Institute, selected students are provided part-time jobs such as tutorial work, office assistance, work in the workshop etc. The National Service Scheme unit of the Institute organises short duration social service camps in nearby villages. Recently, the unit has adopted a village called Dhandhar for this purpose. The National Integration Committee organises events like cultural programmes, classes in regional languages, screening of films in regional languages and other similar activities having a bearing on the integration of the nation. The Institute also has a full-fledged National Cadet Corps unit, which provides training in many engineering skills of significance in defence services besides routine military training. The different discipline-wise associations organise extension lectures, paper reading, seminars etc. Courses are also offered in foreign language teaching (German, French and Russian). The Institute encourages participation of students in its administration. Under this scheme, the senate nominates one student as member of the Standing Committee for Students' Discipline and two students as members of the Academic Counselling Board. The chairman of the Institute also nominates four regular full-time students as full members of the senate at the recommendation of the Director for a term of one year. A six-member Students Advisory Committee for the Dean of Students' Welfare was constituted during 1975-76 (as no students' union was functioning, owing to emergency) to advise him about the students' activities in the Institute. A Student Faculty Committee consisting of 9 staff members and 21 student members meets periodically and discusses the current problems of student community.

The library of the Institute is housed in two wings of the main Institute building. In the Main Library, the books of Science, Technology and Humanities are displayed and issued for home study. In the Reference Library, housed in the other wing, current periodicals, reference books and back volumes of periodicals are displayed. The library has a collection of 1,43,716 books and subscribes to 965 journals on Science, Technology, Social Science and Humanities. Facilities for photostat copying and microfilm reading are available in the Reprography Section of the Reference Library. Besides, the book bank of the Institute contains 8,880 volumes of text books for the needy students.

The Institute has 12 hostels, 11 for boys and one for girls, with a total capacity of 2,008 single seated rooms. All the hostels are located on the campus and their messes are run and managed by the students. There is also a technological museum known as Central Museum and a small botanical garden. Besides the usual equipment one may expect to find in a university, the Institute also has specialised facilities such as preparative ultra-centrifuge, liquid scintillation spectrometer, atomic absorption sepectrophotometer, liquid air plant, analog computers, dual beam oscilloscopes with camera, helium and ruby laser systems etc.

CENTRAL ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PILANI¹—
The Institute, dedicated to the task of development of technology and advanced research in electronics, was set up in the wake of expansion programme of National Laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Its foundation stone was laid on 21st September 1953 by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the late Prime Minister of India and the Institute started functioning from 1957 with a staff strength of about 40 persons.

With a view to provide technical know-how to the Indian industry to enable it to enter newer fields of electronics, the Institute is engaged in five major areas of research, viz., (1) Special Purpose Electron Tubes, (2) Semi-Conductor Devices, (3) Electronic Instrumentation and Control Systems, (4) Communication and T.V. Systems and (5) Audio Engineering Systems.

The Institute also undertakes special projects sponsored and financed by various departments like Department of Electronics, Railways, Defence, Department of Science & Technology, Indian Space Research Organisation etc. It also interacts closely with Regional Development Committees, State Electronics Department Corporations, Small Industries Service Institute, Polytechnology Transfer Centres of CSIR etc. to assist them in sorting out problems of small-scale industries and setting up of new units.

The Institute has set up excellent facilities for Semi-Conductor Devices and High Power Microwave Tubes. It has also developed Travelling Wave Tube for use as microwave amplifiers. The Institute has many other achievements to its credit. The technology available for transfer to the industry pertains to the following items/fields :

- (1) Colour TV Receivers
- (2) Thick Film Hybrid Circuits

1. *Welcome to CEERI*, published by the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, 1983, New Delhi.

- (3) Varactor Diodes & Impatt Diodes
- (4) Click Suppressor Circuits
- (5) Video Sweep Generator
- (6) Digital Lineariser Modules for Thermocouples (Type R)
- (7) Precision $4\frac{1}{2}$ Digit Temperature Indicator
- (8) Over/Under Voltage Protection Device
- (9) Silox Deposition Reactor
- (10) FM Receiving Antenna
- (11) RF Induction Heaters
- (12) Digital Sound Level Meter
- (13) 5 kw and 12.5 kw Power Triodes
- (14) Multi-channel Electronic TV Tuner
- (15) Vibrotone
- (16) Autobas
- (17) 32-Line Electronic Telephone Exchange & Conferencing facility
- (18) Automatic Centralised Industrial Temperature Indicating & Monitoring System with Status Indicator
- (19) High efficiency Ultrasonic Probes for material testing and flow detection
- (20) Piezoelectric Composite (Sandwich) Transducers for High Power Drives
- (21) Piezoelectric Ceramic Materials for High Power Ultrasonic Applications

The following facilities are available in the Institute for users :

- (1) Computer Aided Design For LSI/VLSI
(Applicon AGS-860 Colour Graphics System)
- (2) Mask Making (Electromask-Model 250 PG & IR)
- (3) Ion-Implantation (Kasper BPA-200)
- (4) Microprocessor Development Systems
(Intel 287 FD, Millenium 2000, LAM 4850, Z-80 & 68000 Kits)

The Institute has an excellent reference library. Colloquia and lecture courses are also arranged in various disciplines by the Institute. Electronic engineers and guest workers from industry and educational institutions are also provided short-term training facilities at the Institute. A proto-type demonstration unit has been created in the Institute to

house some of the working proto-type models of important products developed at the Institute which provides an overall information about the activities of the Institute.

The Institute's campus covers an area of about 160 acres and has staff quarters, staff hostels and guest houses besides necessary amenities like dispensary, shopping centre, schools, banking facilities etc.

It is significant that the Institute started with an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs but has now an annual budget of about Rs. 3.5 crores and more than 600 persons are on its rolls. Some facts about its activities and achievements are given below (upto March 1983) :

Products/processes	67
Licencee firms	93
Papers Published	395
Patents filed	90
Receipts (Premia/Royalties)	More than Rs. 50 lakhs

The Institute has its two Extension Centres at Madras and New Delhi through which technical know-how and expertise are provided to the industry. These Centres also carry on research and development activities in specific disciplines.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Sanskrit and Persian languages were taught in the indigenous schools which existed in a large number in the area that forms the present Jhunjhun district. Besides, there were various Sanskrit and Urdu institutions maintained by the *Thikana* Khetri and by private benefactors, as already mentioned in earlier section.

A number of Sanskrit and Urdu schools and colleges exist in the district at present, the details of which are as follows¹ :

RAJKIYA PRAVESHKA SANSKRIT VIDYALAYA, KHETRI—This institution was established by Khetri Estate in May, 1883. It was managed by the Estate upto 1954. Since then, it has remained under the management of the State government and made considerable progress. The number of students and teachers has continuously increased and the examination results have been good. From the time of its establishment, the institution is being run in a large local temple having 17 rooms. The subjects taught here are Sanskrit, Hindi, Mathematics, Social Studies, General Science,

1. Source : Offices of Heads of the concerned institutions.

Dharmashastra, Hindi, Civics and English. The number of students in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 142, 164 and 222 and that of teachers 11, 12 and 12 respectively. The institution has a library of 1,226 books. Besides studies, the students take part in activities like games, sports and scouting. They also bring out a magazine named *Parichaya*.

JAGANNATH KAJADIYA PRAVESHKA SANSKRIT VIDYALAYA, KAJRA—At the time of its establishment, in 1951, this institution used to impart free education to 11 students, preparing them for the *Shastri* examination. Now it has been recognised by the Secondary Board of Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer, and imparts teaching upto *Praveshika* course. It runs in a donated building having 18 rooms and a playground. There were 33, 31 and 28 students respectively in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, with three teachers. The subjects taught are Sanskrit, Hindi, General Science, Social Studies and Elementary Mathematics. The library of the institution contains 1,456 books on different subjects. It has the facility of a reading room also. The institution has a small hostel of its own in which free lodging and boarding is provided for 5 students.

SHRI S.P. RUNGTA ACHARYA SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA, BAGAR—Established on 17th June 1886, the institution has been imparting gratuitous education to the public for the last 90 years. It is recognised by the University of Rajasthan for *Shastri* and *Acharya* examinations, and by the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer for *Praveshika* and *Upadhyaya* examinations. It is being managed by a committee of 13 members. The institution has its own building with 28 rooms, 8 playgrounds and a General Science Laboratory. The library of the institution has 3,848 books and subscribes to 20 periodicals. The number of students in the last three years upto 1975-76 was 101, 127 and 132 and that of teachers, 10, 11 and 11 respectively. The extra-curricular activities include the study of holy writ and various cultural programmes organised by the *Chhatra Parishad*. The magazine of the college is published every year. There is a hostel also, which has ten rooms and accommodation for 40 students. It provides free lodging and boarding to the students and is managed by the managing committee of the college.

SHRI BIRLA ACHARYA SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA, PILANI—Established on *Vaisakha Badi* 13, *Samvat* 1969, the institution is financed by Shri Sita Ram Bhandar Trust and managed by Shri Birla Sanskrit Ayurved College Managing Committee. It has its own building with 9 rooms and a playground. Recognised by the University of Rajasthan and the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer, it prepares the students for *Acharya*, *Shastri* and *Upadhyaya* examinations. Education is imparted free in the

institution. There were 26, 30 and 35 students respectively in the last three years upto 1975-76, with 6 teachers (each year). The college has a library of 3,500 books with a reading room. About 15 periodicals are subscribed to by this library. There are enough facilities for games and sports, especially volleyball, *Kabaddi* and badminton, in which the students enthusiastically participate. They take part in the annual State level tournaments and have won many shields. The college has a hostel with accommodation for 30 students, who are provided free lodging and boarding.

RAI BAHADUR SETH SURYAMAL SHIV PRASAD VID VEDANGA ACHARYA SANSKRIT MAHAVIDYALAYA, CHIRAWA—This college was started by Seth Suryamal Shiv Prasad in 1884. It is managed by a committee and the chief source of its finance is Rai Bahadur Suryamal Charitable Fund. It has been recognised by the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, for *Shastri* and *Acharya* examinations, and by the Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer, for *Praveshika* and *Upadhyaya* examinations. The college has its own building with 20 rooms and a playground. There is a library also which has 511 books and subscribes to some newspapers and magazines like *Hindustan* (daily), *Kalyan*, *Bharati* etc. Education is imparted free in the institution. The number of students during the last three years upto 1975-76 was 30, 26 and 30 respectively and that of teachers, 7, 4 and 4. The students take part in social service and the *Chhatra Parishad* of the college organises seminars from time to time for the benefit of the students. Attached to the college building is a hostel, with accommodation for 31 students, where free lodging and boarding is provided for the students.

GOVERNMENT SANSKRIT COLLEGE, CHIRANA—It was established as a Sanskrit *Pathshala* in 1944 by a private management committee and was taken over by the Government of Rajasthan on 1st December, 1966. The building was donated to the Government by Sangaveda Vidyalaya Committee, Chirana, and has 14 rooms (including the room used as hostel) and playgrounds for volleyball and badminton. The college imparts education from first to *Shastri* classes. There were 17, 23 and 19 students respectively in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, with 5 teachers (in each). Students take part in the various extra-curricular activities like debates etc. organised by their union and in the tournaments held by Sanskrit Education Department. The college library, which is run in one of the class rooms, contains 2,611 books and subscribes to 10 periodicals. There is no separate reading room. The one-roomed hostel of the college has accommodation for 10 students. The institution is affiliated to the University of Rajasthan.

QAMAR URDU COLLEGE, NUA—This college was started in 1948 as a night school with the aim of preserving Urdu language and literature as well-as educating Muslim girls in accordance with their own culture and civilisation. In the beginning it was called Madarsa Qamrul Islam after a well-known and greatly respected Muslim saint of the district—Hazrat Shah Qamaruddin. It was renamed as Qamar Urdu College in 1953, when it was recognised by Jamia Urdu, Aligarh, and also became a centre of its examinations (*Adib, Adibe Mahir and Adibe Kamil*).

The college is managed by a committee consisting of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a deputy secretary, a treasurer and four members. It is a public institution receiving no aid from the Government. It has its own building with sufficient accommodation. The college library possesses 2,678 books and subscribes to seven periodicals. Both boys and girls are provided free instructions in this institution. Boys are taught at night, and girls during day time with proper arrangements for *Purdah*. The girls are taught only by women teachers. Text books are provided to the students from the college library. Hindi is one of the compulsory subjects. Among the optional subjects are included Persian, English, Geography, Mathematics and others. For girls, cooking, sewing, embroidery etc. are also included in the curriculum. The number of boys and girls is 65 and 235 respectively, and that of teachers, seven (four of them being women teachers), besides the principal. Two magazines, viz. *Jiya-e-Qamar* and *Faizan-e-Qamar* are regularly published by this college.

MUSLIM PRIMARY SCHOOL, JHUNJHUNUN—This school was opened on 10th June 1957. It runs in a donated building having six rooms. The school library has 250 books and subscribes to some periodicals like *Kirdar, Chanda Mama* etc. The number of students is steadily increasing every year. It was 225 in 1973-74, 275 in 1974-75 and 300 in 1975-76.

MUFID-E-AM PRIMARY SCHOOL, JHUNJHUNUN—It is an Urdu school recognised and aided by the Government of Rajasthan. It was started on 19th December 1950. The school is running in a rented building with seven rooms. The school library contains 300 books and subscribes to five periodicals. Besides the compulsory subjects which are according to the school curriculum prescribed by the Government, only Urdu is taught as an optional subject. There were 360, 371 and 355 students during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively, with 6 teachers. Side by side with studies, the children take part in games and sports competitions, scouting etc.

Montessori Schools

There is only one such school in the district¹, which is described below :

PIRAMAL SHISHU NIKETAN, BAGAR²—It was established on 1st July 1961. There were 60 children (16 boys and 44 girls) studying in the institution in 1973-74, 88 (26 boys and 62 girls) in 1974-75 and 74 (21 boys and 53 girls) in 1975-76. The number of teachers during each of these years was 2 (both female). The subjects taught are Hindi, Arithmetic, music, games, free hand drawing, craft, clay modelling etc. Extra-curricular activities like cultural programmes and physical training programmes are also organised from time to time. The library of the school contains 543 books and subscribes to three periodicals *Lotpot*, *Nandan* and *Champak*. Breakfast is provided for the children with the help of the Board of Social Welfare.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The number of adult education centres working in the rural areas of various Panchayat Samitis of the district and that of adults educated in them during the last three years is given below:

Year	Panchayat Samiti	Adult education centres	Adults educated
1973-74	Alsisar	5	220
	Buhana	15	299
	Udaipurwati	4	143
1974-75	Alsisar	15	1,244
	Jhunjhunun	1	10
	Khetri	9	336
1975-76	Khetri	9	300
	Nawalgarh	42	1,175
	Surajgarh	94	1,606
	Udaipurwati	1	25

As for audio-visual education, 97 shows of 33 short length educational films were organised in the district during the year 1975-76, before a total audience of 25,670 persons⁴. 924 adult literacy centres were run during

1. Source : Office of the District Education Officer, Jhunjhunun.
2. Source : Office of the Headmistress, Piramal Shishu Niketan, Bagar.
3. Source : Office of the Dy. Director, Social Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner.
4. Source : Office of the Assistant Director, Audio-Visual Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer.

the last summer vacations and 15,081 persons benefited from them. There are 300 such centres working in the district at present : 56 in Jhunjhunun tahsil, 44 in Chirawa tahsil, 55 in Udaipurwati tahsil and 45 in Khetri tahsil¹.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

There are two units of N.C.C. in the district both headquartered at Pilani. The first unit—2 Rajasthan Composite (Technical) Regiment, N. C. C., Pilani— was started at Pilani in 1950. It is affiliated to Birla Institute of Technology and Science and Birla Education Trust, Pilani. The other Unit—16 Rajasthan Battalion, Pilani, which covers the whole Jhunjhunun district except Nawalgarh (which is under 19 Rajasthan Battalion, N. C. C., Sikar), was established at Jhunjhunun in July 1960 with 1,200 cadets and 6 officers. It has been put under the command of N. C. C. Group Headquarters, Jaipur, from October 1968. Before that, it was controlled by N. C. C. Group Headquarters, Pilani. The location of this unit was changed from Jhunjhunun to Pilani from 10th February 1975. Cadets of 13 institutions are receiving training under this unit, out of which 6 institutions have senior division and 7 junior division troops.

Besides winning several competition trophies and commission in the army, these units have assisted the district authorities in civil defence during wars and done valuable social service in the form of cleaning of the municipal area, tree plantation, blood donation and so on. The strength of each unit during the last five years upto 1976 is given below²:

Unit	Year	Senior Division		Junior Division		Junior Div. Girls	
		Officers	Cadets	Officers	Cadets	Officers	Cadets
2 Rajasthan Composite (Technical) Regiment, N.C.C., Pilani	1972	3	346	4	350	2	200
	1973	3	272	4	320	2	160
	1974	2	73	4	157	2	225
	1975	2	180	2	225	2	225
	1976	2	161	2	148	2	174
16 Rajasthan Battalion N. C. C., Pilani*	1972	8	946	10	1,050	—	—
	1973	8	872	10	1,020	—	—
	1974	8	703	10	767	—	—
	1975	8	750	10	835	—	—
	1976	8	739	10	896	—	—

1. Source : Office of the District Education Officer, Jhunjhunun.

2. Office of the Officer, Commanding, 2 Rajasthan Composite (Technical) Regiment N.C.C. and 16 Rajasthan Battalion N.C.C., Pilani.

* 16 Rajasthan Battalion N.C.C. Pilani has no girls' division.

SCOUTS AND GUIDES

Scouting was introduced in the schools of Jaipur State by the Department of Public Instruction in October 1924, when four small troops in the city schools besides the scouts troops at Pilani and Chirawa in the district were organised. A small committee was formed at that time to organise scouting in the State. In 1926 this committee took the shape of a regular Jaipur Boy Scouts Association¹.

The Scout Movement in the district made a steady progress in the third decade of the present century. An All India Scouts Training Camp was held at Pachmari during 1933-34, and a number of teachers from the district were sent to attend it. An effort was made to spread the scouting movement to non-school villages, and a training camp for this purpose was held by the District Scoutmaster at Ajitgarh². The Khetri scouting troop joined the competition camp at Jaipur in November 1936 and won the trophy for signalling. The Chirawa troop won the camp and law trophy. In the year 1935-36, scouting was made one of the practical subjects for the Anglo-vernacular Middle and Vernacular Final examinations of Jaipur³, and this step gave a strong impetus to the Scout Movement in the State. Scouting and girl-guiding were further developed during the five year plan period of the State.

At present, there are two local associations of Scouts and Guides in Jhunjhunun district, viz. at Jhunjhunun and at Pilani. These associations have been working from the time of Jaipur State, and were duly registered, after the formation of Rajasthan, in November 1954. They have their own executive committees, with Assistant District Commissioner (Scouts and Guides) as their chairman. 70 institutions in the district are actively participating in scouting at present. There are 70 units in the scouts and 22 in the guides section. The total number of groups is 70. The scouts and guides do social service in the fairs frequently held in the district. The District Competition Camp was organised for the first time after the formation of Rajasthan at Jhunjhunun in 1976, in which 538 scouts and guides participated⁴.

LIBRARIES

Apart from the libraries belonging to the various educational

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1. *Report on the Instruction of the Jaipur State*, 1926, p. 10.
 2. *Report on the Administration of Thikana Khetri*, 1933-34, pp.17-18.
 3. *Report on the Administration of Jaipur State*, 1935-36, p. 51.
 4. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides, Local Association, Jhunjhunun.

institutions, there are public libraries also in the district. The details of these libraries are given in the following paragraphs¹ :

AZAD LIBRARY, JHUNJHUNUN—This library is situated in Batwalan, a remote locality of Jhunjhunun, where there is no other library as such. It was established in 1938. The library was recognised by the Government of Rajasthan in 1957. There are 2,240 books of various subjects (such as religion, literature, fiction etc.) in the library written in Persian, English, Hindi and Sanskrit languages. The newspapers and magazines subscribed to, include two dailies (one Hindi and one Urdu), three weeklies (Urdu) and one monthly (Urdu). The facility of a reading room is available to the readers. The library hours are from 8 to 11 in the morning and 5 to 8 in the evening. The library is aided by the government and looked after by a librarian and an honorary committee of 11 members.

SHRI MAHAVIR PUSTAKALAYA, MADANSAR, JHUNJHUNUN—It is a government aided library which was started in 1933 with the help of some philanthropists, who furnished it with books, furniture and finance. The present building of the library was donated afterwards by Seth Hargopal Khetan. It contains 4,915 books of Hindi, English and Sanskrit on different subjects such as Religion, Fiction, Literature, Poetry, Drama, Commerce, Geography, History, Politics, Biography, Psychology, Mathematics, Medicine, Agriculture and so on. The library subscribes to eleven newspapers and magazines, out of which two are daily newspapers, two weeklies, one fortnightly and six monthly magazines. There is a reading room also where students and others can sit and study. Students are granted special concession in membership fees. The library is looked after by a librarian. It remains open for 6 hours every day, viz. from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SHRI SARVAJANIK PUSTAKALAYA, MUKUNDGARH—It was started in 1916. For years it kept running in some shops until the present building was donated to it in 1956 by late Shri Basant Lal Murarka. The library is managed by a committee of 12 members. There are 8,453 books on various subjects in the library and the number of newspapers and magazines subscribed to is 64, out of which 5 are dailies, 13 weeklies, 9 fortnightlies, 30 monthlies, 3 quarterlies and 4 annual magazines. The facility of a reading room is also available. The library remains open for 6 hours every day. It had 255 members in 1975-76, and an attendance of 61,922 readers. It is a registered institution and has been recognised by the Rajasthan Government. The library staff consists of a library attendant.

1. Source : Offices of Librarians of the concerned libraries.

MAKHARIA SARVAJANIK PUSTAKALAYA, BAGAR—It was established in 1937 by Shrimati Mahadevi Piramal Charitable Trust, Bagar. From the time of its establishment it is being financed and managed by the same trust. The library contains 8,178 books on various subjects and subscribes to 31 periodicals. It remains open for 7 hours every day and provides all facilities to the readers, including a reading room. Its staff consists of a librarian and a class IV employee.

SHRI YUVAK SABHA PUSTAKALAYA, MANDAWA—This library was started in 1951. It is recognised and aided by the Government of Rajasthan. It has its own building well equipped with furniture, typewriter, radio, clock, globe and other things. The number of books in the library is 9,895, which can be classified into different groups viz. Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Bengali, Gujrati, Gurumukhi and Urdu. It subscribes to 47 newspapers and magazines of different types. The library remains open for 7 hours every day and provides the facilities of a reading room, a guidance centre and mobile library. The staff consists of a librarian assisted by a class IV employee in the library.

SHRI SARVAJANIK PUSTAKALAYA, CHURI AJITGARH—This library was started in January 1933 in a rented shop. The present building was constructed afterwards through public co-operation. There are 3,448 books of different subjects such as Fiction, Drama, Poetry, Biography, Religion, Politics, History, *Sarvodaya* literature etc. The library subscribes to three daily newspapers, three weeklies, 10 monthlies and a quarterly magazine. It is a registered institution recognised by Rajasthan Government and managed by a committee of 9 members. There were 213 members in the library in 1975-76, and about 20,000 readers were benefited by it. It has a well equipped reading room also. The library hours are from 7 to 10 in the morning and 2 to 5 in the evening. The staff of the library consists of a librarian and an attendant.

SHRI PRATAP PUSTAKALAYA, SURAJGARH—It was started in June, 1936. It has its own three-storeyed building with a large well furnished reading room. The library is managed by a public committee. The number of books is 7,947 and that of the periodicals subscribed to, 27. The books are on various subjects such as Literature, History, Biography, Religion, Hygiene, Politics, Fiction etc. Out of the periodicals, four are dailies, five weeklies, five fortnightlies, 13 monthlies and 1 quarterly. The library remains open for 7 hours every day. Its staff consists of a librarian and a part time attendant.

VIDYA PRACHARAK PUSTAKALAYA, DUNDLOD—Started by the enthusiastic youngmen of Dundlod on 28th July 1919. This library made

continuous progress with the help of the public. Its present building was donated by Seth Bhagirath Mal Goenka in 1948. The large hall which serves as reading room, was constructed in 1959 by the managing committee of the library. The institution was registered in 1957 under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and was recognised by Rajasthan Government in 1958. It has been receiving aid from the government since 1959-60. The library contains 7,865 books on different subjects such as Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Bengali, Gujrati, Rajasthani and Marathi Literature, Politics, Agriculture, Autobiography, Science, Hygiene, History, Religion, Ethics, Law, Language and so on. Out of the periodicals subscribed to, 3 are dailies, 6 weeklies, 2 fortnightlies, 16 monthlies and 2 quarterlies. It also possesses a radio set and equipment for various cultural programmes which are organised here from time to time. The library team won the first prize along with the shield in a debate held in Nawalgarh in 1974-75. It remains open from 8 to 11 in the morning and 3.30 to 6.30 in the evening except on Friday when it is closed for the second shift. In spite of being located in a village, it can compete well with any library in the urban areas. The staff of the library consists only of a class IV employee.

SHRI SARVAJANIK PUSTAKALAYA, MANDRELA—This library was established on 8th February 1947 by Shri Ram Pratap Vyas, and was called Vyas Pustakalaya. The present name was given to it later on. It is a private institution and has been receiving aid from the government since 1961. It contains about 3,250 books of Fiction, Drama, Poetry, History, Geography etc. and subscribes to 18 periodicals, viz. two dailies, three weeklies, three fortnightlies and 10 monthlies. The facility of a reading room is available and the library hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning and 4 to 8 in the evening. There is a librarian and a class IV employee in the library staff.

SHRI GANDHI PUSTAKALAYA, BABAI—This library was started in November 1947 in a rented building. It was called Saraswati Pustakalaya in the beginning. The present name was given to it in 1943. The present building of the library is a donated one, having all facilities including a reading room. There are 1,993 books on different subjects such as Hindi literature, English literature, Religion, History, Politics, Fiction etc. The number of periodicals which are subscribed to by the library is 17, viz. two dailies, seven weeklies and eight monthlies. It is a registered institution, temporarily recognised by Rajasthan Government. It is run by public subscription and is aided by the government from time to time. The managing committee of the library comprises 11 members, elected by

the public. There is open-shelf system in the library, and no membership fee is charged from poor students. The library is kept open from 10 to 1 in the morning and 7 to 10 in the evening. Its staff consists of a librarian and a part-time sweeper.

JHUNJHUNUN PUSTAKALAYA, JHUNJHUNUN—Established in 1918, this library has been serving the public of Jhunjhunun for about 58 years. It has been registered and recognised by the Rajasthan Government, and is managed by a committee. It has its own well-equipped building. It possesses 6,063 books, including some rare books on religion such as *Bhṛigu Samhita*, *Puranas*, *Vedas (Bashya)* and many important books of History. Out of the 52 periodicals subscribed to by the library, six are dailies, eight weeklies, seven fortnightlies and 31 monthlies. The reading room of the library has a seating capacity of 50 readers. The facility of a separate reading room is provided for research scholars. The library remains open for 6 hours everyday and is looked after by two class IV employees.

DISTRICT LIBRARY, JHUNJHUNUN—This library was established in March 1956. It is owned by the State Government. It contains 7,941 books on different subjects and subscribes to 46 periodicals. There is a well-equipped reading room also. The library remains open for 8 hours every day. It has a daily attendance of about 70 readers. The staff of library consists of a librarian, a lower division clerk and a peon.

SHRI KRISHNA PUSTAKALAYA, CHIRAWA—It is a registered institution situated in Gandhi Chowk, the main market of Chirawa. It was established in 1917. The library is managed by a public committee. It has 13,000 books on different subjects and subscribes to 68 periodicals. Books are issued free to research scholars. The facility of a reading room is also provided. The library remains open for 7 hours every day.

SHRI HANUMAN MANDAL PUSTAKALAYA, BADAGAON—This public library was established in *Samvat* 1999. It contains 3,800 books on different subjects such as Poetry, Drama, Fiction, Essays and History besides textbooks. It also subscribes to 20 periodicals, out of which two are dailies, two weeklies, four fortnightlies and 12 monthlies. It has its own building with all facilities for readers. The library remains open for 6 hours every day. The library staff comprises a librarian, a class IV employee and a sweeperess.

GOVERNMENT TAHSIL LIBRARY, KHETRI—This library was founded in 1898 A. D. by the late Raja Fateh Singh of Khetri, who was very fond of collecting books on various subjects. It is owned by the State Government and is situated in the middle of the town near the main market. The library contains 9,472 books in English, Hindi, Sanskrit,

Urdu and Persian languages on almost all subjects and subscribes to six dailies, five weeklies, six bi-monthlies and 12 monthly magazines. It also has the facility of a reading room with a capacity of 30 seats. The library is open for 8 hours daily, i.e. from 7 to 11 in the morning and 5 to 9 in the evening. The staff of the library consists of one librarian and one class IV employee.

MUSEUMS

BIRLA MUSEUM, PILANI¹—This museum, the first science and technological museum in the country, was established during the year 1954. It primarily deals with science and technology, and most of the material and the exhibits which are displayed here, have been designed and produced accordingly. However, there are also small collections of paintings, sculptures, armoury, documents etc. The museum is headed by a curator, and under him a staff of about 60 persons including technical and non-technical personnel is working for the maintenance, upkeep and running of the museum. This museum belongs to the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, and is controlled by its Director locally, and the board of trustees at large.

The main objective of this museum is to acquaint young men and women with the marvels of the present day science and technology and to foster among them a deeper and newer realisation by way of familiarisation process.

At present the museum has the following sections :

(i) Energy Conversion, (ii) Metals from Minerals, (iii) The Story of Transport, (iv) The Conquest of Space, (v) Mining and Underground Exploration, (vi) Chemicals and their Chemistry, (vii) The Manufacture of Textiles, (viii) Food from Agriculture, (ix) Natural History, (x) Picture Gallery, (xi) Old Arms and Weapons, (xii) Gandhi Gallery and Century's Progress Gallery. There is also a theatre-cum-auditorium for arranging lecture demonstrations and regular film shows on popular science topics. The exhibits and models are constantly brought upto date by adding the latests detail and information. The museum is open to visitors on all days of the week, excepting Mondays and other notified holidays.

CULTURE

The district has a rich cultural heritage. The rulers and the ruled both have had glorious traditions. Some of the kings of Khetri were great scholars and artists besides being patrons of education and culture. Raja Fateh Singh of Khetri (1843-1879)² was a good scholar of English of his

1. Source : Office of the Curator, Birla Museum, Pilani.

2. Gablot, Jagdish Singh: *Rajputana Ka Itihas*, part 3, pp. 190-191.

time.¹ He wrote his autobiography in English in 1869. Raja Ajit Singh (1879-1901)², a lover of music and poetry, was a good musician and poet himself and was well-known for his *Veena Vadan* (playing the *Veena*, a musical instrument) and Swami Vivekanand was one of his admirers. At a time when Urdu (the court language) was the most influential language throughout Rajputana, he gave its place to Hindi (the people's language) in his courts of justice. He was a great helper and friend to Swami Vivekanand, who once said in a public speech that whatever he had done for the progress of India would not have been possible, if he had not met the Raja of Khetri³. In fact it is believed that Swamiji attained his spiritual rejuvenation in Khetri, as Buddha had done in Buddhagaya. The very name Vivekanand was given to him by the Raja of Khetri⁴.

Literature

Jhunjhun is one of those districts of Rajasthan which have produced good literature not only in Hindi but also in Urdu and Rajasthani languages. There have been many good poets and writers in the district. Some of them are described in the following paragraphs :

MUNI GYAN VIMAL⁵—He belonged to Jhunjhun and his famous book *Guna Dharma Kumar Chaupai* was written in *Vikram Samvat* 1719.

SHRI MERU LUHAR⁶—He was a blacksmith by caste, and belonged to Khetri. The period of his literature is believed to be from *Vikram Samvat* 1820 to 1857. Among his well-known works are: (i) *Chhah Ruti Vilas* (description of six seasons) and (ii) *Vadhu Villas*. He has also written short poems.

SHRI SHIV SINGH SHEKHAWAT⁷—He was not only a good ruler (of *Thikana Dundlod*), but also a good poet. He lived from v. s. 1852 to 1907 and some of his works are : (i) *Preeti Kalika*, (ii) *Ramashvamedha*, (iii) *Devi Pachisi*, (iv) *Samudrik Granth Bhasha*, (v) *Palak Dariyav* and (vi) *Stutiyan*.

SHRI KANHARDAS⁸—He belonged to Jasrapur (Khetri) and lived upto v. s. 1890. He was a devotee of Shri Ram Chandra and is greatly

1. Sharma, Pt. Jhabarmalla: *Khetri Ka Itihas*, p. 70.
2. Gahlot, Jagdish Singh : *Rajputana ka Itihas*, Part 3, pp. 190-191.
3. Sharma, Pt. Jhabarmalla : *Khetri ka Itihas*, p. 70.
4. *Life of Swami Vivekanand*, by his Eastern and Western Disciples (a publication of Advaita Ashram), p. 281.
5. Sharma, U.V.: *Rajasthani Aur Hindi Sahitya Ko Shekhawat Kshetra Ka Yogadan*, (an unpublished thesis of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur), p. 222.
6. *ibid.*, p. 318.
7. *ibid.*, p. 134.
8. *ibid.*, p. 156.

honoured for his religious lyrics and hymns which are still being collected.

SHRI SUKH DAN¹—He lived in a village near Bissau and his poems were written in v. s. 1900. He was fond of collecting as well as writing good literature. He has written all types of long and short poems and songs which are admired for their beautiful word-pictures. He was greatly honoured at royal courts and has written several poems in praise of various kings of Shekhawati. Two of his famous works are *Kuram Kul Iithihas Peedhi* and *Shringar Shatak*.

SHRI MANGAL RAM CHARAN²—His literature belongs to round-about *Samvat* 1900. He lived in the Jakhal village of Udaipurwati tahsil. Being a Charan (bard) by caste, he was a heroic and courageous man as well as a poet. He wrote about a hundred books, out of which *Sundarodaya* is his best work.

SHRI SURYAKARAN PAREEK³—He was born in *Samvat* 1960 and died in *Samvat* 1996. He was the Vice-Principal of Birla College, Pilani and the professor of Hindi and English. He was a great scholar of Hindi and Rajasthani and the first among the modern scholars of Rajasthan who struggled hard to attract the people of Rajasthan, indifferent to Rajasthani language and literature, towards the great literary possibilities and richness of their own language. He wrote about 20 essays of great literary value. His prose style resembles with that of Pandit Ram Chandra Shukla. It has a similar depth, force, elegance and flow. The books written and edited by him are : *Kanan Kusumanjali*, *Meghomala Jyotsna*, *Gadya Geetika*, *Bolayan*, *Rati Rani*, *Mitron Ke Patra*, *Veli Krisan Rukamni Ri*, *Dhola Maroo Ra Doocha*, *Jatman Granthavali*, *Chhanda Rao Jaitsi Ro*, *Rajasthani Batan* and *Rajasthan Ke Lok Geet*.

DR. KANHAIYALAL SAHAL—He was born in *Samvat* 1968 at Nawalgarh. He was a well-known writer and critic. Among his famous books are *Chauboli*, *Har Jas Bavani*, *Rajasthani Kahavaten* and *Rajasthan Ke Ethisik Pravad*. *Someekshanjali* is a collection of his critical essays. He was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Rajasthan on his *Rajasthani Kahavaten* and honoured by Rajasthan Sahitya Academy for his literary services. His critical writings are full of gravity and deep thought. His language is full of Sanskrit words and English words are also found in it occasionally.

1. Sharma, U. V.: *Rajasthani Aur Hindi Sahitya Ko Shekhawati Kshetra Ka Yogadan*, p. 256.
2. Menaria, Pt. Motilal: *Rajasthani Bhasha Aur Sahitya*, p. 226.
3. *ibid.*, p. 293.

PANDIT JHABARMALLA SHARMA—He was born in *Samvat* 1945 at the Jasrapur village of Khetri *Thikana*. He is a great scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and Rajasthani languages, a historian and a writer of verse as well as prose. He has also been the editor of some newspapers, viz., *Bharat*, *Jnanodaya*, *Calcutta Samachar* and *Hindu Sansar*. Some of his books are : *Bhartiya Godhan*, *Arvinda Charitra*, *Sambhar Ka Itihas*, *Khetri ka Itihas*, *Sikar Ka Itihas*, *Khetri Naresh*, *Vivekanand*, *Adarsh Naresh*, *Kesari Singh Samar* and *Tilak Gatha*. He writes in a grave, natural and charming style and his Hindi is mixed with Sanskrit words. His books on history are as interesting as fiction.

SHRI VISHVANATH SHARMA VIMLESH—He belongs to Jhunjhun. He has written Poetry in Hindi and Rajasthani languages. *Shakuntala* is his long narrative poem in Hindi. His other works in Hindi are : *Vedana*, *Pranon ki Chhaya*, *Anamika* and *Vikas Geeta*. His famous books in Rajasthani language are : *Ram Katha* and *Nay Ras Men Ras Hasya*. Apart from these he has written *Sat Pakvani*, *Chhedkhani*, *Kucharni* and *Thiskoli*, which are examples of his humorous poetry. He has made great efforts to popularise Rajasthani poetry throughout India.

DR. MANOHAR SHARMA—He belongs to Bissau and has written in Rajasthani language. *Aravali Ri Atma* and *Geet Katha* are collections of his poems, *Kanyadan* and *Sonalbhing* collections of his stories, *Rohide Ro Phool*, a collection of his essays and *Nainsi Ro Saro* is a collection of his one act plays. He has been rewarded by Rajasthan Sahitya Academy for his *Sonalbhing*. He has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on his *Batan Ro Jhoomko*, a collection of folk-tales.

SHRI KARNIDAN BARHATH—He writes equally well in Hindi and Rajasthani. In Hindi *Premkata*, *Kuhara Aur Kiranen*, *Kalai Ka Dhaga* and *Chay ke Dhabbe* are his important novels, *Aurat Aur Jahar*, a collection of his stories and *Badvanal*, a collection of poems. In Rajasthani, *Shakuntala* and *Shri Rani Sati* are his long narrative poems, *Jhar Jhar Kantha*, a collection of poems; *Admi Ro Seeng*, a collection of stories; and *Chyanano*, a collection of one-act plays. He has written for children also. *Jhindio* is an example of his poetry in Rajasthani for children.

SHRI PARMESHWAR DWIREPHI—He is a renowned poet of Hindi belonging to Chirawa. *Meera* is his greatly admired epic. It has been prescribed as a text book in the University of Kerala, Trivendrum and has been rewarded by Rajasthan Sahitya Academy and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. His other important works are *Yug Srishta Premchand*, *Kamla Nehru*, *Dhool Ke Phool*, *Maru Ke Teele* etc.

SHRI BANWARILAL MISHRA SUMAN—He is another poet belonging

to Chirawa. His famous book of poetry is *Delyan Ro Divlo* written in Rajasthani. He writes and sings beautiful religious and heroic songs and writes both in Rajasthani and *Khari Boli*. He has been rewarded by Rajasthan Sahitya Academy.

SHRIMATI ASHA SHARMA—She belong to Bagar and is a poetess of Rajasthani language. Her famous book is *Chandabarni*. She writes both in Hindi and Rajasthani.

SHRI NAGRAJ SHARMA—He is a poet and writer of Rajasthani language, belonging to Pilani. He has written humorous poems and one-act plays, both with equal skill and command. His poems are known for their simplicity, directness of effect and refined humour. His important published works are *Birkha Beenani*, *Ram Milai Jodi*, *Ib To Cheto*, *Ib To Mulko* etc.

SHRI SALIK AZIZI—He is a well-known writer and poet of Urdu, belonging to Jhunjhunun. *Nagmate Vatan* is a collection of his poems written in Devnagri. In Urdu, his important works are *Silke Gohar*, *Tanveere Qamar*, *Adbe Aziz* etc.

Apart from the writers and poets already mentioned, there are some more whose names are worth mentioning. Among the writers of Hindi and Rajasthani, are Shri Ram Gopal Sharma Nawal, Bajrang Lal Pareek, Padmawati Boobna, Shri Lal Mishra, Sawai Singh Dhamora, Ram Niranjana Sharma Thimau, Radha Sharan Mishra, Krishna Kalpit and Mohan Singh. The names of Shri Yusuf and Khurshid are specially popular in Urdu.¹

Folk Literature and Art²

The inventiveness of folk imagination can be seen in the folk literature and art of the district. This literature can be divided into five parts : (i) folk songs, (ii) ballads, (iii) folk stories, (iv) folk drama and (v) traditional riddles, proverbs, idioms etc.

In the folk songs (*Lok Geet*) of this area, all types of social, religious, professional, economic, political, domestic and other aspects of life have been reflected. There are songs of birth (such as *Kukhadli*, *Jalwa*, *Pilo*, *Jachcha*, *Geegla*, *Sonthi*, *Choodlo*, *Khichadi* etc.); songs of marriage (e.g. *Banado*, *Banadi Ghodi*, *Byavalo*, *Kaman*, *Bhat*, *Toran*, *Sanjhi*, *Ubtan*, *Seethno*, *Choonadi*, *Badhai*, etc.); songs of domestic life (e.g. *Panihari*, *Kurjan*, *Olyun*, *Darudi*, *Bhangadli*, *Mumal*, *Ghughari*, *Jija*, *Janval*, *Susaro*, *Jeth*, *Dewar* etc.); religious hymns called *Harjas* and songs about various deities (e.g. *Mataji*, *Bhairuji Sati Mata*, *Khetarpalji*, *Balaji*, *Ramdeoji*,

1. Source : Rajasthan Sahitya Academy, Udaipur.

2. Based on *Shekhawati Ka Lok Sahitya* by M. P. Mishra (an unpublished thesis of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur).

Gogaji, Pabuji etc.); songs of various seasons (e.g. *Jhoola* songs, *Loor*, *Ghoomar*, *Dhamal*, *Lahario*, *Phaganio*, *Barahmasa*, *Rosia*, *Viraha* etc.); songs of childhood (e.g. *Palana*, *Lori*, songs of various games, instructive songs etc.); songs of contemporary life (e. g. songs regarding the various inventions of science, *Gandhi*, *Charkha*, independence, world wars, fashion etc.) and so on.

In the ballads (*Lok Gatha*), which are called *Khyats* or *Pawadas* (long narrative poems about the lives of heroes or lovers) here, can be included those of *Tejaji*, *Doongji-Jawarji*, *Pabuji*, *Ramdeoji*, *Ratan Rano*, *Jeen Mata*, *Dhola Maru*, *Nihalde Sultan*, *Mana Goojari* etc. All the qualities of an epic are found in these Pawaras. They are simple-spirited poems in short stanzas in which one popular story is graphically told. Sung by *Jogis* and *Bhopas*, these musical ballads serve to revive the past, to awaken the race-memory, to recall the forgotten and to make known to the generations the knowledge which is lost.

The folk stories (*Lok Katha*) of the area are told in their own unique style. *Hunkara* or the response of the listener is considered as important as the art of the story teller. There are different types of folk stories (didactic, religious, social, historical and humorous stories; stories for children; local legends etc.) popular in the district. There are stories of various fasts such as those of *Vat Savitri*, *Nag Panchami*, *Karava Chauth*, *Aanwala Navami*, *Ashtami*, *Ekadashi*, *Poornima*, *Shravan Somvar*, *Kartik Snan* and the various days of the week; moral fables of animals and birds; stories of love, of miracles, of magic, of saints and *Fakirs*, of witches, fairies, giants, gods and goddesses, *Gandharvas* etc., all having imaginary and mysterious times and places. They are not only based on old themes, but embrace the new progressive thought also. Idiomatic and expressive language in which the sound echoes the sense, simplicity and originality of expression, lack of artificiality, and teaching a moral in a most engaging way—are some of the characteristics of these stories.

The folk-drama (*Lok Natya*) of the district, known as *Khyals*, is famous in the whole India. This part of the folk literature and art of the area (specially the *Khyals* of *Chirawa* or *Chirawi Khyals*, as they are known) is very rich and well developed. These *Khyals* are plays of a particular type, accompanied with music and dance, which treat some popular legend in the form of a dialogue in verses or a prose tale mixed with such dialogues, recited and acted on the stage. The dresses, the language, the music and all other features in them reflect the social atmosphere and culture of the places to which they belong. That is why there is such a rapport of feelings and emotions between the artists and the audience. Nanu Lal Rana and Ujjera Teli have been two very

famous writers and singers of *Chirawi Khyals*. Nanu has been called the *Kalidas* of *Khyals*. Born in 1872, he lived for 85 years and wrote 36 *Khyals*. He knew Hindi, Sanskrit, Dingal and Pingal. The themes of his *Khyals* are valour, love, social evils etc. Lyricism is the most important quality of his *Khyals*. There is a beautiful mixture of pure Hindi and Shekhawati dialect. Some of his famous *Khyals* are *Virat Parva*, *Jagdeo Kankali*, *Panchaphoola Rani*, *Heer Ranjha*, *Bhagat Pooran*, *Dhola Marvan*, *Hameer Hath*, *Chakava Bain*, *Gopi Chhand*, *Saudagar Vazirjadi* and so on. Nanu Lal's work, at present, is being done by his nephew Duli Chand and his family. Dulji (Dulichand) was rewarded for his services in 1968-69 by Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy, Jodhpur. Ujeera Teli was a pupil of Nanu Rana. The *Khyals* written by him include *Narsi ji Ro Bhat*, *Sultan Marvan Bhat*, *Silo Satwanti*, *Roop Basant*, *Amar Singh Malde*, *Hadi Rani*, *Biramde Songara*, *Madhavanal Kamkandala*, *Sultan Nihalde*, *Raja Harishchandra* etc. Other artists in this field are Piru of Naurangpura, Ganni of Chirawa, Bhairurao of Jakhal, Murli of Aduka, Mira Sikka of Nawalgarh, Chamman of Dhigal, Arjunlal of Indrapura etc. One of Arjunlal's *Khyals*—*Maina Sundari*—has won great fame. While talking of folk drama, the *Ram Lila* of Bissau should also be mentioned. It was started about a century ago by an old woman. Shri Bishan Singh, the then *Thakur* of Bissau, was much impressed by it and he made proper arrangements for it. The masks used in it are prepared by the local artists. The late Shri Ramdeo was a famous maker of these masks. The whole *Lila* runs in the form of a dumb show. The *Chaupais* are recited by a priest who also directs the acting. The effigies of *Ravan* and his family are made twenty feet high and when burnt during *Lankadahan*, present a very impressive sight¹.

The riddles, idioms and proverbs of the district have their own importance in its language and literature. In them is to be found the philosophy of the people, the experience handed down from old to young, of countless interlocked generations. They contain the profound wisdom of old age, the witty unveiling of false pretence, the hard reality and prudence as well as the devout idealism of the life experience of several ages. Sometimes a proverb is the condensation of a whole fable or parable in a single phrase. The riddles are called *Pahali* (*Paheli* in Hindi) here and are very popular. Many of them are written for children. The proverbs of this area can be found in Dr. Kanhaiya Lal Sahal's *Rajasthani Kahavaten*. The district is very rich in all types of folk lore.

The traditional arts of the district have their own speciality and

1. Source : Office of the Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy, Jodhpur.

originality. The wall paintings and floor paintings made on the occasions of marriages etc. are typical to the area. The singers of Chirawa, Jhunjhunun and Bagar are famous in the field of folk music. Two more names which can be mentioned in connection with music are those of Norang Nat, a famous player of *Dholak* (a musical instrument) and Shri Hajari Mal Soni of Bagar, a good artist of classical music who was honoured by Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Delhi.

Architecture

The forts, castles, palaces, temples, *Chhataris* (canopied monuments) and monuments of the district have a distinguished place in the field of architecture. The forts at Dundlod, Nawalgarh and Jhunjhunun; the palaces at Nawalgarh, Mukundgarh, Mahansar, Jhunjhunun, Alsisar, Malsisar and Khetri; the *Talabs* (tanks) at Khetri, Bagar and Pilani; the temples at Jhunjhunun (such as *Gopi Nath Mandir*, *Bada Mandir* and *Rani Sati Mandir*) and Pilani (e. g. *Saraswati Mandir*); the *Chhataris* of Khetri and Nawalgarh; and the Muslim *Makbaras* and *Majars* (types of monuments) at Jhunjhunun (e. g. *Ruhela Khan Ka Makbara*), Narhar and Bagar are not only fine examples of architecture but also symbols of old Hindu and Muslim culture in the district. The large number of *Sati* temples, *Chhataris* and *Chabutaras* (platform-like monuments) show that *Sati* custom was very popular in the cultural traditions of the district.

Sculpture

Beautiful images and ornamental designs are carved in stone and wood on the gateways and pillars of temples, palaces and other buildings. A number of ancient images of Vaishnav and Jain sects have been unearthed in Narhar which are of great sculptural beauty. The most remarkable of them are those of the Jain *Tirthankars* Swaminath and Neminath, Saraswati, Vishnu, Ashtabhuja (with eight arms) Mahishmardini, Vayu and Varun. In these images, the beauty of postures and facial expressions is particularly remarkable. The image of Vayu with its awry posture and attitudes of body suggests the fast movement of wind (*Vayu*)¹. The images carved in walls in the Gopi Nath temple at Jhunjhunun and those discovered at Baghor, Tunda and Khetri are also worthy of mention. The images discovered at Khetri are of red and black stone. Among them, the images of Uma-Maheshwar, Brahma, Indra, Yama, Vishnu-Lakshmi, Agni, Varah, Nrisingh, dancing couples, the woman taking out a thorn from her foot, etc. are fine pieces of Rajasthani sculpture. The beautiful ornamentations below or above these images, the animals in them which

1. *Rajasthan ka Prachin Nagar aur Tirth Narhar*, an essay of Dr. Dasharath Sharma in Vishvambhara (*Dr. Dasharath Sharma Smriti Visheshank*), p. 99, Year IX, No. 3-4; a publication of Hindi Vishva Bharati Shodh Pratishthan, Bikaner.

appear lifelike, the hair-styles and various other phases of feminine elegance and beauty sculptured in them are very artistic¹.

Literary and Cultural Societies²

RAJASTHAN SAHITYA SAMITI, BISSAU—This society was established in 1958 by the joint efforts of some scholars and lovers of literature. It has become a very useful centre of literary studies and investigation in the town. The main objective of this society is to make investigations in the field of History, Literature, Culture and Art, thereby making literature richer and more prosperous. The various activities of the society are directed towards this aim. A quarterly magazine named *Varada*, which has been greatly liked for its articles on ancient literature and history, has been regularly published by the society for the last 19 years. Tours and excursions for historical investigation are arranged by the society from time to time, the descriptions of which are published. Among such descriptions, those of Harsh, Tunda and Syanan are worth mentioning. Four Asans (seats for *Abhibhashans* or literary discourses of different categories) have been established by the society, under which various scholars, from time to time, deliver their learned and enlightening lectures. These lectures are published. The four *Agans* are: *Mahakavi Isardas Asan* (for ancient Rajasthani Literature); *Muhnnot Nainsi Asan* (for History and Archaeology); *Sutradhar Mandan Asan* (for Rajasthani Art); and *Suryakaran Pareek Asan* (for Modern Rajasthani Literature). The society also works for the collection, editing and publication of Rajasthani folk literature.

Rajasthani Lok Lahari (5 parts) and *Rajasthani Kahavaton ki Kahaniyan* (2 parts) published by the society, are commendable achievements in this field. Under the publication of *Rajasthan Sulabh Pustak-mala* by the society, 40 books have already been published, among which those of ancient Rajasthani literature are of special value. The membership of the society is open to all lovers of literature. It is affiliated to the Sahitya Academy, New Delhi and Rajasthan Sahitya Academy, Udaipur.

SAHITYA MAJLIS, JHUNJHUNUN—This society has recently come into existence. The date of its establishment was 1st January 1976. Its office is located in Phootla Bazar, a market of the town. The objective of the society is to promote the development of Urdu, Hindi and Rajasthani literatures and to acknowledge the genius of new writers in the above languages by honouring and rewarding them. It organises various literary

1. Based on *Shekhawati Ki Aprakashit Prastar Pratimaen (Ek Ethisak Shodha Yatra)*, by Dr. Manohar Sharma.

2. Source : Offices of Secretaries of the concerned societies.

programmes to celebrate the birth-dates of important men of letters, to greet the literary-personages coming from outside and on other important occasions, in order to keep alive the literary activities in the district. During 1976, programmes were organised by the society in honour of Shri Vishvanath Sharma Vimlesh, Salik Azizi, Karnidan Barhath, Khurshid Jhunjhunui, Sabir Abhori, Fateh Khan, Khan Rajasthani, Mohammed Ibrahim Gazi Bikaneri, Ahmed Ali Khan Mansoor Churvi, Farhat Kishangarhi, Kailash Vidrohi and Mushtak Bagadia. It also organises literary get-togethers (monthly), *Mushairas* and *Kavi Sammelans*. The membership of the society is free to all who are fond of literature.

SHRI SURYA MANDAL, NAWALGARH - This society was started in 1946, with the objective of promoting the physical, intellectual and moral development of the local people. The office of the *Mandal* is situated near Shri Ramdeo Temple. The *Mandal* provides volunteers during Shri Ramdeo and Lohargal fairs, and serves people during floods and other calamities. It has made arrangements for football, table tennis and other games, in which students and others regularly participate. A football tournament is held every year during Shri Ramdeo fair. The *Mandal* also runs a library. Debates and other cultural activities are organised here from time to time. Shri Nahar Singh Shekhawat debate is organised by the *Mandal* every year during the fair.

SHRI NAVYUVAK MANDAL, NAWALGARH—The building of this society is situated in an open space outside the city. The society was established in 1935 by Shri Keshar Deoji Dhancholia. In the beginning only a few people came here to play volley ball. But later on, by their struggle and efforts, volley ball tournaments of all India level were started here in 1937, which continued upto 1975. Since then, State level tournaments have taken their place. The *Mandal* has three volley ball grounds at present. It is a private society run by a managing committee of eleven members and has a membership of 155. The players belonging to the *Mandal* also devote themselves to social service when occasions demand. They serve as volunteers during the Lohargal and Ramdeoji fairs. The *Mandal* also organises cultural programmes from time to time.

APPENDIX I

List of Girls' Middle and Primary Schools in Jhunjhunun District .

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

1. Government Girls' Middle School, Mukundgarh
2. Government Girls' Middle School, Surajgarh
3. Government Girls' Middle School, Bissau
4. Government Girls' Middle School, Udaipurwati
5. Government Girls' Middle School, Khetri
6. Government Girls' Middle School, Chirawa
7. Government Girls' Middle School, Ponkh
8. Government Girls' Middle School, Chhapoli
9. Government Girls' Middle School, Gudha Gorji
10. Government Girls' Middle School, Alsisar
11. Government Girls' Middle School, Tamkor
12. Government Girls' Middle School, Singhana
13. Government Girls' Middle School, Pacheri Bari
14. Government Girls' Middle School, Mandrela
15. Government Girls' Middle School, Islampur
16. Government Girls' Middle School, Churi Ajitgarh
17. Government Girls' Middle School, Babai
18. Government Girls' Middle School, Simla
19. Government Girls' Middle School, Dundlod
20. Rani Sati Girls' Middle School, Nawalgarh
21. Udai Ram Girls' Middle School, Pilani
22. Nani Bai Girls' Middle School, Mandawa
23. Seth Bala Bux Girls' Middle School, Baragaon
24. Dwarkadas Vishnu Dayal Girls' Middle School, Alsisar

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

1. Government Girls' Primary School, Jhunjhunun
2. Government Girls' Primary School, Nawalgarh
3. Government Girls' Primary School, Mandawa
4. Piramal Girls' Primary School, Bagar
5. Krishna Girls' Primary School, Islampur

Source : Office of the Dy. District Education Officer (Girls' Institutions), Sikar.

APPENDIX II

Girls' Secondary Schools in Jhunjhun District

Name of School	Manage- ment	No. of Students during the year 1975-76	No. of Teachers during the year 1975-76
1. Government Girls' Secondary School, Jhunjhun	Government	175	11
2. Government Girls' Secondary School, Nawalgarh	Government	84	11
3. Seksariya Girls' Secondary School, Jhunjhun	Aided	314	12
4. Rani Sati Girls' Secondary School, Jhunjhun	Aided	412	16
5. Dalmia Girls' Secondary School, Chirawa	Aided	192	14
6. Janki Devi Girls' Secondary School, Pilani	Aided	360	16
7. Indira Gandhi Secondary School, Ardawata	Aided	241	13

Source : Office of Dy. District Education Officer (Girls' Institutions), Sikar

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

HISTORY

Area now included in Jhunjhun district was a part of the erstwhile Jaipur State. Prior to the introduction of allopathic system of medicine in Jhunjhun district, medical treatment was mostly provided by several classes of physicians. Hendley has classified them as below¹ :

(i) *Baids (Vaid)s* or Hindu physicians of whom a few were learned. Most of them knew some Sanskrit *Shlokas* from which they recited as guide to the selection of a particular remedy to a particular disease. State *Baids* were subsidised in many villages.

(ii) Jain priests or *Jaties* and other priests who depended chiefly on the *Amrit Sagar* as abridged by Susruta, Charaka and other well-known Sanskrit authors.

(iii) *Hakims* or Mohammedan physicians who practised the *Yunani* or Greek system of medicine. Very few of them were educated.

(iv) *Jarrahs* or barber surgeons, a very poor and ignorant set of men who bled, drew teeth, applied the actual cautery and bandaged limbs in cases of fracture. They had great influence especially with women.

(v) *Sathyas* or couchers who practised reclination of the crystalline lens in case of cataract.

(vi) *Bairagis* or Hindu devotees and *Fakirs* or Musalman devotees, wise women, clever persons who drove out diseases by the aid of the *Jharu* or broom, or Charms.

(vii) *Pansaries* or druggists at whose shops *Baids* were accustomed to sit and practise.

Generally speaking, surgery was formerly practised by a very poor and ignorant set of men, known as *Jarrahas* or barber surgeons. Amputations were also performed by Rajput swordsmen, who could cut through a limb with one sweep. The stump of a limb so amputated was put into boiling oil to stop haemorrhage. The barbers in remote places opened abscesses and set fractures in their own crude fashion. They exercised great influence over women².

1. Hendley, T.H.: *A Medico Topographical Account of Jeypore*, 1895, Calcutta, p. 10.

2. *ibid.*, p. 11.

Besides all these, the people resorted to temples, made pilgrimages and listened to any one who had a word to say on the subject of their disease, and adopted the advice of any plausible individual. Peasants believed greatly in simple charms and opium. In simple cases of fever, diarrhoea and dysentery domestic remedies were no doubt useful, but when the case was a serious one and the whole of the powerful artillery of *Vaids* or *Hakims* was called into play, then the danger began. The results of surgical malpractices were most apparent in such cases as badly united fractures, unset dislocations, mismanaged cases of eye diseases and cauterisation of tumours. The mortality amongst infants was high and obstetrics were entirely in the hands of *Dais* or midwives of the lowest classes. The universal belief was that many diseases were due to evil done in the preceding birth, either by the sufferer or his/her parents, therefore, the disease was beyond the relief of medicines.

The allopathic system of medicine was introduced in 1844 in the erstwhile Jaipur State. The Raja of Khetri, a feudatory of Jaipur State, opened between 1865 and 1868 three dispensaries in his own estate¹. They were at Khetri, Chirawa and Kotputli (now in Jaipur district). The dispensary at Khetri served as a small hospital for both in-and out-patients. It was opened in 1865. The dispensary at Chirawa was founded in 1866, closed in 1869 but reopened in 1871.

A dispensary was opened at Jhunjhunun by Jaipur *Durbar* in 1876. Its building was then situated outside in the east end of the town. A new building was afterwards erected by a banker and was opened in 1886.

In 1916-17, there were three charitable dispensaries in Khetri *Thikana*. The Ajit Hospital at Khetri was in the charge of an assistant surgeon of the first grade and the two others at Kotputli and Chirawa were in the charge of sub-assistant surgeons². During this year a new hospital was opened at Chirawa which was placed under the charge of a retired sub-assistant surgeon of experience. Its opening greatly reduced the attendance of patients in the State hospital. Due to this, Chirawa State Hospital was closed in 1925 and its savings were utilised in establishing itinerating dispensary with headquarters at Khetri³. Another private hospital was opened at Ajitgarh by *Seth Sheonarain Nemani*. In 1928-29 itinerating dispensary proved a failure and was closed down⁴. In its place a village medical relief scheme was approved. The object of

1. Hendley, T.H., *op.cit.*, p. 11.

2. *Annual Administration Report of the Khetri Estate*, 1916-17, p. 15.

3. *Annual Administration Report of the Khetri Thikana*, 1924-25, p. 18.

4. *Annual Administration Report of the Khetri Thikana*, 1928-29, p. 9.

this scheme was to afford medical relief for minor ailments to villagers on a scale which would be impossible through ordinary dispensaries owing to the prohibitive cost of establishing and maintaining a sufficient number of such dispensaries¹. Headmasters of the village schools were put through certain restricted course of instructions covering elementary knowledge of anatomy and first aid and treatment of minor ailments. They were supplied with a limited stock of simple remedies, lotions etc. and were strictly instructed to deal with only minor ailments and to act as forwarding centres for the hospitals. A sum of Rs. 2,300 was provided in the budget for opening five such school centres but only three were actually opened in 1929-30, at Singhana, Babai and Simla in Khetri tahsil. Headmasters were put through three months' course of instruction by the Medical Officer at Khetri. In 1930-31, two more village centres were opened at Baneti and Jasrapur. In 1932-33, Shekhsaria Zenana Hospital was founded at Chirawa². In 1937-38 a village centre was opened at Narena³ and the one at Baneti was closed. In 1940-41, apart from the above described medical institutions in Khetri *Thikana* and Jaipur State, there was also a dispensary at Nawalgarh⁴.

The erstwhile Jaipur State merged into Rajasthan in 1949. In 1951, there were government allopathic hospitals at Jhunjhunun, Mukundgarh and Mandawa and private hospitals at Nawalgarh, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Pilani, Bagar, Khetri, Bissau and Malsisar⁵. The District Public Health Officer with his headquarters at Jhunjhunun was assisted by a team of vaccinators who were posted throughout the district and the main job of this public health staff was to prevent spreading of epidemics such as malaria, cholera and smallpox and to localise any such breakouts of epidemics.

At the end of the First Five Year Plan⁶ i.e. during 1955-56, there were 10 medical institutions in the district of which three were dispensaries and seven hospitals with 125 beds. During Second Plan period Rs. 3.67 lakhs were spent on medical facilities and Rs. 0.57 lakh on Ayurvedic medicine⁷. There were 22 medical institutions in 1961 in Jhunjhunun district, of which 9 were dispensaries, six primary health

1. *Annual Administration Report of the Khetri Thikana*, 1929-30, p. 18.

2. *Annual Administration Report of the Khetri Thikana*, 1932-33, p. 20.

3. *Annual Administration Report of the Khetri Thikana*, 1937-38, p. 19.

4. *Annual Administration Report of the Jaipur State*, 1940-41, p. 171.

5. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun*, p. vii.

6. *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Report, Rajasthan*, 1956-61, p. LIXIL.

7. *Ibid.*, p. LXXXIV.

centres and seven general hospitals¹. Expenditure on modern medicine during the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 18.96 lakhs and on Ayurvedic medicine Rs. 0.39 lakh². The number of medical institutions in the district increased to 24 in 1966. Of these, six were dispensaries, eight primary health centres and ten general hospitals³. During the years 1966-69 government spent a sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs on modern medicine and Rs. 1.03 lakhs on Ayurvedic medicine⁴. In 1969 the government medical institutions numbered 35. Of these there were eight dispensaries, eight primary health centres, six maternity & child welfare centres, eleven hospitals and two other dispensaries⁵. In 1969-70 expenditure on modern medicine was Rs. 0.02 lakh and on Ayurvedic medicine Rs. 0.04 lakh⁶. Total number of medical institutions in the district in 1972 was 37. These included 19 dispensaries, eight primary health centres, six maternity & child welfare centres and four hospitals.⁷

There were four hospitals, eight primary health centres, 19 dispensaries and seven maternity and child welfare centres in the district⁸ in 1975.

GENERAL STANDARD OF HEALTH

Vital Statistics

Little attention was paid to the collection of accurate vital statistics in the erstwhile Jaipur State. Collection of statistics of births and deaths taking place in the villages were reported to the *Thana* by the *Chowkidars* when presenting themselves for attendance. In case of towns, such reports were made to the town *Kotwal* or *Thanedar* by the sweepers⁹. However, the system of recording was far from perfect. After the merger, the recording system improved. A table showing number of deaths and their causes in Jhunjhun district from 1965 to 1974 is given in the following table¹⁰:

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1. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1962, p. 212.
 2. *Tritiya Panch Varshiya Yojna, Pragati Prativedan*, 1961-66, pp. 238-39.
 3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1967, p. 172.
 4. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1966-69, p. 171.
 5. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1970, p. 159.
 6. *Yojna Pragati Prativedan*, 1969-70, p. 124.
 7. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1973, p. 161.
 8. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1976, p. 196.
 9. *Annual Administration Report of Khetri Estate*, 1916-17, p. 16.
 10. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, yearly volumes.

(Number)

Year	Urban Centres/ Municipalities	Small Pox	Deaths due to				
			Fever (malaria & others)	Dysentery & diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries and suicides	Other causes
1965	11	4	100	11	62	2	179
1966	12	52	79	12	100	6	121
1967	12	18	113	5	89	16	150
1968	12	2	103	21	135	20	171
1969	12	25	111	11	166	23	207
1970	12	19	78	7	158	12	201
1971	12	11	99	6	138	8	193
1972	12	2	85	9	98	19	251
1973	12	—	82	9	66	12	262
1974	12	25	338	116	182	29	809
1975	12	—	448	195	173	5	1,098

Main causes of mortality as inferred from the foregoing table are fever and respiratory diseases.

Longevity

The total population according to various age groups in the district, as per Census of 1961 was as follows¹:

Age group	Population	Male	Female	Percentage
0-14	3,21,877	1,69,814	1,52,063	44.73
15-34	2,14,878	1,05,766	1,09,112	29.86
35-59	1,38,081	71,933	66,148	19.18
60+	44,043	22,524	21,519	6.12
Age not stated	771	420	351	0.11

In a population which is growing fast, it is natural that the percentage of those under 15 years of age should be large. There is a big drop after 34 years of age which suggests that the expectation of life is low after that age.

Such statistics were not collected at the time of 1971 Census.

Infirmities

The data relating to infirmities was collected during the course of the Census of 1951. The total number of persons afflicted by infirmities e. g. the blind, the deaf-mute, the insane and the leper, was 1,958 or 3.32 per thousand. Blindness was found to be most prominent, its infliction

1. *Census of India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhun District*, p. 80.

being 2.1 per thousand. The details of persons inflicted by various infirmities in various age groups are shown in the following table¹:

(Number)

Age group	Blind		Deaf-Mute		Insane		Leper	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	687	559	258	186	132	64	46	26
Age 0	8	4	1	2	2	1	1	—
1-4	14	12	2	3	7	2	—	—
5-9	32	18	18	14	7	6	—	3
10-14	45	10	17	7	15	3	4	2
15-24	51	22	48	20	19	12	2	2
25-34	43	44	21	8	37	8	7	2
35-44	50	37	34	24	21	8	4	5
45-54	53	65	22	23	6	6	7	8
55-64	129	171	21	28	10	13	10	1
65-74	148	106	32	30	2	2	3	3
75 and over	112	69	42	27	6	3	8	—
Age not stated	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Common Diseases²

Common diseases occurring in the district are malaria, anaemia, inflammatory diseases of eye, pneumonia, diseases of respiratory system, diseases of digestive system, diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue and rheumatic fever.

Epidemics

Vaccination was started in Jaipur State at the end of 1860 by Dr. Burr who trained four men and employed them in the city³. In 1861-62 three of these vaccinators worked in the districts of the State. In 1865-66 it was specially recorded that 856 children were vaccinated in Shekhawati. The vaccinators generally worked after Christmas each year in the districts. Vaccination work was done in Jhunjhunun and Khetri in most of the years upto 1880.

SMALLPOX—Smallpox was the chief infectious disease of the district. During the decade 1901-11, the Jaipur State suffered from three out-breaks of plague and one of cholera⁴. The next decade (1911-21) witnessed the

1. *Census 1951, Rajasthan and Ajmer, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun, Part I, General Description and Census Tables*, pp. 94-95.
2. Source : Office of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jhunjhunun.
3. Hendley T. H.: *op.cit.*, p. 13.
4. Kealy, E. H., *Census of India, 1911, Vol. XXII, Rajputana and Ajmer Merwara, Part-I-Report*, Ajmer 1913, p. 55.

prevalence of plague throughout the first half of the decade; plague reappeared in 1917-18 accompanied by influenza of an acute type which caused heavy mortality¹. Plague and smallpox occurred in certain villages² in Khetri *Thikana* in 1924-25. Plague was responsible for 60 deaths out of 86 cases in five villages. The usual preventive measures of evacuation of huts, fumigation etc. were adopted and plague guards to check entry were placed on the roads in Khetri town. Smallpox was prevalent more generally. There were 169 attacks reported from Khetri and Bhopalgarh resulting in 30 deaths in 1924-25. A smallpox epidemic occurred at Khetri, Babai and Jasrapur in 1928-29³. In Khetri there were 130 smallpox cases, of which 16 proved fatal, in Babai there were 41 cases of which 15 resulted in casualty and in Jasrapur there were 81 cases of which 8 were fatal. A segregation camp was arranged at Khetri but as the public was extremely indisposed to send their patients to the camp, it was not utilised. Smallpox broke out⁴ in several parts of Khetri *Thikana* in 1932-33; 724 cases and 136 deaths were reported. Measles also appeared in epidemic form during this year. Smallpox again broke out in many villages of Khetri *Thikana* in 1938-39. Out of 1,024 cases 170 proved fatal. The highest number of cases occurred in Kotputli (now in Jaipur district) and Chirawa towns.

After formation of the present district in 1949, and with the advancement of medical institutions, vaccination and revaccination work was started in the district in earnestness. A nation wide effort was made to control and eradicate smallpox. National Smallpox Control Programme was launched in Jhunjhunun district in 1962. Vaccination campaigns were organised. Regular control and surveillance measures were started. Number of primary and secondary vaccinations performed in the district in last six years is given in the table below⁵:

Year	(Number)	
	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations
1970	56,968	1,04,804
1971	62,939	1,27,796
1972	59,378	1,22,117
1973	30,610	1,09,436
1974	49,824	99,506
1975	41,255	92,614

1. Sharma, B.L.: *Census of India, 1921, Vol. XXIV, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, Part-I-Report*, Calcutta, 1923, p. 27.
2. *Annual Administration Report of Khetri Thikana*, 1924-25, p. 19.
3. *Annual Administration Report of Khetri Thikana*, 1928-29, p. 19.
4. *Annual Administration Report of Khetri Thikana*, 1932-33, p. 21.
5. Source : Office of the Director, Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The staff employed under this programme during 1975-76 included one Health Officer, one para medical assistant, 27 vaccinators, 7 vaccination supervisors, one Class IV employee and one driver. The staff works under the supervision of Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jhunjhun.

There have been only scattered cases of smallpox in recent years in Jhunjhun district, as effective measures were taken as stated above to prevent occurrence of this disease in epidemic form.

MALARIA—The anti-malarial measures were initiated in the district in 1958 under the Malaria Eradication Programme. At that time the district was under the jurisdiction of Medical Officer, Churu. With effect from 1967 the Additional District Health Officer, Sikar started looking after the work of Jhunjhun district also. A table showing blood smears collected, blood smears examined etc. during the last four years is given below¹ :

Year	Blood smears collected	Blood smears examined	Smears found positive	PV	PF	(Number)
						Mixed
1972	69,941	69,941	1,167	1,066	77	24
1973	73,296	73,296	1,933	1,866	54	13
1974	79,301	79,301	1,735	1,707	25	3
1975	1,09,938	1,09,938	8,881	8,748	1,148	15

Data about D. D. T. spray in Jhunjhun district during the last two years is given below² :

			(Number)		
Year	Sprayed		Missed	employed	
	Human dwellings	Cattle sheds		Men	Pumps
1974	4,666	3,837	75	298	107
1975	5,316	3,893	582	467	153

HOSPITALS, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES AND DISPENSARIES

The office of the Chief Medical & Health Officer was set up in Jhunjhun in November, 1973, prior to that the medical and health

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Malaria), Jhunjhun. The Office of Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer, (Malaria) was established in Jhunjhun in 1977.

PV = *Plasmodium Vivax*.

PF = *Plasmodium Falcipharum*.

2. Source : as above.

activities of the district were looked after by the District Medical and Health Officer, Sikar. The staff working in the district under the Chief Medical and Health Officer included four Junior Specialists, 52 Civil Assistant Surgeons, one senior nurse, 6 male nurses grade I, 113 male nurses grade II, five staff nurses, one accountant, three upper division clerks, six lower division clerks, nine sanitary inspectors, 10 lady health visitors, six technicians, 75 auxiliary nurse midwives, 13 auxiliary health workers, one mechanic, four nurses-cum-midwives, one midwife, nine drivers, 191 ward attendants and 24 sweepers. The office works under the administrative control of the Director of Medical and Health Services, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

There were six hospitals, eight primary health centres and 20 dispensaries in Jhunjhunun district in 1975-76, under the administrative control of Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jhunjhunun. A table about patients treated etc. is given at Appendix I. More details about these medical institutions are given in the following paragraphs¹:

Hospitals

BHAGWANDAS KHETAN HOSPITAL, JHUNJHUNUN—This hospital was opened in 1964. The building of the hospital was built in 1963 with the donation from Matadeen Khetan Charitable Trust. It has two male wards, two female wards and one gynaecology ward. Number of beds available is 50 for males and 50 for females. Of these hundred beds, 35 are for medical patients, 35 for surgical, 15 for gynaecology and 15 for eye. This hospital has a fully equipped operation theatre, pathological laboratory, anti rabic centre, X-ray facilities and a T. B. clinic attached to it. The number of patients treated in this hospital in 1976 was 76,737 outdoor and 19,809 indoor. Its staff consisted of four Junior specialists, 9 civil assistant surgeons, one sister, three male nurses grade I, 21 male nurses grade II, two staff nurses, three technicians, one auxiliary nurse midwife, two upper division clerks, three lower division clerks, 22 class IV employees and one driver in 1975-76.

T. B. CLINIC JHUNJHUNUN—This hospital was started in 1968. There are 10 male and 10 female isolation beds available in the clinic. Its staff includes three civil assistant surgeons, one NMTL, four male nurses Grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife, two T. B. health visitors, one X-ray technician, one laboratory technician, six B.C.G. technicians, one upper division clerk, one lower division clerk, two drivers and eight class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BAGAR—This hospital was started in 1962.

1. Source : Office of the Chief Medical and Health Officer, Jhunjhunun & concerned medical Institutions. The figures of patients treated are provisional.

The building was donated by Seth Peeramal Makharia. There are 20 beds available for in-patients of which 10 are for males and 10 for females. It has a fully equipped operation theatre. In 1976 treatment was provided to 29,819 outdoor and 990 indoor patients. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and five class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, CHIRAWA—The hospital was set up in 1960. Its building was donated by Birla Brothers of Pilani. There are 15 male and 10 female beds in the hospital. Facilities of an operation theatre, a pathological laboratory and X-ray are available. Treatment was given in 1976 to 49,054 outdoor and 3,749 indoor patients. Its staff in 1975-76 consisted of two civil assistant surgeons, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife, one lower division clerk, one X-ray technician, one laboratory technician and eight class IV employees.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, KHETRI—This hospital was established in 1865. Its building was built by the former Khetri *Thikana*. Forty beds are available for in-patients of which 20 are for males and 20 for females. It has an operation theatre and X-ray facilities. 58,607 outdoor and 2,068 indoor patients were treated in the hospital in 1976. Its staff consisted of two civil assistant surgeons, three male nurses grade II, one lower division clerk, one staff nurse, one auxiliary nurse midwife, one X-ray technician and 13 class IV employees in 1975-76.

The sixth hospital is Zenana Hospital, Jhunjhunun.

Primary Health Centres

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SURAJGARH—It was established in 1954. There are six beds available for in-patients. 19,767 outdoor and 52 indoor patients received treatment here in 1976. It had a staff of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one sanitary inspector, three auxiliary health workers, one lady health visitor, one driver and four class IV employees in 1975-76. It has an anti-rabic centre.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, JASRAPUR—It was started in 1961 and is now equipped with six beds. It treated 7,627 outdoor patients in 1976. Its staff in 1975-76 included one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one driver and four class IV employees.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, MAHENSAR—It was started in the year 1956. There are six beds in the centre and it provided treatment to 18,254 outdoor and 421 indoor patients in 1976. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one lady health visitor,

two sanitary inspectors, four auxiliary health workers, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one driver and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BAHADURWAS—It was established in 1962 and is a six-bedded centre. Outdoor patients treated here in 1975 numbered 11,697. It had on its staff one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, four auxiliary nurse midwives, three auxiliary health workers, one driver and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, UDAIPURWATI—It has six beds and it treated 41,366 outdoor and 518 indoor patients in 1976. It is provided with an anti-rabic centre. Its staff included two civil assistant surgeons, two male nurses grade II, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, three auxiliary health workers, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one driver and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BUHANA—It was established in 1963 and has six beds. The number of outdoor patients treated here in 1976 was 11,519 and of indoor patients 79. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one driver and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, SULTANA—It has six beds for indoor patients and treatment was given to 42,743 outdoor and 1,559 indoor patients in 1976. Its staff included one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector four auxiliary nurse midwives, one driver and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, KHIROD—It is a six-bedded centre. It treated 20,518 outdoor and 1,104 indoor patients in 1976. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one lady health visitor, one sanitary inspector, four auxiliary nurse midwives, one driver and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

Dispensaries

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, CHIRANA—This dispensary was established in 1972. It treated 19,674 outdoor and 643 indoor patients in 1976. It had a staff of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BARAGAON—It was opened in 1959. It treated 21,650 outdoor patients in 1976. Its staff included one civil assistant surgeon, one male nurse grade II, one lady health visitor, one auxiliary nurse midwife and five class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SUB-JAIL, KHETRI—In 1976 it treated 398 outdoor patients.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, POONKH—It was started in 1973. It treated 14,058 outdoor patients in 1976. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, LOCK-UP, JHUNJHUNUN—Treatment was given here to 1,208 outdoor patients in 1976. Only inmates of the lock-up are provided treatment here.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, POLICE LINE, JHUNJHUNUN—It treated 7,541 outdoor patients in 1976 and had a staff of one male nurse grade II in 1975-76. The facilities of this dispensary are available to the Police personnel only.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, COLONY, JHUNJHUNUN—It was started in 1952 and treatment was given here to 14,565 outdoor patients in 1976. Its staff included one male nurse grade I and one class IV employee in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MALSISAR—It was opened in 1958. Its building was donated by Shri Hanuman Prasad Modi. It has 16 beds and treated 17,390 outdoor and 1,049 indoor patients in 1976. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one nurse *dai* and one class IV employee in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, UDAMANDI—It was opened in 1961. Its building is donated by Meghraj Badri Prasad Charitable Trust. It has three beds for male patients and three for female patients. Treatment was given in 1976 to 13,426 outdoor and 63 indoor patients. Its staff included one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, NAWALGARH—It treated 6,774 outdoor patients in 1976 and had a staff of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and four class IV employees in 1975-76. Its building has been donated by a philanthropist.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, ISLAMPUR—It was opened in 1971. Treatment was provided to 12,847 outdoor patients here in 1976. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, one male nurse grade II, one lady health visitor, one nurse *dai* and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, TAMKORE—It was started in 1971-72 and has two beds, one for male and another for female patients. 8,120

outdoor and 128 indoor patients were treated here in 1976. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, BABAI—It was started in 1969. It treated 17,761 outdoor patients in 1976. Its staff included one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, GUDHAGORJI—It was opened in 1968 and has three beds each for male and female patients. It treated 7,636 outdoor and 117 indoor patients in 1976. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one nurse *dai* and three class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, SINGHANA—It was established in 1950. It has two beds for male and two for female patients. In 1976 it treated 29,464 outdoor and 347 indoor patients. Its staff included one civil assistant surgeon, one male nurse grade II, one nurse *dai* and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, ARDAWATA—Treatment was given here to 7,629 outdoor patients in 1976. Its staff included one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MANDAWA—This dispensary was opened in 1952 and has five beds for male and five for female patients. Treatment was given here in 1976 to 21,932 outdoor and 119 indoor patients. Its staff included one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and three class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, CHHAPOLI—It was started in 1951 and it treated 24,538 outdoor patients in 1976. Its staff included one civil assistant surgeon, one male nurse grade II, one *dai* and three class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, MUKUNDGARH—It has three male and three female beds. It treated 10,809 outdoor and 340 indoor patients in 1976. Its staff consisted of one civil assistant surgeon, one male nurse grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife, one X-ray technician and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY, PAPURNA—It was opened in 1970. Treatment was provided to 19,992 outdoor patients in 1976. Its staff included one civil assistant surgeon, two male nurses grade II, one auxiliary nurse midwife and four class IV employees in 1975-76.

In addition to the medical institutions described above, the Chief Medical & Health Officer, Jhunjhunun also controls one aid-post located at Alsisar.

Besides these Government medical institutions, there are several other hospitals in Jhunjhunun district, which are controlled by various other departments and private bodies. Details about some of them are as follows:

SETH ANANDRAM JAIPURIA EYE HOSPITAL, NAWALGARH—This hospital was opened in 1942 and shifted to a newly constructed building in 1946. It was built by the A.M. Jaipuria Public Charitable Trust, Kanpur (U.P.). It has 9 wards, seven cottages, 11 semi cottages and 32 cubicals. Bed strength of the hospital is 115 male, 55 female, 10 isolation, 10 emergency and 50 private. Only 50 private beds are on payment basis, rest are free. It has a fully equipped general operation theatre and an eye operation theatre. Number of indoor patients examined in 1975 was 3,406 and the number of outdoor patients was 104,033. Its staff includes a manager, two doctors, 10 compounders, a nurse and 16 class IV employees.

SETH S.C. ROONGTA HOSPITAL, BAGAR—It was started by Seth S.C. Roongta in 1930 and was shifted to a new building in 1942. It has four wards and 20 beds. It has an operation theatre and a small clinical laboratory. The staff consists of one doctor, two compounders, one nurse, two peons and one part-time sweeper. The number of indoor patients examined in the hospital from November, 1974 to October, 1975 was 121 and outdoor patients 29,283.

S.R.C. GOENKA HOSPITAL, DUNDLOD—It was opened in 1942. There are three wards in the hospital and 18 beds. Since 1961 it was housed in a new building constructed by Shree R.C. Goenka Trust. There is an operation theatre and a clinical laboratory attached to the hospital. Its staff consists of one doctor, four compounders, one nurse, three ward servants, one sweeper and one chowkidar. Out-patients examined in the hospital in 1975 were 66,815 and indoor patients 404.

JANTA SEVA SADAN, MALSISAR—It was opened in an old temple in 1958. It is meant for outdoor patients only whose number in 1975-76, was 10,525. It has on its staff two compounders, one class IV employee and one sweeper.

SANGANERIA CHARITABLE HOSPITAL, MALSISAR—It was opened in

1. Source: Office of Chief Medical & Health Officer, Jhunjhunun and offices of concerned medical institutions.

1902 as an Ayurvedic dispensary with four emergency beds. In 1912, it was converted into an allopathic dispensary. The dispensary was started in a double-storeyed pucca building built in 1900-1901 by Sanganeria Charity Trust. Subsequently the indoor department was shifted to a near by building. It has two wards and 16 beds. Average daily attendance of outdoor patients is about 50 and of indoor patients 4. It has an operation theatre and pathological laboratory. The staff consists of two doctors, two compounders, one nurse, two servants and one general supervisor.

In addition to these, there are five more private hospitals in the district namely: Birla Sarwajanik Hospital, Pilani (90 beds); Seksaria Women's Hospital, Chirawa (12 beds); Shri Ram Niranjana Hospital, Bissau (12 beds); D.P. Nora Hospital, Nawalgarh (100 beds) and Colony dispensary, Pilani.

Family Welfare

The District Family Planning Bureau was established at Jhunjhunun in 1967¹. The Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Family Welfare) is the head of this office and he is assisted in his work by one Administrative Officer, one accountant, three upper division clerks, one steno-typist, one lower division clerk, three class IV employees and one part-time sweeper in the administrative division, one Mass Education and Information Officer, one cinema operator, one driver and one class IV employee in the education and information division, one statistical assistant and one computer in the statistical unit, one civil assistant surgeon, one midwife, one driver and 2 class IV employees in the mobile unit and other necessary staff headed by one civil assistant surgeon at each of the urban and rural family planning centres in the district. The overall controlling authority of the office is the Director, Medical and Health Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

The main function of the office is to plan, implement and supervise the family planning programme in the district and educate people regarding the methods of family planning and birth control devices. Working under it are eight urban family welfare centres, eight rural family welfare centres and seven maternity and child welfare centres. Urban family welfare centres are at Jhunjhunun, Mukundgarh, Chirawa, Pilani Udaipurwati, Bissau, Surajgarh and Nawalgarh while rural family welfare centres are located at Buhana, Jasrapur, Sultana, Kidwana, Alsi-sar, Patusari, Dhigal and Bhorki. Maternity and child welfare centres are

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Family Welfare), Jhunjhunun.

located at Chirawa, Bagar, Jhunjhun, Mandawa, Mukundgarh, Nawalgarh and Bissau. Birla Sarvajanik Hospital, Pilani, a voluntary organisation, also provides family welfare facilities. From 1967 to 1975-76 the Bureau organised 2,335 film shows, 187 exhibitions and 260 dramas to popularise small families and family planning methods. 9,13,719 pamphlets and 3,17,194 posters were also distributed. The number of operations performed and other methods of family planning adopted under the welfare programme in the district during the last five years, are given in table below¹:

(No.)

Year	Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Intra-uterine contracep- tive device	Nirodh
1971-72	1,101	243	536	99,090
1972-73	1,170	312	541	59,541
1973-74	644	360	324	54,473
1974-75	1,146	515	957	79,895
1975-76	2,950	814	933	1,08,030

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Ayurved

The Ayurvedic system of treatment was prevalent in the past and still continues to be so. There were government Ayurvedic dispensaries in 1951 in Gudhagorji, Islampur, Sultana, Pachari, Singhana, Chirawa and Tiba Bassai. There is an office of the District Ayurved Officer in Jhunjhun district which was started in 1965. Prior to that, the district was under the jurisdiction of Inspector, Ayurved Department, Sikar. The staff strength of the Office of District Ayurved Officer on 31.3.1976 was one District Ayurved Officer, one upper division clerk, two lower division clerks, 96 *Vaids*, two *Hakims*, 50 compounders, four nurses and 50 class IV employees. The budget of this office for the year 1975-76 was Rs. 10.15 lakhs. The number of Ayurvedic and Unani institutions in the district in 1975-76 was 85.

SANITATION

Sanitation is one of the primary functions of a municipality. In Jhunjhun district, there are twelve municipalities and they look after the work of sanitation in their respective areas. These municipalities employ

1. Source : Office of the Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer (Family Welfare), Jhunjhun.

sanitary inspectors and special staff to keep the municipal area clean and reasonably free from slum and disease. One of the major problems is absence of good drainage system. Municipalities arrange disposal of sullage by handcarts and tractor trollies.

Water supply

The office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department was set up in Jhunjhunun in 1971¹, before which it was in Sikar district. In 1975-76 it was manned by one Executive Engineer, four Assistant Engineers, fifteen Junior Engineers besides a number of non-gazetted staff. The work of the department is to prepare, execute and maintain public water supply to villages and towns and to provide safe, potable and adequate drinking water supply and to prepare and execute drainage work. To make water potable, complete treatment like sedimentation, filtration and chlorination is given to water if it is from a surface source like river, canal or tank. This is done by means of power operated flocculators, filtration plants and chlorinators. But if water is from a ground water source like an open well or tube well, only chlorination is done. Bleaching powder is used as disinfectant.

The department has executed several water supply schemes since its establishment in the district. At present, there are 48 urban and rural water supply schemes functioning in Jhunjhunun district. Location and details of these schemes are given in appendix II. The total expenditure of the department in the district during the year 1975-76 came to Rs. 40.22 lakhs.

1. Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Jhunjhunun.

APPENDIX I

Patients Treated in Government Medical Institutions

(Number)

Year	Indoor patients						Outdoor patients treated
	Treated	Cured	Relieved	Mode of discharge		Percentage of deaths to total indoor patients	
				Discharged otherwise	Died		
1965	2,331	1,688	289	299	37	1.6	3,16,082
1966	3,438	2,231	302	358	57	1.7	3,31,867
1967	5,638	2,928	437	514	114	2.02	3,55,645
1968	7,727	3,878	423	528	127	1.6	3,66,285
1969	5,327	3,769	564	506	144	2.7	3,32,638
1970	4,867	3,528	507	478	147	3.0	3,74,854
1971	4,849	3,595	612	446	121	2.5	3,46,478
1972	5,180	3,868	704	535	166	3.2	3,57,115
1973	4,843	3,372	795	1,043	132	2.7	3,59,890
1974	4,914	3,258	866	514	110	2.2	3,42,440
1975	4,356	2,662	748	409	89	2.0	3,93,405

Source : *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, 1966 onwards.*

APPENDIX II

**Details of urban and rural water supply schemes functioning
in Jhunjhunun district in 1975-76**

S. No.	Location	Year of construction	Source of water	Total capacity (lakh gallons per day)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jhunjhunun	1964-65	Wells	10.00	18.25
2.	Bissau	1971-72	-do-	2.80	6.55
3.	Bagar	1969-70	-do-	2.00	5.10
4.	Mandawa	1961-62	-do-	3.00	3.62
5.	Chirawa	1964-65	-do-	5.00	10.82
6.	Pilani	1971-72	-do-	4.00	8.25
7.	Surajgarh	1971-72	-do-	3.00	4.77
8.	Khetri	1971-72	-do-	2.50	7.88
9.	Nawalgarh	1969-70	-do-	10.00	16.86
10.	Mukundgarh	1965-66	-do-	2.40	4.80
11.	Udaipurwati	1975-76	-do-	3.40	9.49
12.	Dabri Baloda	1973-74	-do-	0.40	1.39
13.	Alsisar	1972-73	-do-	0.50	1.60
14.	Malsisar	1967-68	-do-	0.70	1.42
15.	Mahensar	1972-73	-do-	0.30	0.70
16.	Islampur	1969-70	-do-	0.50	1.78
17.	Makhar	1972-73	-do-	0.23	0.50
18.	Kali Pahari	1974-75	-do-	0.20	0.64
19.	Khudana	1975-76	-do-	0.60	3.70
20.	Mandrella	1972-73	-do-	0.90	3.50
21.	Nua	1972-73	-do-	0.26	1.07
22.	Churi Ajitgarh	1970-71	-do-	0.80	1.74
23.	Dundlod	1973-74	-do-	0.75	2.86
24.	Sangasi Mandari	1971-72	-do-	0.17	0.75
25.	Chhapoli	1973-74	-do-	0.72	2.14
26.	Singore	1974-75	-do-	0.40	0.96
27.	Basawa	1974-75	-do-	0.33	1.36
28.	Parasrampura	1974-75	-do-	1.00	3.39
29.	Bhorki	1975-76	-do-	0.80	1.62
30.	Chirana	1966-67	-do-	0.80	1.10
31.	Khirod	1973-74	-do-	0.60	1.15
32.	Jhajhar	1974-75	-do-	0.50	1.36
33.	Pacherikala	1974-75	-do-	0.39	0.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Singhana	1972-73	Wells	1.00	3.35
35.	Buhana	1973-74	-do-	0.42	1.48
36.	Bakhtawarpura	1973-74	-do-	0.30	0.66
37.	Ardawata	1969-70	-do-	0.22	0.86
38.	Sultana	1972-73	-do-	0.80	1.86
39.	Chanana	1975-76	-do-	0.40	1.34
40.	Babai	1970-71	-do-	0.56	1.90
41.	Tiba Basai	1970-71	-do-	1.05	1.50
42.	Gudhagorji	1973-74	-do-	1.05	3.20
43.	Ponkh	1973-74	-do-	0.70	1.30
44.	Badagaon	1973-74	-do-	0.60	1.80
45.	Kuharwas	1975-76	-do-	0.50	1.90
46.	Papurana	1975-76	-do-	1.50	5.51
47.	Udamandi	1971-72	-do-	0.10	0.28
48.	Mandawara	1975-76	-do-	0.30	0.91

Source : Office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department,
Jhunjhun.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

With the establishment of Hindustan Copper Limited at Khetri, labour welfare has assumed some importance in the area. Although there is no labour welfare centre run by the State Government, Hindustan Copper Ltd. runs its own labour welfare centre which extends multi-dimensional facilities of recreation, both in-door and out-door, for the personnel of all categories, since 1969. The Government of Rajasthan established an office of Labour Inspector, headquartered at Khetri in 1969 to ensure labour welfare throughout the district.

A list of important labour laws in force in the district is given in Appendix I. A brief account of some of the important labour legislation enforced in the district is given in the following pages:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACTS, 1947—This Act provides for the settlement of labour disputes through conciliation, adjudication or arbitration. The Conciliation Officers appointed under this Act try to settle industrial disputes arising in their jurisdiction. These are referred to a court of enquiry or industrial tribunal for adjudication if settlement is not possible through conciliation. The table below gives particulars of complaints which came before the Conciliation Officer during the last five years¹ :

(Number)

Year	Nature of complaints					
	Wages	Employment	Working conditions	Personal	Others	Total
1971-72	77	24	3	10	12	126
1972-73	30	35	1	15	9	90
1973-74	24	8	2	14	12	60
1974-75	24	14	—	11	4	53
1975-76	6	7	—	—	2	15

It will be observed from the above data that most of the complaints lodged related to wages and employment. Year-wise details of industrial complaints and their disposal during last five years are as follows²:

1. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector, Khetri.
2. Source : as above.

(Number)

Year	Balance of previous year	Complaints received during the year	Disposals				
			Favour	Against	Rejected	Others	Total
1971-72	19	126	42	3	5	69	119
1972-73	26	90	28	1	10	64	103
1973-74	13	60	9	1	1	20	31
1974-75	42	53	20	—	17	37	74
1975-76	21	15	9	—	2	25	36

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948—The Act¹ was made applicable to Rajasthan in 1959. It required the appropriate government, Central or State, as the case may be, to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in scheduled employments. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the Government in the scheduled industries, have already been given in Chapter IX. These have been fixed and revised in various scheduled employments from time to time. The inspector appointed under the Act has to ensure that employers pay to their workers not less than the wages fixed by the government. He inspects various industrial units and prosecutes those which are found paying less than the minimum rates of wages. Following table provides data relating to number of inspections done, establishments prosecuted and number of claims accepted during last five years ending 1975-76:

Year	No. of inspections	Establishments prosecuted	No. of claims
1971-72	234	25	8
1972-73	203	16	18
1973-74	45	1	32
1974-75	143	5	4
1975-76	117	9	48

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT, 1961—The Act, brought into force in Rajasthan in 1962, applies to such motor establishments having five or more workers. It provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and limits the hours of their work and regulates leave etc. of the workers. The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years as motor workers².

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923—This Act was applied to Rajasthan in 1960. It imposes an obligation on the employers to pay monetary compensation to disabled workers as well as their dependents in

1. Source : Office of the Labour Inspector, Khetri.

2. Source : as above.

the case of accidents arising in the course of employment and resulting in death or total or partial disablement. The following table gives the number of cases registered and decided under the Workmen's Compensation Act during the last five years¹ :

Year	No. of cases decided	Compensation sanctioned (Rs.)
1971-72	14	86,640
1972-73	5	33,900
1973-74	12	82,000
1974-75	4	30,000
1975-76	12	92,600

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926—After the formation of Rajasthan, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 was brought into force in the State in 1959. It provides for the registration of trade unions, prescribes their rights and liabilities and gives them a legal status. These trade unions are corporate bodies which safeguard the interests of their members and strive to promote cordial relations between the employers and the employees.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1948—This Act which is applicable throughout Rajasthan since 1951, regulates working conditions in factories and establishments by laying down minimum standards of health, safety and general welfare of workers. It also fixes their working hours besides providing for specific welfare measures like rest, shelter, canteens, first aid appliance and washing facilities etc.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ACT, 1952—The Government has started a scheme of Provident Fund in order to encourage the habit of thrift and to provide benefits on superannuation of its employees. To implement this scheme an Act was passed in 1952. Three establishments located at Jhunjhunun namely, Rani Sati temple, Central Co-operative Bank, and Gopal Gaushala were covered under this Act in the district by March, 1976. The total number of employees covered under this Act was 91 while the number² of subscribers covered was 65 by the end of March, 1976.

ADVANCEMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The district has a significant population of backward classes. The total number of persons of this section during 1971 was 146,508 out of

1. Source : Court of the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, Ajmer.
2. Source : Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

which 14.00 per cent belonged to Scheduled Castes and 1.77 per cent to Scheduled Tribes¹.

The Social Welfare Department at the government level has been entrusted with the task of looking after the welfare of these classes. The staff of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer consists of one upper division clerk, three lower division clerks, three hostel superintendents, two sewing instructors and 12 class IV employees.

Untouchability which puts a social ban on the Scheduled Castes to mingle freely and without fear with their fellow beings of other communities is one of the greatest social disabilities from which they suffered for long and therefore, there was an urgent need to remove this evil. With the dawn of Independence, however, concerted and effective measures were taken to eradicate this social evil. Under Article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. Accordingly, Rajasthan Government also brought into force Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955, making the practice of Untouchability a cognisable offence punishable with fine or sentence or both. Besides, a number of orders and instructions have also been issued by the State government from time to time to remove the numerous hardships and disabilities from which the Scheduled Castes have been suffering. In the year 1971-72, a special programme known as the *Bhangi Kashi Mukti* Programme was launched to do away with the practice of carrying night soil as head loads and for improving the working conditions of *Mehtars* and those engaged in such occupations. A sum of Rs. 89,000 was spent to implement this scheme in the district².

Education

HOSTELS—The low percentage of education amongst the backward classes, caused due to the centuries-old socio-economic stagnation calls for the special endeavour in the field of educational development of these communities. Thus special hostels for backward class students up to higher secondary stage (as the general hostel facility is not provided by the Education Department) have been opened. At present, there are fourteen such hostels in the district which have been enumerated in Appendix II. Most of these hostels are managed by voluntary social organisations and a few caste organisations³. Expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these hostels has been given in Appendix III.

1. *Census 1971, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunum District, Section II*, p. IV.
2. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Sikar and Jhunjhunum, Sikar.
3. Source : as above.

SCHOLARSHIPS—Scholarships provide effective assistance in educating the poor and the backward. A number of scholarships are awarded by the State Government at various standards of education¹ to the students of backward classes. Pre-matric scholarships are granted to students of sixth to eighth class at the rate of rupees five per month and to the students of ninth to eleventh standard at the rate of Rs. 20 per student per month. Post-matric scholarships are also provided to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who take up degree and post-degree courses and who reside in general hostels attached to colleges or universities. The Central Government also grants scholarships to students pursuing post-matric studies at the rate varying with the class in which a student is studying. The students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, taking education in technical institutions, are also eligible for merit-cum-need scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50 per month for the students taking degree courses and at the rate of Rs. 30 per month for those taking diploma courses. The Social Welfare Department also awards scholarships to handicapped students. A monthly scholarship is paid to these students varying between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 depending on their academic standard.

RELAXATION AND EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF FEES—In case of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the college fees are not required to be paid in the beginning of the academic session, but are deducted and deposited from the scholarship payable to them during the year. The payment of tuition fee is exempted at all stages of education in the case of bonafide students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are in indigent circumstances and half of their fees other than tuition fees are also borne by the Government. Students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in Medical and Veterinary colleges are also exempted from payment of tuition fees at all stages of education.²

EMPLOYMENT³—Special efforts are being made by the State Government to give employment to the persons of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The condition of registration in Employment Exchanges have been waived in their cases in all Government Departments. Autonomous bodies and public enterprises have been empowered to employ them directly on their application. The quota for reservation of seats for these classes in the class IV and upper cadres of Government and other services

1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jhunjhunun and Sikar, Sikar.
2. *Welfare of Backward Classes in Rajasthan*, Social Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp. 20-21.
3. *Ibid.*

has been increased since April 1970 from 15 per cent and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent respectively to 28 per cent in all cadres of services, out of which 17 per cent seats are earmarked for Scheduled Castes and 11 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. To meet the problem of educated unemployment of these classes, all first and second class graduates and post-graduates, who are not able to secure employment, are provided with monthly stipend of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 respectively for the period of one year or till the date of getting employment, whichever is earlier. The Social Welfare Department paid a sum of Rs. 93,080 and Rs. 24,220 as stipends to the students of this district belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively during 1975-76¹. A special employment cell was established in 1970-71 in the Social Welfare Department to facilitate the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

HOUSING—Under the rehabilitation programme, subsidy is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for construction of houses in both urban as well as rural areas. During the year 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 3,000 was distributed to three families @ Rs. 1,000 per family to enable them to construct their houses².

LEGAL AID—Those persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are entangled in litigation with the so called higher castes, are given legal aid by the Government. The scheme is looked after by the Collector of the district. Rs. 1,065 were distributed to seven families of the district under this programme during 1975-76³.

IRRIGATION FACILITIES—The farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes generally avail of loan facility from the Scheduled Banks for the irrigational purposes⁴. The interest payable on such loans is borne by the Social Welfare Department while the farmers pay only the principal. During 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 18,300 was paid to the persons of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 1,980 to the loanees of Scheduled Tribes⁵ under this programme.

Prohibition

Except on drinking in public, there is no restriction on the consumption of liquor in the district. But a few days of national importance are observed as dry days in the district. Among the main castes prone to

-
1. Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jhunjhunun and Sikar, Sikar.
 2. Source : as above.
 3. Source : as above
 4. Source : as above
 5. Source : as above

drinking in the district are the Mehtars, Jats, Balais, Chamars, Khatiks, Rajputs, Sansi and Nayak. In 1970-71, there were 55 shops in the district dealing in country liquor, one shop dealing in Indian made foreign liquor and 67 shops dealing in hemp drugs. During 1975-76, there were 54 shops selling country liquor, 13 shops dealing in Indian made foreign liquor and 65 shops were selling hemp drugs¹.

There is no registered distillery for the manufacture of country liquor which is, therefore, imported from other parts of the State. During 1975-76, there were 44 licenced shops for the sale of *Bhang* and 21 shops for lanced poppy heads². Only *Ganja* and *Charas* are prohibited in the district. No shops are opened at the place where more than fifty per cent of the population consists of *Harijans*. Opium is not produced in the district.

The following table shows the extent of the consumption of intoxicants in the district from 1965-66 to 1975-76³:

Year	Country spirit (litres)	Opium (Kg.)	<i>Bhang</i> (Kg.)	Indian made spirit (litres)	Indian made beer (litres)	Lanced poppy heads (Kg.)
1965-66	1,97,406	1	1,368	2,817	4,391	36,609
1966-67	1,79,460	+	1,254	—	1,236	45,288
1967-68	96,359	+	780	1,296	1,814	26,865
1968-69	1,40,530	0.140	718	961	1,277	19,840
1969-70	1,28,870	—	586	339	623	18,310
1970-71	1,42,223	0.086	497.5	N.R.	N.R.	10,970
1971-72	1,52,851	0.084	471	N.R.	N.R.	—
1972-73	1,69,649	—	330	—	—	19,500
1973-74	1,55,802	0.049	324	N.R.	N.R.	—
1974-75	1,84,431	0.063	216	19,351	18,303	21,000
1975-76	2,99,425	—	—	16,876	20,432	—

It transpires from the above figures that the consumption of country liquor is sufficiently high in the district as compared to other intoxicants. The consumption of *Bhang* and opium has considerably declined. Opium is used by very limited number of addicts to whom departmental ration cards are issued. Because there is free sale of

1. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural).

2. Source : as above.

3. *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan*, 1966 onward, and Office of District Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural) for 1972-73 figures.

+ = Negligible

NR = Not Reported

— = Nil

liquor through the licenced shops, illicit distillation has become a rare phenomenon due to the stern measures taken by the State authorities who are responsible for the detection of offences which are convicted by the courts and compounded by the department.

Under Rajasthan Excise Act, 1956, following cases of excise offences have been registered and prosecuted in the district during 1972-73 to 1975-76¹:

(Number)		
Year	Offences registered	Persons prosecuted
1972-73	194	328
1973-74	295	379
1974-75	398	413
1975-76	425	416

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENT

In the erstwhile State of Jaipur of which Jhunjhunun was a part, the work of charitable endowments was looked after by the *Dharamarth* Department of the State. After the formation of Rajasthan, a post of Commissioner of Devasthan, with headquarters at Udaipur, was created and the work of charitable endowments was entrusted to him. Three divisions at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur are being maintained under his control. Jhunjhunun district comes under the Jaipur Division and the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan, Jaipur is responsible for Jhunjhunun district. There is no separate office of Devasthan Department at Jhunjhunun.

The district has 119 temples aided by the Government. The annual aid granted to these temples is Rs. 10,310. Besides this Rs. 1,362 are also given annually to these temples in lieu of resumed Jagirs. Under the Rajasthan Public Trusts Act 1959, 15 public trusts were registered in the district², a list of which is given in Appendix IV.

MUSLIM WAKFS—The Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs Jaipur, formed under the Central Wakf Act 1954, supervises the functioning of *Mutawallis* of *Awakf* located in Rajasthan. The *Awkaf* are managed by the *Mutawallis*. They are appointed for a fixed tenure and can be changed if their work is not found satisfactory. There is no office of the Board at the district level.

1. Source : Office of the District Excise Officer, Jaipur (Rural).

2. Source : Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Jaipur.

The following table shows details of the *Wakfs*' properties in Jhunjhunun district with their approximate valuation and annual income¹ :

Name	Number	Valuation (Rs.)	Annual Income (Rs.)
Mosques	123	16,54,830	50,386
<i>Durgahs</i>	24	14,18,086	18,637
Graveyards	153	29,938	4,465
<i>Maktabas/Madrasas</i>	11	1,47,500	9,513
Miscellaneous	40	7,01,232	18,953

1. Source : Office of the Secretary, Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakfs, Jaipur.

APPENDIX I

A list of Labour Laws in force in Jhunjhunn district**Central Acts**

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
4. Indian Factories Act, 1948
5. Indian Boilers Act, 1923
6. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
7. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
9. Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955
10. Employment of Children Act, 1936
11. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952
12. Employers' Liability Act, 1938
13. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
14. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
15. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
16. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
17. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
18. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
19. Bidi and Cigar Labour (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

Rajasthan State Acts

1. Industrial Disputes (Rajasthan Amendment) Act, 1958
2. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958
3. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Act, 1953
4. Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

Rajasthan State Rules

1. Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951
2. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1959

3. Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1951
4. Rajasthan Minimum Wages Rules, 1959
5. Rajasthan Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958
6. Rajasthan Payment of Wages Rules, 1951
7. Rajasthan Shops and Commercial Establishments Rules, 1958
8. Rajasthan Trade Union Regulations Rules, 1959
9. Rajasthan Employees' Insurance Court Rules, 1955
10. Rajasthan Maternity Benefit Rules, 1955
11. Rajasthan Economiser Rules, 1954
12. Rajasthan Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1962
13. Rajasthan Silicosis Rules, 1955
14. Rajasthan Boilers Attendance Rules, 1951
15. Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Cost and Fee) Rules, 1955
16. The Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1952

APPENDIX II

List of hostels run in Jhunjhunun district for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

S. No.	Name of the Hostel	Capacity	Year of establishment
Government			
1.	Rajkiya Anusuchit Jati Chhatrawas, Jhunjhunun	45	1970-71
Aided			
1.	Bapu Chhatrawas, Chirawa	35	1955-56
2.	Bapu Chhatrawas, Jhunjhunun	35	1954-55
3.	Yadav Harijan Chhatrawas, Singhana	50	1967-68
4.	Nehru Smarak Mandal, Nawalgarh	25	1971-72
5.	Nehru Chhatrawas, Alsisar	50	1964-65
6.	Shastri Adarsh Chhatrawas, Bissau	25	1972-73
7.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Chhatrawas, Bissau	25	1972-73
8.	Gandhi Chhatrawas, Nawalgarh	25	1972-73
9.	Chaudhary Chhatrawas, Mukundgarh	25	1955-56
10.	Youth Association Arvind Chhatrawas, Pilani	25	1972-73
11.	Indira Gandhi Balika Niketan Chhatrawas Ardawata (for Girls)	50	1957-58
12.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Chhatrawas, Tamkor	25	1972-73
13.	Rajendra Chhatrawas, Surajgarh	50	1964-65

Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jhunjhunun and Sikar, Sikar.

APPENDIX III

**Expenditure incurred on the maintenance of hostels for Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in the Jhunjhunun district**

Year	Aided hostels (Rs.)	Govt. maintained hostels (Rs.)	No. of students in both types of hostels
1971-72	1,69,012	37,750	400
1972-73	2,12,445	1,69,012	410
1973-74	2,05,540	43,927	437
1974-75	2,12,780	68,108	414
1975-76	1,98,010	62,225	405

Source : Office of the District Probation and Social Welfare Officer, Jhunjhunun and Sikar, Sikar.

APPENDIX IV

List of Registered Trusts in Jhunjhunun district

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1. Mandir Shri Raghu Nathji, Jhunjhunun.
 2. Shrimati Kamla Devi Vishweshwarji, Chirawa Trust, Chirawa.
 3. Shri Seth Jagannathji Hardev Das Charitable Trust, Mukundgarh.
 4. Shri Sham Kirtan Mandal, Hari Kirtan Mandal, Chirawa.
 5. Shri Sabu Dharmarth Trust, Pilani.
 6. Shri Sabu Shishu Mandir, Pilani.
 7. Temple Shri Raghu Nathji Maharaj, Gram Nangal, Tahsil Udaipurwati.
 8. Mandir Shri Sheetala Mai, Wagera, Tahsil Udaipurwati.
 9. Vadhishwar Maha-utthon Samiti, Kharsra, Tahsil Khetri.
 10. Shri Badridas Gopinag Charitable Trust, Nawalgarh.
 11. Mandir Shri Raghu Nathji, Gram Kheewansar, Tahsil Udaipurwati.
 12. Mandir Shri Govind Devji, Dhansinghana, Tahsil Khetri.
 13. Mandir Shri Murlimanoharji, Gram Surpura, Tahsil Udaipurwati.
 14. Mandir Shri Hanumanji Maharaj, Gram Chhapoli, Tahsil Udaipurwati.
 15. Shri Joshi Khedwal Trust, Jhunjhunun.
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Source : Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Devasthan Department, Jaipur.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (VIDHAN SABHA)

Vidhan Sabha, 1952

During the First General Elections of 1952, Jhunjhunun district was divided into five constituencies out of which Khetri was a double-member constituency with reservation of one of the seats for Scheduled Castes, the other seat been a general seat. The remaining constituencies viz. Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunun, Chirawa and Udaipur were single membered and were not reserved. The area included in all the constituencies of the district is shown in Appendix I. From these five constituencies, 22 candidates contested the elections of whom six belonged to the Congress, six to Krishikar Lok Party, four to Ram Rajya Parishad, one to Bharatiya Jan Sangh, one to Socialist party and the remaining four were Independents. For six assembly seats allotted to the district, three Ram Rajya Parishad candidates and three Congress candidates were declared elected.

The total electorate in the district was 3,35,843 out of which 1,48,899 valid votes or 44.34 per cent were polled. The break-up of the total number of voters, valid votes polled and percentage of polling (constituency-wise) is given below¹ :

Name of constituency	No. of votes	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1. Nawalgarh	45,905	21,926	47.76	3
2. Jhunjhunun	35,472	14,930	42.08	3
3. Khetri*	1,70,292	68,209	40.05	7
4. Chirawa	39,914	20,080	50.30	6
5. Udaipur	44,260	23,754	53.66	3
Total	3,35,843	1,48,899	44.34	22

1. *Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Vol. II (Statistical)*, Election Commission, India, pp. 652-653.

*It was a double-member constituency, hence the number of votes was double the number of electors.

Vidhan Sabha, 1957

In the Second Vidhan Sabha General Elections in 1957, the Jhunjhun district was divided into six constituencies. Khetri constituency, in this election too, remained a double-member constituency with reservation of a seat for Scheduled Castes. The other seat was a general seat. The remaining constituencies namely, Pilani, Mandawa, Jhunjhun, Gudha and Nawalgarh were single-membered and unreserved. In 1957, the assembly constituencies were territorially delimited and the nomenclatures of a few of them were changed. Territorial extent and names of the Assembly Constituencies in 1957 are given in Appendix I. In all 31 candidates contested the elections, seven from the Congress Party, five from Jan Sangh, five from Communist Party, three from Ram Rajya Parishad and eleven Independents. Five seats went to Congress Party and one each to Communist Party and an Independent. The total number of electorate was 4,56,231 and the total valid votes polled numbered 2,07,973 or 45.59 per cent. Some details of voting pattern in all the Assembly Constituencies are given below¹ :

Name of Constituency	No. of votes	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1. Khetri	2,11,222	74,042	35.1	9
2. Pilani	48,359	28,209	58.3	4
3. Mandawa	51,114	31,176	61.0	3
4. Jhunjhun	47,058	27,440	58.3	5
5. Gudha	49,021	22,797	46.5	5
6. Nawalgarh	49,457	24,309	49.2	5
Total	4,56,231	2,07,973	45.59	31

Vidhan Sabha, 1962

During the Third General Elections held in 1962, the double-member constituency was abolished and the district was represented in the State Assembly through seven assembly constituencies namely Pilani, Surajgarh, (Scheduled Caste), Khetri, Gudha, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhun and Mandawa. Details of the area of constituencies is given in Appendix I. Out of these, the Surajgarh (Scheduled Caste) constituency was a new addition and was kept reserved for the candidate of Scheduled Caste. Khetri constituency was reduced to a single-member constituency. There were 32 contesting candidates for all the seven constituencies out of which seven belonged to

1. *Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957, Vol. II (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 918-919.*

Congress, four to the Jan Sangh, seven to the Communist Party of India, five to the Swatantra Party and remaining nine candidates contested as Independents. The Swatantra Party candidates captured three seats; another three seats were captured by Congress Party while an Independent secured the remaining one seat (Pilani constituency). The total number of electors in all the seven constituencies came to 4,02,717 and the number of valid votes polled was 2,46,434 or 61.19 per cent. The following table gives the constituency-wise details of the voters, number of contesting candidates, number of valid votes polled and the percentage of valid votes polled to the total number of votes¹:

Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1. Pilani	58,904	39,331	66.77	4
2. Surajgarh (S.C.)	61,062	30,956	50.70	4
3. Khetri	58,391	33,809	57.90	5
4. Gudha	54,110	32,701	60.43	5
5. Nawalgarh	54,476	35,113	64.46	7
6. Jhunjhunun	56,414	36,969	65.53	4
7. Mandawa	59,360	37,555	63.27	3
Total	4,02,717	2,46,434	61.19	32

Vidhan Sabha, 1967

In the 1967 General Elections, the Assembly constituencies were delimited on the basis of revenue units, i.e. tahsils and revenue circles. The area comprised by the Assembly constituencies of Jhunjhunun district for 1967 General Elections is given in Appendix I. The number of constituencies remained the same. All the constituencies were single-membered and the Surajgarh constituency remained reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the seven seats 36 candidates contested of whom seven belonged to Congress, six to the Swatantra Party, four to the Communist Party (Marxist), one to Bharatiya Jan Sangh and remaining 18 were Independents. The total electorate was 4,68,906 out of which 2,96,475 valid votes or 63.23 per cent, were polled. Out of the seven assembly seats allocated to the district, four seats were captured by the Swatantra Party and remaining three by Indian National Congress. The former returned its candidates from Pilani, Surajgarh, Khetri and Nawalgarh while the latter

1. *Report on the Third General Elections in India 1962, Vol. II (Statistical)*, Election Commission, India, p. 348.

captured the seats from the Gudha, Jhunjhunun and Mandawa constituencies. The constituency-wise details of the number of electors, number and percentage of valid votes polled and the number of contesting candidates are tabulated below¹ :

Name of constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	(Number)	
			Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
Pilani	63,539	43,805	68.94	4
Surajgarh (S.C.)	66,854	38,952	58.26	6
Khetri	67,627	43,056	63.67	4
Gudha	67,739	44,804	66.14	3
Nawalgarh	68,567	42,602	62.13	5
Jhunjhunun	66,058	41,902	63.43	6
Mandawa	68,522	41,354	60.35	8
Total	4,68,906	2,96,475	63.23	36

Vidhan Sabha, 1972

In 1972, General Elections to the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) were held and seven Assembly seats were again allotted to Jhunjhunun district. There was no delimitation of the Assembly constituencies during the period 1967 to 1972, hence the extent of constituencies was the same as in 1967². All the Assembly constituencies were single-membered and Surajgarh constituency was reserved for Scheduled Castes. In all 33 candidates contested the elections, seven from the Congress party, four from the Jan Sangh, one each from Communist party (Marxist), Vishal Haryana party, Congress (O) and Republican party, three from the Swatantra party and 15 were Independents. The Congress party captured five seats while one seat was won by the Swatantra Party candidate; remaining one seat went in favour of an Independent. The total number of valid votes polled was 3,25,119. Some details of voting pattern were as follows³ :

1. *Report on the Fourth General Elections in India 1967, Vol. II (Statistical)*, Election Commission, India, pp. 451-452.
2. Source : Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
3. Source : as above.

Name of the constituency	No. of electors	No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of voting (valid votes)	No. of contesting candidates
1. Pilani	74,584	49,659	66.58	4
2. Surajgarh (S. C.)	79,367	40,132	50.57	7
3. Khetri	79,367	45,736	57.63	7
4. Gudha	77,263	47,389	61.33	2
5. Nawalgarh	79,336	44,147	55.65	5
6. Jhunjhunun	78,186	49,246	62. 9	3
7. Mandawa	78,556	48,810	62.13	5
Total	5,46,659	3,25,119	59.47	33

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

Lok Sabha, 1952

During the First General Elections in 1952, the district was represented through Ganganagar-Jhunjhunun constituency.¹ Details of the territorial extent of this constituency are given in Appendix II. It was a doublemembered constituency. In all 13 candidates filed their nomination but ten candidates contested the election, of whom two belonged to the Congress, two to Ram Rajya Parishad, one to Krishikar Lok party, one to Socialist party, one each to Kisan Majdoor Praja Party and Scheduled Castes Federation and two Independents. The total number of voters in the constituency was 7,58,860 while the total number of votes was 15,17,720. The total number of valid votes polled was 6,62,222 or 44.48 per cent of the total electorate. Both the seats were won by the Congress candidates who secured 21.8 and 21.3 per cent of the total valid votes.

Lok Sabha, 1957

The Second General Elections were held in 1957. In these elections the district was represented through Jhunjhunun constituency and as such its nomenclature was also changed. It was a single-member General Parliamentary constituency. In all nine candidates filed their nominations but only four of them contested. The territorial extent and changes which took place during the process of delimitation are given in Appendix II. Among the four contesting candidates, one belonged to the Congress party, one to the Ram Rajya Parishad, one to the Communist party and the remaining one was an Independent. The total electorate numbered

1. Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Volume II (Statistical), Election Commission, India p. 112.

4,03,570. The number of valid votes polled was 1,96,729 or 48.7 per cent. The candidate belonging to the Congress Party captured the seat and polled 77,478 or 39.4 per cent¹ of the valid votes.

Lok Sabha, 1962

The district was represented in the Lok Sabha during the Third General Elections (1962) again through the Parliamentary constituency of Jhunjhun. The territorial extent and the changes are given in Appendix II. The constituency had an electorate of 4,57,451 persons of whom 2,80,791 or 61.38 per cent voted. The number of valid votes polled was 2,68,313. Six candidates contested of whom one belonged to the Congress party, one to the Swatantra party, one to the Communist party of India, one to the Hindu Maha Sabha, one to the Ram Rajya Parishad and one was an Independent. The Congress candidate captured the seat; he polled 81,051 valid votes. The candidates belonging to Swatantra Party, Communist Party of India, Hindu Maha Sabha, Ram Rajya Parishad and Independent polled 77,591, 71,551, 7,805, 6,276 and 24,039 valid votes respectively.

Lok Sabha, 1967

During the Fourth General Elections held in the year 1967 the district was again represented in the Lok Sabha through single-member general constituency of Jhunjhun with certain changes in the territorial extent, details of which are given in Appendix II. There were 5,49,787 electors in the constituency of whom 3,68,501 exercised their franchise. The total number of valid votes polled was 3,56,248. As many as ten candidates contested, of whom one belonged to the Swatantra party, one to Indian National Congress, one to Communist Party of India and remaining seven were Independents. The candidate belonging to Swatantra Party won the seat by securing 1,50,596 or 42.39 per cent of the total valid votes polled.

Lok Sabha, 1971

Mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha were held during the year 1971. The district was represented in the Parliament through Jhunjhun constituency. During the 1971 elections, there were 6,04,320 persons in the electorate and 3,73,426 or 63.02 per cent valid votes were polled. Nine candidates, in all, contested the election of whom one each belonged to the Congress party, the Swatantra party and the Communist party (Marxist) besides six Independents. The Congress party captured the seat; its candidate secured 2,23,286 or 59.79 per cent votes and was declared

1. *Report on the Second General Elections in India 1957, Vol. II* (Statistical), Election Commission, India, pp. 182-83.

elected. The candidates sponsored by the Swatantra Party polled 1,24,337 or 33.30 per cent votes. 9,548 votes were secured by the candidate of Communist Party (Marxist). The remaining votes polled were distributed among the Independents.¹

By-Elections²

There has been only one by-election in the district during 1969. It was necessitated due to the resignation of a member of the State Assembly from the Khetri constituency. It was conducted on 30.6.1969. The number of contesting candidates was three of whom one candidate belonged to Indian National Congress, one to Bharatiya Kranti Dal and the remaining one was an Independent. The total number of electors was 74,689 out of whom 52,276 exercised their franchise. The number of valid votes polled was 51,082. The seat was captured by the Indian National Congress whose candidate secured 35,625 or 69.74 per cent of the total valid votes polled. The candidate of Bharatiya Kranti Dal secured 13,813 votes while the remaining Independent candidate secured 1,644 votes.

POLITICAL PARTIES³

The major political parties which have contested elections in the district are the Congress Party, the Communist Party, the Swatantra Party, the Socialist Party and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh. A few political parties could not leave enduring impact on the political scene in the area; the Krishikar Lok Party, for example, figured only during 1952 and the same is true for Scheduled Caste Federation whose candidate contested during the Parliamentary elections of 1952 only. Similarly, Hindu Maha Sabha figured only during 1962 Parliamentary elections. Ram Rajya Parishad and Vishal Haryana party too could not continue with effective role. Independent candidates (having no party affiliations) have also contested all the General Elections but do not have any organisation as such. The Swatantra Party contested general elections during 1962, 1967 and 1972. There is no political party in the district having exclusively local base.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

District Newspapers

No daily newspaper was published from Jhunjhunun district during 1975-76; however, a few weeklies were published in Hindi. These were

1. Source : Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. Source : as above.

3. Based on reports on General Elections, published by the Government from time to time.

Jhunjhunun Samachar, *Tal Gazette*, *Nagriki Prahari* (all published from Jhunjhunun), *Chitthi* (from Nawalgarh) and *Mahapran* (from Chirawa).

These newspapers contained news of the district and views of its inhabitants. They concentrate over the developmental activities in the district in particular and the socio-political developments in general.

Daily newspapers of regional standing like *Rajasthan Patrika*, *Rashtrdoot*, *Nav Jyoti* and *Adhikar* are subscribed in the district. The major national dailies in general circulation in the district are *Hindustan* (daily Hindi), *Nav Bharat Times* (daily Hindi), *Veer Arjun* (daily Hindi), *Times of India* (daily English), *Hindustan Times* (daily English), *Indian Express* (daily English), *Statesman* (daily English), *Economic Times* (daily English) and *Janyug* (daily Hindi). Weekly newspapers both in Hindi and English which find circulation in the district particularly in the urban areas are *Dharmayug*, *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Dinman*, *Illustrated Weekly*, *Screen*, *Blitz*, *Shanker's Weekly*, *Link*, *Panchjanya* and *Organiser*.

The major fortnightly magazines subscribed to in the district are *Mukta* (Delhi-Hindi), *Filmfare* (Bombay-English), *Femina* (Bombay-English), *Madhuri* (Bombay-Hindi), *Sarita* (Delhi-Hindi) and *Carvan* (Delhi-English).

Mukta, *Navneet* (Hindi Digest), *Niharika*, *Kadambini*, *Bal Sakha*, *Chanda Mama*, *Janhvi*, *Sarika*, *Shivira*, *Kurukshetra* etc. are some of the Hindi magazines which find a good number of readers in the district. Accurate circulation figures of the magazines of the different periodicity can not be given because these reach the people of the district from other sources also in addition to the source of publication or authorised agents in the area. However, it may be pointed out that most of the magazines are subscribed to by educational institutions, public libraries, reading rooms, public bodies and elite of the district.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

There are many voluntary social service organisations in the district which serve the people in their respective fields. *Gaushalas* are there in almost every town of the district. As such *Gaushalas* functioning in Jhunjhunun, Bissau, Nawalgarh, Chirawa, Bagar, Surajgarh, Udaipurwati, Pilani, Mukundgarh and Mandawa are looking after old and disabled cows, calves and bulls of the area and also working for improvement of the breed of livestock. The *Gaushala* at Jhunjhunun maintains a farm in which fodder and food stuff for animals are cultivated. The *Gaushalas* also supply milk to the citizens on competitive rates.

The Piramal Shiksha Sansthan, Bagar runs many educational

institutions which impart education from primary level to graduation level for both academic and professional degrees. Birla Institute of Technology and Science is the premier institution of the district. It provides multi-dimensional education to the students. The Shakarbar Sahpir Trust, Narhar looks after the religious and cultural life of the area. It is located in a mosque in village Narhar.

Activities of some other voluntary institutions functioning in the district are described in the following paragraphs:

SHRI RANI SATI MANDIR TRUST, JHUNJHUNUN—This institution is named after Narayani Devi who became *Sati* in the year 1352 v.s. In the year 1912, a committee named Rani Sati Sahayak Kosh was instituted to look after the management of the temple and attached properties. It was in February 1957 when a trust was registered comprising of three bodies viz., Board of Trustees, Managing Board and the Temple Committee. The trust runs a girls' school upto middle standard and a Montessori school for infants. Since 1976 a book bank is also being run in the town which helps the needy students to meet out their necessity of books. A well equipped library and reading room is maintained by the trust where readers may read magazines and newspapers without paying any charges. The trust manages a guest house in the temple campus and water huts in various parts of the town. A homeopathic dispensary distributes medicines free to the patients, expenses of which are borne by the trust. Among other activities, this institution distributes free food to poor every day (*Sadabrat*) and provides grains to the birds and sanctions adhoc grants to the victims of natural calamities.

SHRI KHEMI SATI MANDIR TRUST, JHUNJHUNUN—The trust is named after a *Sati* who sacrificed her life in 1962 A.D. Formerly there was only one platform in the campus but later on, other constructions were raised with the result that by 1975-76, there were ten rooms and a rest house, one garden in the temple campus and one over-head tank with a capacity of 50,000 litre for the supply of water. This institution has been registered so as to strengthen its activities.

VIVEKANAND SMRITI MANDIR, KHETRI—In 1958, a centre of the Ram Krishana Mission was started in the old palace of Khetri. The Khetri Centre was named as Vivekanand Smriti Mandir. Today it is a place of pilgrimage vibrating with dynamic memories and associations of Swami Vivekanand, a great patriot-saint of modern India. The first managing committee of the centre was constituted in May, 1959 by the charter of the Governing Body of the Mission. It is re-constituted after every two years by the Mission. Since May 1965, a resident Sanyasin

(Monastic member) of the Mission has been appointed as its secretary. This is the only centre of Ram Krishana Mission in Rajasthan. This institution also runs a maternity home and a Child Welfare Centre. It deals with all types of delivery cases free of any charge, whether in-door or outdoor. This work is looked after by one trained midwife and two *dais* in addition to other necessary staff.

The Mission Centre runs a *Balwadi* on Kindergarten lines which is known as Sharda Shishu Vihar. It was started on 24th January, 1965. The Shishu Vihar has its own children's library with 567 books and subscribes to 5 monthlies. The mission runs a public library and a reading room also. On the cultural and religious side, the centre conducts scriptural classes and organises lectures based on the teachings and philosophy of Swami Vivekanand, Lord Krishna, Lord Ram, Buddha, Jesus Christ etc.

APPENDIX I

Territorial extent of Assembly constituencies of Jhunjhunun district

S No.	Name of constituency	Extent of constituency
General Elections, 1952¹		
1.	Nawalgarh	Nawalgarh and Mandawa Police Stations.
2.	Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun Police Station (excluding some villages) and Malsisar Police Station.
3.	Khetri	Khetri, Buhana, Singhana and Surajgarh Police Stations and some of the villages of the Gudha Police Station.
4.	Chirawa	Chirawa and Narhar Police Stations and some of the villages of the Jhunjhunun Police Station.
5.	Udaipur	Udaipur Police Station and the Gudha Police Station (excluding some villages).

General Elections, 1957²

1.	Khetri	Khetri tahsil and Surajgarh Police Station in Chirawa tahsil.
2.	Pilani	Narhar (Pilani) and Chirawa Police Stations in Chirawa tahsil.
3.	Mandawa	Mandawa and Malsisar Police Stations and some of the villages in Jhunjhunun Police Station of Jhunjhunun tahsil.
4.	Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun Police Station (excluding some villages) in Jhunjhunun and Udaipur tahsil and some of the villages in Gudha Police Station in Udaipur tahsil.
5.	Gudha	Gudha Police Station (excluding some villages) and Udaipur Police Station (excluding some villages) in Udaipur tahsil.

1. *Statement and maps showing district-wise delimitation of constituencies for Elections to the State Legislative Assembly, Rajasthan*, Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1951, p. 10.
2. *Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956*, Election Commission, India, 1957, p. 565.

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2
6. Nawalgarh	Nawalgarh Police Station and some of the villages in Udaipur Police Station in Udaipur tahsil.
General Elections, 1962¹	
1. Pilani	Narhar (Pilani) and Chirawa Police Stations in Chirawa tahsil of Jhunjhunun district and Gugalwa village in Rajgarh tahsil of Churu district.
2. Surajgarh (SC)	Surajgarh Police Station in Chirawa tahsil, Buhana Police Station and some villages in Singhana Police Station in Khetri tahsil.
3. Khetri	Khetri Police Station and Singhana Police Station (excluding some villages) in Khetri tahsil.
4. Gudha	Gudha Police Station (excluding some villages) and Udaipur Police Station (excluding Kot and some other villages) in Udaipur tahsil.
5. Nawalgarh	Nawalgarh Police Station, and some villages in Udaipur Police Station in Udaipur tahsil.
6. Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun Police Station (excluding some villages) in Jhunjhunun and Udaipur tahsils and some villages in Gudha Police Station in Udaipur tahsil.
7. Mandawa	Mandawa and Malsisar Police Stations and some villages in Jhunjhunun Police Station in Jhunjhunun tahsil.
General Elections, 1967²	
1. Pilani	Chirawa r.c. and Sultana r.c. (excluding p. cs. 5-Kishorepura, 6-Solana and 7-Chandana) and p.c. 19-Aruka in Surajgarh r.c. in Chirawa tahsil.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961</i>, Election Commission, India, Schedule, XII, p. 3. <i>Rajasthan Gazette Extraordinary</i>, Election Department Notification, April 25, 1966, pp. 6-7. r.c.=Revenue Circle. p.c.=Patwar Circle. 	

APPENDIX I (concl'd.)

1	2
2. Surajgarh (SC)	Surajgarh r.c. (excluding p.c. 19-Aruka) in Chirawa tahsil; and Buhana r.c., Singhana r.c. (excluding p.cs. 1-Gada Khera, 2-Khanpur, 3-Sanwalod, 15-Ghardana Kalan, 16-Moisadda and 21-Singhana) and pcs. 25-Rawan, 26-Shimla, 27-Thathwari and 28-Dudhwa in Khetri r.c. in Khetri tahsil.
3. Khetri	Khetri r.c. (excluding p.cs. 25-Rawan, 26-Shimla 27-Thathwari and 28-Dudhwa), Babai r.c. and p.cs. 1-Gada Khera, 2-Khanpur, 3-Sanwalod, 15-Ghardana Kalan, 16-Moisadda and 21-Singhana in Singhana r.c. in Khetri tahsil.
4. Gudha	Gudhagorji r.c. and Udaipur r.c. (excluding p.cs. 30-Tonk Chhilri, 31-Basawa, 32-Khirod, 33-Chirana and 34-Todpura) in Udaipurwati tahsil.
5. Nawalgarh	Nawalgarh r.c. (excluding p.cs. 3-Jejusar, 4-Togra Kalan and 14-Jakhal) and p.cs. 30-Tonk Chhilri, 31-Basawa, 32-Khirod, 33-Chirana and 34-Todpura in Udaipur r.c. in Udaipurwati tahsil.
6. Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun r.c. in Jhunjhunun tahsil, p.cs. 5-Kishorepura, 6-Solana and 7-Chandana in Sultana r.c. in Chirawa tahsil; and p.c.s. 3-Jejusar, 4-Togra Kalan and 14-Jakhal in Nawalgarh r.c. in Udaipurwati tahsil.
7. Mandawa	Mandawa and Alsisar r.cs. in Jhunjhunun tahsil.
General Elections, 1972	Same as in the General Elections of 1967.

APPENDIX II

Territorial Extent of Parliamentary Constituency of Jhunjhunun district

Name of the constituency	Extent of constituency
General Elections, 1952¹	
Ganaganagar-Jhunjhunun Assembly constituencies of Nawalgarh, Jhun-	
jhunun, Khetri, Chirawa and Udaipur of Jhunjhunun district, the Assembly Constituencies of Bhadra, Nohar, Sadulpur, Raisinghnagar, Karanpur and Ganganagar of Ganganagar district, the Assembly constituency of Dhuru of Churu district, the Assembly constituency of Neem-ka-thana 'C' of Sikar district and the Assembly constituency of Kotputli of Jaipur district.	
General Elections, 1957²	
Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun district and Fatehpur tahsil (excluding Swaroopsar, Bhichri and Almas villages); and Shekhiwas village of Lachmangarh tahsil of Sikar district.
General Elections, 1962³	
Jhunjhunun	Names and extent in terms of Assembly constituencies of : (1) Pilani (2) Surajgarh (3) Khetri (4) Gudha (5) Nawalgarh (6) Jhunjhunun (7) Mandawa (8) Fatehpur.
General Elections, 1967⁴	
Jhunjhuhun	(1) Bhadra (19) Sadulpur (20) Pilani (21) Surajgarh (22) Khetri (23) Gudha (24) Nawalgarh and (25) Jhunjhunun Assembly constituencies.
General Elections, 1971	
Jhunjhunun	Same as in Generals Elections of 1967.

1. *Statement and maps showing delimitation of constituencies for elections to the House of People*, office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1951, p. 2.
2. *Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1956*, Election Commission, India, 1957, p. 65.
3. *Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1961*, Election Commission, India, Schedule XII, p. 1.
4. *Rajasthan Gazette, Extraordinary*, Election Department Notification, April 25, 1966, p. 3.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Alsisar

Alsisar¹ is a small village situated in Jhunjhunun tahsil, 36 km. north-west of the district headquarters, with which it is connected by a *Kaccha* road. The place having a population of 2,725 persons (1971 census) has acquired some importance because of its being the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. The village is electrified and has a post office with telephone facilities, a primary, a middle (girls) and a higher secondary level schools, maternity and family planning centre, a veterinary dispensary, a library and two *Dharamshalas*.

Bagar

Situated 15 km. to the north-east of Jhunjhunun town, the place² had a population of 6,834 and an area of 1.36 sq. km. in 1971. This municipal town possesses post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, two hospitals, a maternity and child welfare centre, a B.Ed. college, a girls' higher secondary school, two higher secondary schools for boys, a primary and a middle school, a Sanskrit college, a sub-station of Rajasthan State Electricity Board, a water-works, an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*, a branch of the Bank of Baroda, a police station, two parks, a public library, a dispensary, a cinema house, a mosque and four temples. The town is electrified and is a railway station on the Jaipur-Loharu section of the Western Railway.

Bissau

Situated 40 km. to the north-west of Jhunjhunun town, Bissau³ is connected with it by both rail and road. This municipal town has a post and telegraph office, a telephone office, a police station, a primary health centre (private), an *Ayurvedic* dispensary (private), a veterinary hospital, a branch of Punjab National Bank, five *Dharamshalas*, a higher secondary, a secondary, a middle and two primary schools, water works (two) and two libraries (privately managed). The place is electrified. The usual mode of conveyance in the town is tonga.

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1. Source : The Office of the Vikas Adhikari, Panchayat Samiti, Alsisar.
 2. *Census of India, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District, Section I, pp. 2 & 3.*
 3. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Bissau.

There is a mosque and three well-known temples in the town viz., Shri Budhia Mahadevji-ka-Mandir, Govind Deoji-ka-Mandir and Kaliji-ka-Mandir. The population of the town in 1971 was 10,417. The town also possesses an old fort of local importance.

Buhana¹

A village in Khetri tahsil having a population of 3,565 persons (1971), Buhana is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of the same name and possesses a police station, a post-office, a primary health centre, a family planning centre, a higher secondary school, a veterinary hospital/dispensary and a *Gram* panchayat. The nearest town from this place is Surajgarh, 20 km. north-west of it.

Chirawa²

Chirawa is an important town of the district and is the headquarters of a tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is connected with the district headquarters by a *Pucca* road (30 km.) as well as by rail (28 km.). Other important bus connections available here are for Khetri and Pilani.

This municipal town has a population of 15,241 persons (1971) and is electrified. It possesses post and telegraph office, telephone office, an allopathic hospital and dispensary, an *Ayurvedic* dispensary, a veterinary hospital/dispensary, a police station, *Dharamshalas*, a college, a higher secondary school, a secondary school, a girls' high school, three middle schools and seven primary schools, a Sanskrit school, a public library, two parks, two cinema houses and branches of the various banks, viz., the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Bank of Baroda and Jhunjhun Central Cooperative Bank. The town has an office of the Krishi Upaj Mandi. Water to the town is supplied by the water-works. Motor taxis, cycle-rickshaws, motor-rickshaws and tongas are the usual modes of conveyance in the town.

Besides the tahsil and the Panchayat Samiti, the place has a Court of Munsif and offices of the Commercial Taxes Officer, Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Junior Engineer, Public Works Department (B&R), Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Sheep & Wool Extension Centre and Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation.

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1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan Pt. X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhun District, Section I, pp. 26-27.*
 2. Source : The Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Chirawa and The Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Chirawa.

The important manufactures of the town are drugs/medicines for animals, cement pipes and coal-cakes from coal-powder.

The place has a few temples important of which are those of Paramhansa, Pt. Ganeshnarain temple, Shyamji-ka-Mandir, Rani-Sati-ka-Mandir and Kalyanji-ka-Mandir.

About 11 km. north-west of Chirawa town is located the *Durgah* of Hazarat Haji Shakarbar Shah in the ancient town of Narhar (Narhad). Locally known as *Peer-Sahib-Ki-Durgah*, it attracts a large number of persons, both Hindus and Muslims, from far and near who visit the place to seek favour or to show gratitude for fulfilment of their desires.

Jhunjhunun

Situated 171 km. north-by-north-west of Jaipur by rail and 185 km. by road, Jhunjhunun¹ is the headquarters of the district, sub-division, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It is approachable by road as well as by rail from Jaipur on one side and Loharu on the other.

This municipal town is electrified and has a population of 32,024 persons (1971) and an area of 3.08 sq. km. It receives protected water supply.

The place possesses usual amenities viz., post and telegraph, telephone, a college, schools of higher secondary (two), high/secondary (five), middle (four) and primary (15) standards, allopathic hospital and dispensary, primary health centre, *Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya*, a *Unani* dispensary, maternity centre, family planning centre, veterinary hospital and dispensary, police station and out-post, two dak bungalows of Public Works Department and a *Sainik Vishramgraha*, branches of the following banks—Rajasthan Bank, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Shaikhawati Grameen Bank, Central Co-operative Bank and Land Mortgage Bank; several *Dharamshalas*, public parks (three), cinema houses (two), a club and two public libraries (one private and another government).

Being the headquarters of the district administration, the town has a number of district level offices of the State Government besides the Court of Civil and Sessions Judge. The offices of Central Government located here are those of Income Tax, Central Bureau of Investigation, Recruiting Officer (Military) and Central Excise.

The place has a number of temples and mosques. The temple of Rani Sati located in the town is a magnificent structure sprawling over

1. The town is said to have been named after Jhujha Jat who sacrificed himself for the sake of the Nawab vide information supplied by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Jhunjhunun.

a large area with many adjuncts. Originally it was a small temple built in commemoration of Narainidevi who became a Sati in v.s. 1352. Local legend¹ runs that one Seth Jalansidas or Jali Ram, who was a *Diwan* of Nawab of Hissar, incurred his wrath due to a row over a mare owned by his son Tandhandas which was coveted by the prince also. The prince, while making a secret bid to take away the mare stealthily, was done to death unknowingly by Tandhandas. Apprehending reprisal, the *Diwan* and his son Tandhandas both fled from Hissar and settled in Jhunjhunun. Sometime later, Tandhandas while fetching his wife Narainidevi for *Gona* from his in-laws, was attacked by the troops of the Nawab of Hissar and was killed along with his companions. Narainidevi, while on the pyre, ready to become Sati with Tandhandas, instructed the keeper of the mare to proceed to Jhunjhunun with their ashes and last remains and immerse these at a spot where the mare stopped and would not move further even after flogging thrice. The keeper did as he was bid, and the mare stopped at the spot where the temple now stands. The *Diwan*, on learning the entire episode erected a small temple in the memory of his daughter-in-law Narainidevi. However, during the last about 30 years, the temple has acquired a magnificent shape with many adjuncts constructed through donation given by those who sought favours from the Sati and whose desires were fulfilled. Fairs are held here during *Bhadrapad* and *Margshirsh* and are attended by lakhs of people. The temple is now managed by a Trust.

The common mode of conveyance in the town is tonga although motor taxis are also available. For local transport, camel carts are generally used. The town has many imposing *Havelis*.

Khetri²

Khetri is the headquarters of a sub-division, a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti bearing the same name and is located at a distance of 67 km. from Jhunjhunun with which it is connected by a *Pacca* road via Khetrinagar, Singhana, Chirawa and Bagar. The convenient railway stations for this place are Neem-ka-Thana, Nizampur and Chirawa.

This municipal town has a population of 8,669 persons (1971) and an area of 4.25 sq. km. Besides being the headquarters of the sub-division, tahsil and Panchayat Samiti, the place has an office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Court of Munsif Magistrate and office of the Labour Inspector.

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1. *Shri Rani Sati Charitamrit*, published by Shri Rani Satiji Mandir, Jhunjhunun.
 2. Source : (i) Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Khetri (ii) Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Khetri & (iii) Office of the Panchayat Samiti, Khetri.

The place is electrified and has the usual amenities of post and telegraph, telephone, a dak bungalow of the Public Works Department, a few *Dharamshalas*, a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Central Co-operative Bank, a higher secondary school, one Industrial Training Institute, two middle schools, four primary schools, a *Sanskrit Vidyalaya*, an allopathic hospital, an *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*, two public libraries, a police station, veterinary hospital and a cinema house. There are a few places in the town worth visiting, namely, Bhopalgarh, Ramkrishna Mission, Amarkund and Bagorgarh.

Lohagar (Lohargal)¹

A small village in Udaipurwati tahsil and situated at a distance of about 15 km. south-west of Udaipur town, the place is known for a local legend connected with the wanderings of Pandavas of the *Mahabharata* epic who are said to have spent a period of their exile here in incognito. The place is a local centre of pilgrimage for Hindus and people of the area resort to this spot for immersion of ashes of the dead. People also visit this place for picnic during rainy season when the surrounding hills become lush green and present a picturesque view. Fairs are held twice a year here during *Baisakh* (April-May) and *Bhadrapad* (August-September) attracting a large number of devotees. The place has a tank in natural scenic setting and a perennial stream flows here. The village has a post-office, a primary school, a village panchayat, a few temples viz., those of Shiva, Surya (sun), Gopinath & c. and had a population of 800 persons during 1971 census.

Mandawa²

A municipal town, Mandawa is situated 32 km. south-west of Jhunjhunun town and has a population of 9,851 persons with an area of 1.46 sq. km. The town is electrified and possesses a post and telegraph office, telephone, police station, a higher secondary school, a middle school and several primary schools, an allopathic dispensary, a maternity centre, a family planning centre and two public libraries.

Mukundgarh³

A municipal town 26 km. south-west of the district headquarters and 14 km. from Nawalgarh, the sub-divisional headquarters, Mukundgarh is linked with these two places by both rail and road. The place has

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Part X-A & X-B, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District, Section I, pp. 36-37.*
2. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Mandawa.
3. Source : Office of the Municipal Board, Mukundgarh.

facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, banks (branch of Urban Commercial Bank), electricity, allopathic dispensary, primary health centre, *Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya*, maternity centre, veterinary dispensary and police station. The town possesses a college (Sharda Sadan College), a secondary school, two middle schools, seven primary schools, two Muslim *Madarsas*, two *Balmandirs* (montessory), two public libraries, a *Mandi* (market), four *Dharamshalas* and two private guest-houses. Water to the town is supplied from water works. The place has two old mosques (Nilgaron ki Masjid and Kasaiyon ki Masjid) and a number of temples viz., Gopinathji-ka Mandir, Natwarji-ka-Mandir, Jankinathji-ka Mandir, Satyanarayanji-ka-Mandir, Raghunathji-ka-Mandir, Benigopalji-ka-Mandir, Togarewalon-ka-Mandir, Beeyaloji-ka-Mandir, Pukhiyon-ka-Mandir, Shyamji-ka-Mandir, Hanumanji-ka-Mandir, Ranisati-ka-Mandir, Sitaramji-ka-Mandir, Bheruji-ka-Mandir, and Kumbhiji-ka-Mandir. The last two are recently built, about 20 or 25 years back.

The population of the town in 1971 was 10,154. The usual mode of local conveyance is tonga though sometimes taxis are also available.

Nawalgarh¹

Situated 38 km. south-west of Jhunjhunun, Nawalgarh is a sub-divisional headquarters and is connected with the former by rail and road both. The town is electrified and has a municipality, post and telegraph office, telephone exchange, a college for boys and another for girls, five secondary schools, a B. S. T. C. school, two middle schools, five primary schools, two montessory schools, a Muslim *Madarsa*, an allopathic dispensary, an eye hospital, a veterinary hospital, six *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas* (all private), three Unani dispensaries (all private), a cinema house, three clubs, branches of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Bank of Baroda, a Central Co-operative Bank, a public park and a police station with an out-post. The town has protected water supply. The town has several imposing *Havelis* (big mansions) having beautiful murals.

Besides the office/court of the sub-divisional officer/magistrate, the place has the Court of Munsif & Judicial Magistrate, headquarters of Nawalgarh Panchayat Samiti, office of the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Assistant Engineer, Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Junior Engineer, Public Works Department and office of the Incharge, Wool Extension Centre.

A rest house of the Public Works Department is under construction². There are several *Dharamshalas* in the town for the outsiders to

1. Source : Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Nawalgarh.
2. It has now been constructed.

stay. Tonga is the only mode of conveyance for local use. The population of the town in 1971 was 26,565.

A fair is held in the town in honour of Ramdeo ji. Local manufactures consist of earthen utensils and leather shoes, besides woollen blankets and cotton *Reja*. Important temples of the town are: Ramdeo ji's temple, Gopinathji's temple, Kalyanji's temple, Sitaramji's temple, Shriram Mandir, temple of Durga and Rani Sati's temple. There are two important mosques in the town situated in *Mohalla* Darugaran and *Mohalla* Vyapariyan.

Pilani¹

Pilani, a town in Chirawa tahsil, is situated 45 km. north-east of Jhunjhunun and 15 km. from Chirawa. The town has a population of 13,101 persons (1971) and an area of 14.24 sq. km.

This municipal town possesses the usual amenities, viz., post and telegraph, telephone exchange, a police station, three higher secondary schools for boys, a girls' higher secondary school, five middle schools (four for boys and one for girls), four primary schools, a Sanskrit College, a nursing training school, an *Ayurvedic* college, a public library, a hospital and a dispensary, a maternity child welfare centre, a family planning sub-centre, an *Ayurvedic* dispensary, two parks, a branch of United Commercial Bank and three *Dharamshalas*. The place has four important temples (two of which are dedicated to Shyamji and Bhootnathji) and two mosques. There are five *Chowks* in the town, namely, Dalmia Chowk, Sarawagion-ka-Chowk, Halwaion-ka-Chowk, Nihali Chowk and Bargatta Chowk.

Pilani is not a railway station and one has to alight at Loharu or at Chirawa railway station to get bus connections for the place which is also very well connected by road with Sadulpur, Surajgarh, Bagar and Jhunjhunun. The town is electrified and has protected water supply.

Pilani is a big educational centre, the colony where all the educational institutions are located, is called Vidya Vihar and is described separately.

Surajgarh²

Surajgarh is situated 12 km. north-east of Chirawa and is connected with it by both rail and road. It is the headquarters of a Panchayat Samiti of the same name and has a population of 9,780 persons (1971) and an area of 6.19 sq. km.

1. *Census of India 1971, Series 18, Rajasthan, Pt. XA & XB, District Census Handbook, Jhunjhunun District, Section I, p. 3.*

2. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Surajgarh.

This municipal town is electrified and possesses a post and telegraph office, telephone, a police station, a higher secondary school, a high school (for girls), a middle school, four primary schools, a hospital, a dispensary, a primary health centre, two *Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas*, a *Unani* dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a privately managed library and a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. There is an inspection bungalow for the railway authorities. The town has eight *Dharamshalas*. A few offices are also located in the town, namely, those of Sheep and Wool Extension Centre, Kraya Vikraya Sahkari Samiti, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti and Surajgarh Gramseva Sahkari Samiti. The modes of local conveyance are tonga and cycle-rickshaw. The town receives protected water supply from three water-works and two tube-wells.

The place is known for the *Mandi* of *Moong* pulse. The town has twenty-five temples and three mosques.

Udaipurwati¹

This place is 52 km. south of the district headquarters and 38 km. from sub-divisional headquarters with both of which it is connected by a tarred road. This municipal town is the headquarters of a tahsil and a Panchayat Samiti of the same name. It possesses a police station, a primary health centre, family planning centre, a Sheep and Wool Extension Centre, a vegetable market, post office, telephone office, a veterinary hospital, an *Ayurvedic* dispensary (private), a public library, a higher secondary school, three middle schools and four primary schools. The place is served by a branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. Water to the town is supplied by water works, one of which is maintained by the municipality and the other by the Public Health Engineering Department. The place has a distillery², an out-post of Public Works Department with a Junior Engineer as incharge. Offices of the following are also located here: Junior Engineer of Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Junior Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Forest Conservation Officer Forest Sub-Division, Junior Engineer Villages Electrification and Excise Inspector.

In 1971 the population of the town was 12,442 and its area 15.85 sq. km. In its vicinity there are picnic spots such as Kot Sikray (8 km.), Kirori (5 km.) and Lohargal (15 km.), the latter two are also places of religious importance.

Vidya Vihar³

Once a part of Pilani itself, Vidya Vihar has a separate existence

1. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Udaipurwati.
2. It has been removed now.
3. Source : Office of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Vidya Vihar,

now where educational institutions of Pilani are clustered and managed. It has a Municipal Board separate from Pilani and facilities of post and telegraph, telephone, police out-post, electricity, banks (branches of United Commercial Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur), hospital and primary health centre exist here.

The town has a college known as the Birla Institute of Technology & Science (which awards degrees to its students and deemed as a university) in which all kinds of technological and scientific education is given, higher secondary school, two middle schools, two primary schools, and a Sanskrit school. Besides the Birla Education Trust (which manages institutions from primary to higher secondary standards) and the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, there is a Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute of the Central Government for the study and research in Electronics. Two companies of N. C. C. are headquartered here.

The place has twenty-three hostels besides two guest-houses and one alumni home. The places worth seeing here are the Sharda Peeth marble temple dedicated to Saraswati, the goddess of learning, the Birla Museum of Science and Technology (with an emblem showing advancement in science) and Shiva Ganga (an artificial fountain-stream). The place has a park and a club.

The town has a population of 6,958 persons (1971) and occupies an area of 5.18 sq. km. It has protected water supply.

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GLOSSARY

<i>Ajan</i>	A loud call given by the Muslim priest from the mosque to denote prayer time
<i>Amavasya</i>	Last day of the waning moon, i.e., the dark half of the month
<i>Arti</i>	Waving of lighted lamps around a god or a person as a symbol of respect
<i>Asadha</i>	Fourth month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Ashvin</i>	Seventh month of Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Asoj</i>	Same as <i>Ashvin</i>
<i>Aushadhalaya</i>	Hospital/dispensary
<i>Awakafs</i>	Charitable endowments
<i>Badi</i>	Dark half of the Hindu month
<i>Bahikhata</i>	A ledger, a book of account
<i>Baisakh</i>	Second month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Bejar</i>	Mixed cereals
<i>Bhadon</i> or <i>Bhadrapad</i>	Sixth month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Bhajan</i>	Devotional songs; a session of such songs
<i>Bhang</i>	Hemp
<i>Bidi</i>	Indian cigarette; tobacco rolled in leaves
<i>Chaddar</i>	Sheet of cloth
<i>Chaitra</i>	First month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Chapati</i>	A thin cake or bread
<i>Châras</i>	Hemp
<i>Chedi bandi</i>	A device of soil conservation
<i>Chowk</i>	Locality; also a cross-road; a traffic island
<i>Chowkidar Minas</i>	A tribe which performed the duties of watchmen

<i>Chung</i>	See <i>Dhup</i>
<i>Desi Jootis</i>	Indigenous shoes
<i>Dharamshala</i>	An inn; a charitable place for halting
<i>Dhobi</i>	Washerman
<i>Dhulandi</i>	The day following the Holi
<i>Dhup</i>	A drum to the accompaniment of which folk songs are sung
<i>Diwan</i>	A minister during the princely regime in Indian States
<i>Ganja</i>	Intoxicant prepared from hemp plant
<i>Gaushala</i>	Cow house
<i>Ghani</i>	Indigenous oil mill usually worked by bullocks
<i>Gharat</i>	A circular stone used for crushing lime
<i>Ghee</i>	Butter oil
<i>Girdawar</i>	A revenue official
<i>Gona</i>	See <i>Muklawa</i>
<i>Gram</i>	Village
<i>Gram Seyak</i>	Village level worker
<i>Gur</i>	Raw sugar
<i>Hali</i>	A ploughman, official of Agriculture Department
<i>Harijan</i>	A sweeper, literally God's man
<i>Haz</i>	Pilgrimage among Muslims
<i>Hijari</i>	The Mohammedan era
<i>Hom</i>	A sacred fire
<i>Jachcha</i>	A woman in confinement
<i>Kachha</i>	Made of dried mud
<i>Kalma</i>	A Muslim prayer
<i>Kamdar</i>	A manager, an agent
<i>Karahi</i>	A pan
<i>Kartik</i>	Eighth month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Khadi</i>	Hand woven and spun cotton cloth

<i>Khais</i>	A thick cotton sheet, usually hand woven and hand spun
<i>Khalsa</i>	Crown land; land directly managed by the State
<i>Khurpa</i>	A weeding or scraping instrument
<i>Kirtan</i>	Religious or devotional songs; also a session of <i>Kirtan</i>
<i>Kotwal</i>	A police officer
<i>Krishnapaksha</i>	Dark half of the Hindu month
<i>Madarsa</i>	A Muslim school
<i>Magh</i>	Eleventh month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram era</i>)
<i>Mahajan</i>	Trader money-lender
<i>Mahakma Khas</i>	Secretariat
<i>Majlis</i>	An assembly; a ceremonial gathering or religious congregation
<i>Mandi</i>	A mart
<i>Maulvi</i>	A Muslim teacher
<i>Med bandhi</i>	A device of soil conservation
<i>Mehar</i>	A sum of money promised to be paid to the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage among Muslims
<i>Mehtars</i>	Scavengers
<i>Methi</i>	A leafy vegetable
<i>Mirch</i>	Chillies
<i>Mistris</i>	Craftsmen; artisans
<i>Mochi</i>	A shoe maker; a cobbler
<i>Mohalla</i>	Locality
<i>Mohar</i>	Gold coin
<i>Moharrir</i>	A municipal official
<i>Mohrana lag</i>	A sort of cess
<i>Mosar</i>	Feast in commemoration of the dead
<i>Mukka-dam</i>	An official of Agriculture Department
<i>Muklawa or Gona</i>	A ceremony marking the coming of bride to her husband's house for the second time after marriage

<i>Mundan</i>	Shaving of head
<i>Mutawallis</i>	Trustees; managers
<i>Naib-Nazim</i>	An assistant of <i>Nazim</i>
<i>Nalah</i>	A drain or rivulet
<i>Nazar</i>	A present; a gift
<i>Nazim</i>	A government officer incharge of an administrative division during princely regime
<i>Nivar</i>	A stripe of woven yarn generally used for stringing a cot
<i>Nizamat</i>	An administrative division of territory during princely regime
<i>Panch</i>	A member of Panchayat
<i>Pandit</i>	A learned person; traditionally used for a Hindu scholar
<i>Patwar Halka</i>	Jurisdiction of revenue official at village level
<i>Patwari</i>	A revenue official at village level
<i>Phalgun</i>	Twelfth (and last) month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Phavra</i>	A spade
<i>Posh</i>	Tenth month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Pradhan</i>	Head of the Panchayat Samiti
<i>Puckka</i>	Solidly built
<i>Purnima</i>	The day of full moon
<i>Qazi</i>	A Muslim priest
<i>Ramlila</i>	A ballet on the life of Lord Rama
<i>Reja</i>	Hand woven and spun rough cloth
<i>Saang</i>	Buffoons impersonating various characters
<i>Sanskars</i>	Rituals among Hindus
<i>Sarpanch</i>	Chairman of village council
<i>Satyagraha</i>	A creed of Gandhian philosophy
<i>Sawan or Shravana</i>	Fifth month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)

<i>Sawar/Sowar</i>	Horse rider, mounted police
<i>Seth</i>	Moneyed man
<i>Sheetla Mata</i>	Smallpox; also the goddess who is supposed to have the charge of that disease
<i>Shlokas</i>	Sanskrit couplet
<i>Shuklapaksha</i>	Bright half of the Hindu month
<i>Subedar</i>	An officer in-charge of a <i>Suba</i> (Province) during mediaeval period
<i>Sudi</i>	Bright half of the Hindu month
<i>Taccavi</i>	An advance of money given by the State to cultivators for agricultural purposes
<i>Tawa</i>	The round plate of iron on which bread is baked
<i>Tazia</i>	Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Hussain carried in a procession on the occasion of Muharram
<i>Thakur</i>	A chieftain; a feudatory
<i>Thana</i>	Police Station
<i>Thanedar</i>	A Police sub-inspector
<i>Thikana</i>	A chiefship, an estate
<i>Thikanedar</i>	A holder of a <i>Thikana</i>
<i>Tonga</i>	A horse driven cart
<i>Vaqalat Nama</i>	A document authorising an advocate to plead on behalf of a client
<i>Vaishakha</i>	Second month of the Hindu calendar (<i>Vikram</i> era)
<i>Vikrama era</i>	Hindu calendar believed to have been started by Raja Vikramaditya

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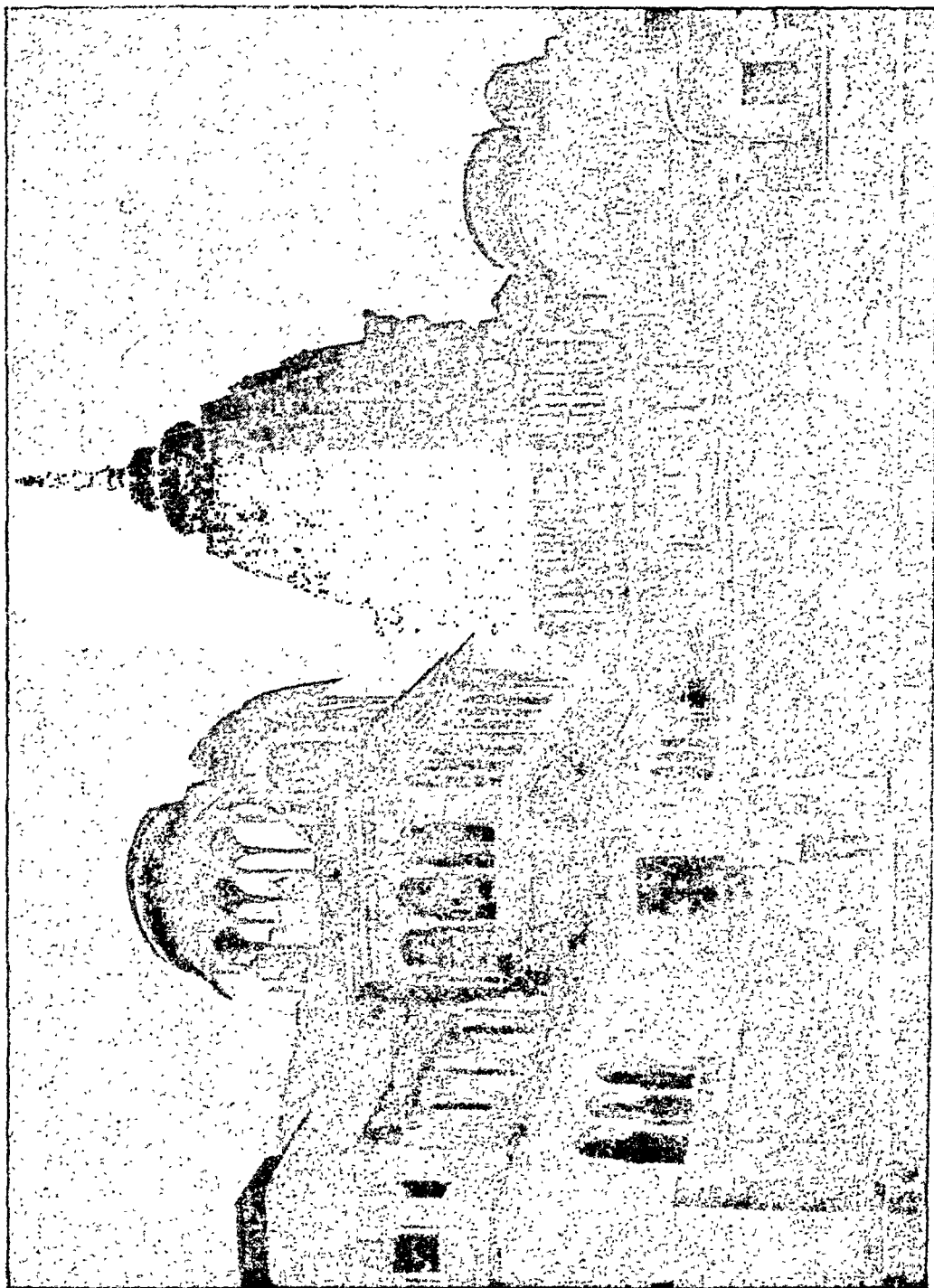
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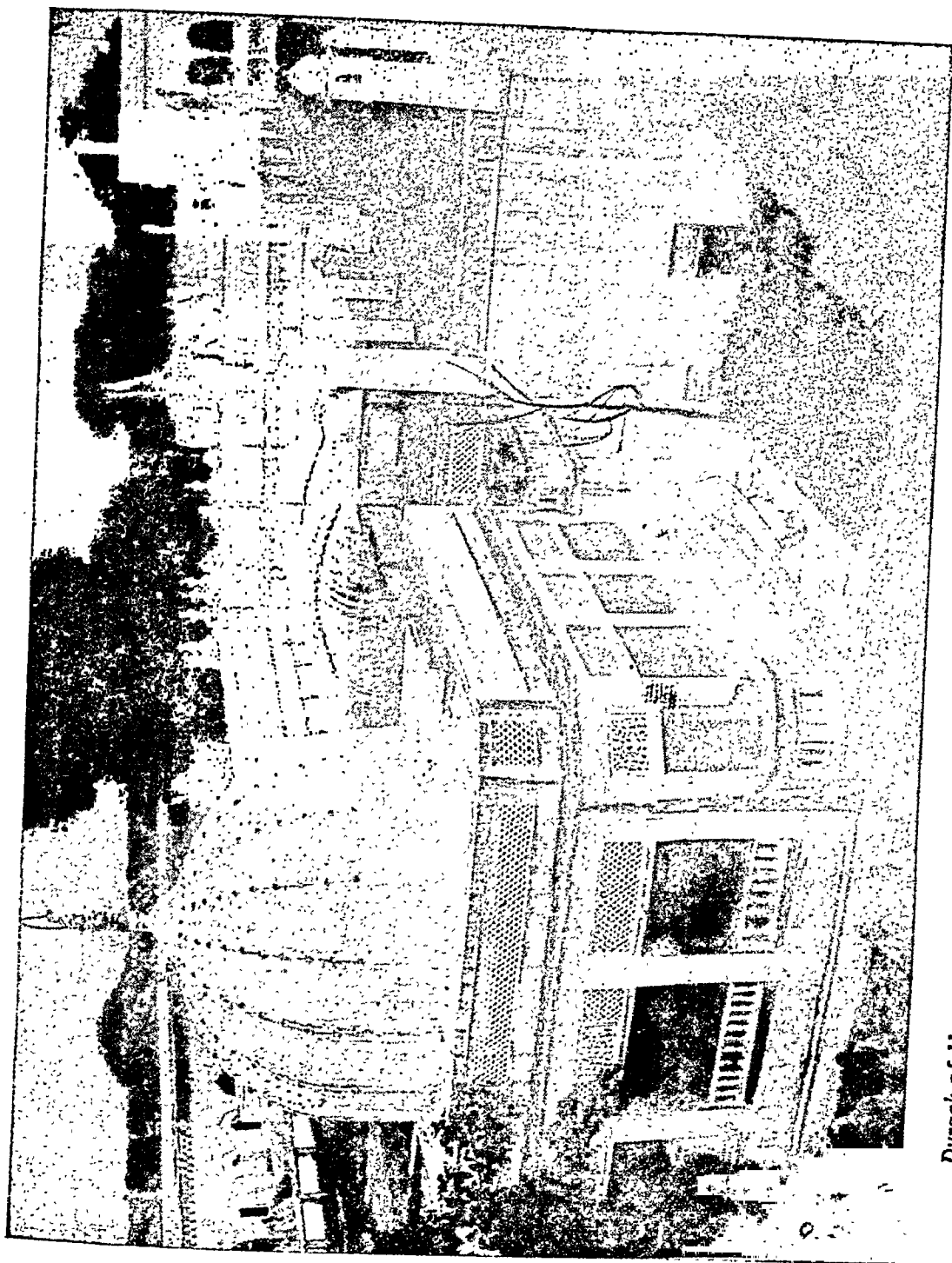
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ERRATA

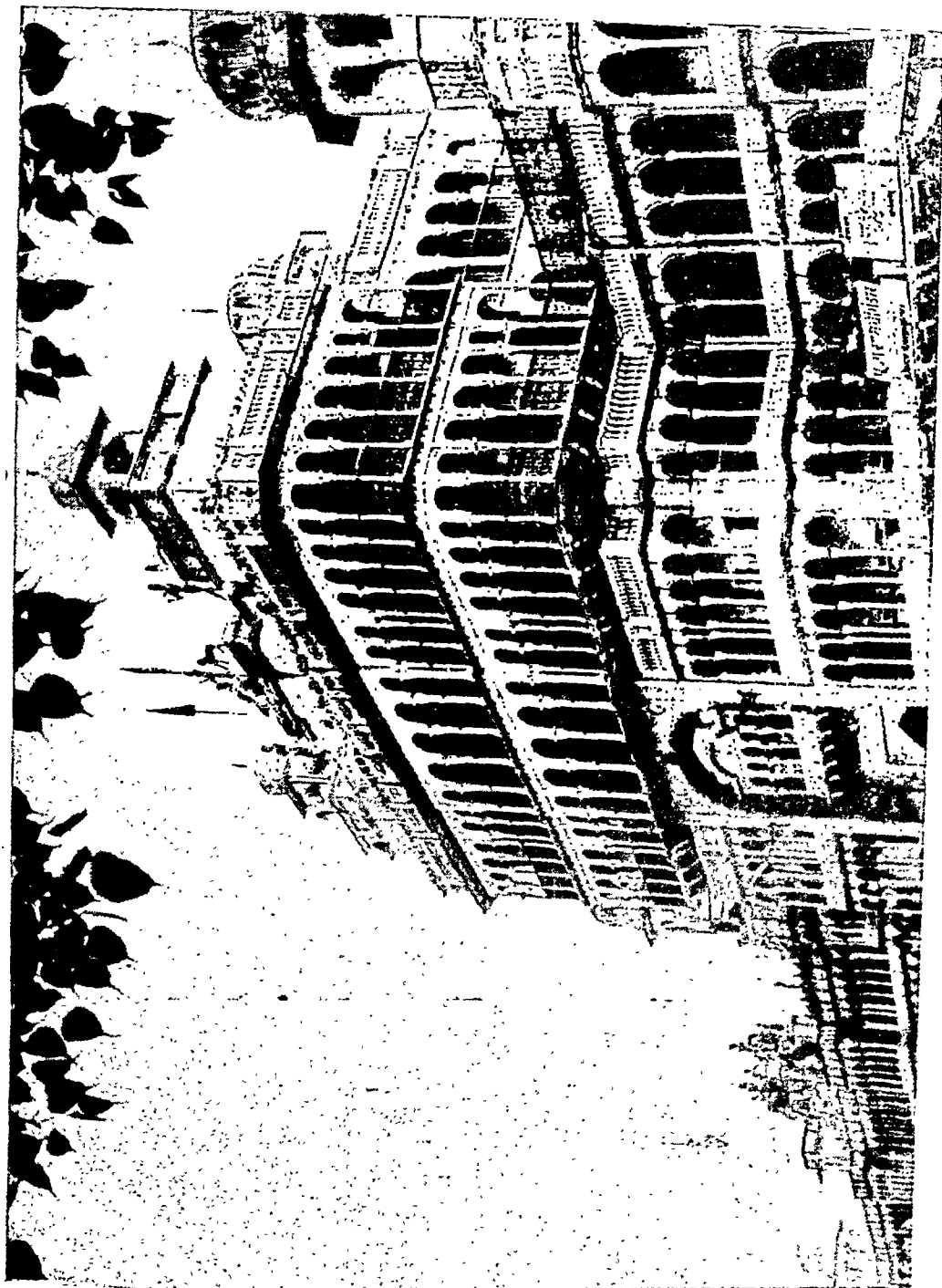
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35	Last Table	-	1	24,902	24,962
35	"	-	2	26,620	20,620
"	"	-	2	26,365	26,565
"	"	-	6	11,687	11,667
37	3	-	3	and	,103 Buddhists and
"	3	-	4	One person	Two persons
41	Table	-	1	1.05	2.05
"	"	-	2	16.98	16.96
46	5	-	2	ot	or
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444	3	-	2	<i>Agans</i>	<i>Asans</i>
				1962 A.D.	1162 A.D.



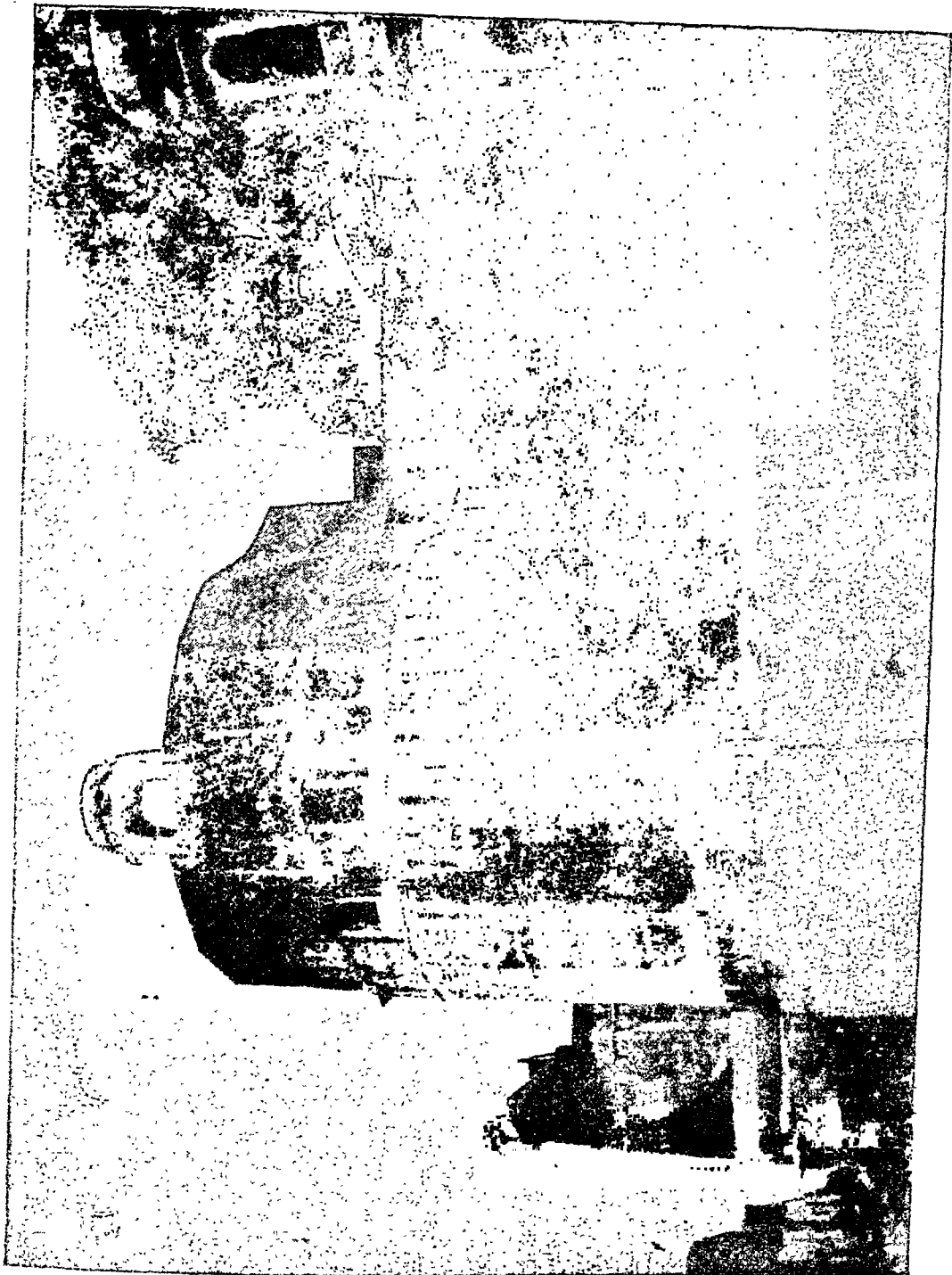
LOHARGAL
A holy place as well as a picnic spot



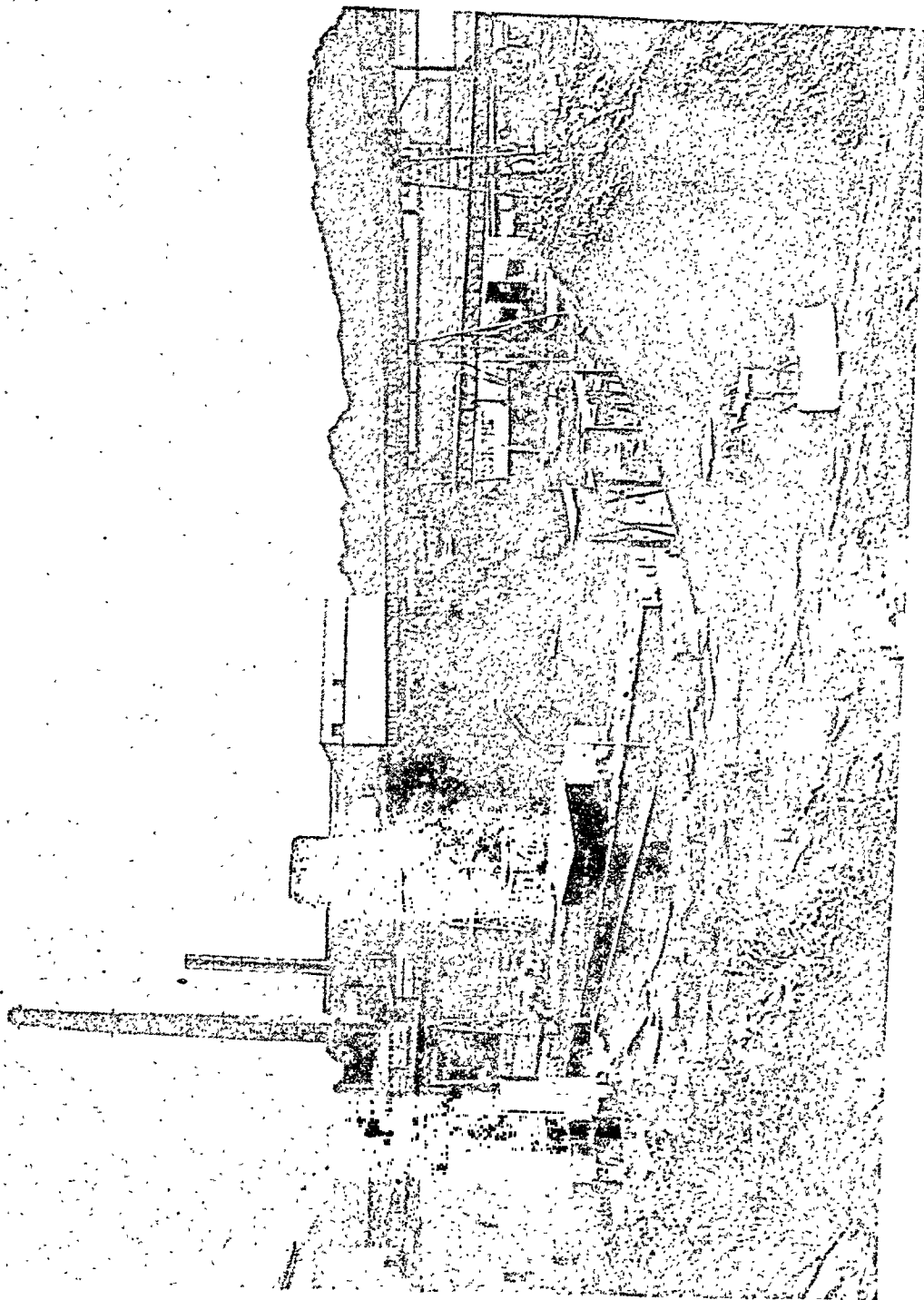
Dargah of Hazarat Haji Shakarbar Shah at Narhar (commonly known as Narhar-ke-Peer)



Rani Sati Temple, Jhunjhun

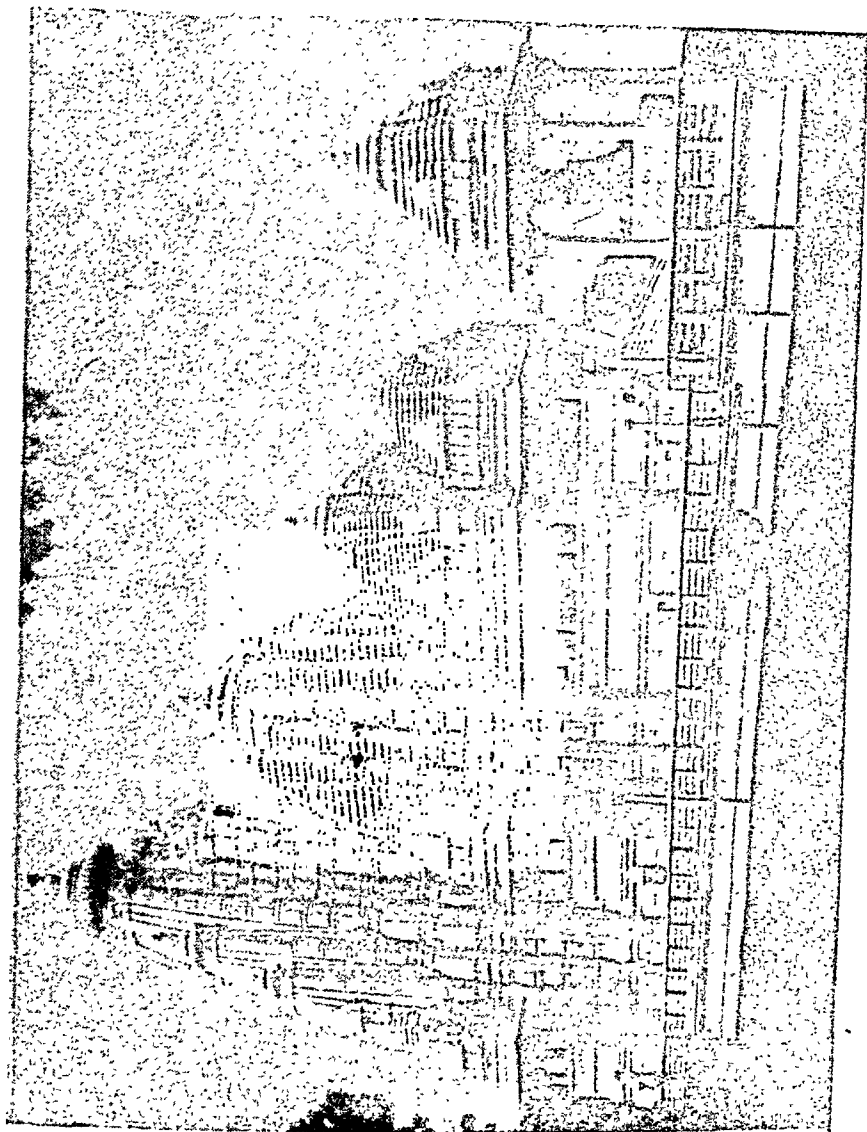


Fort at Bissau



A view of the Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetrinagar

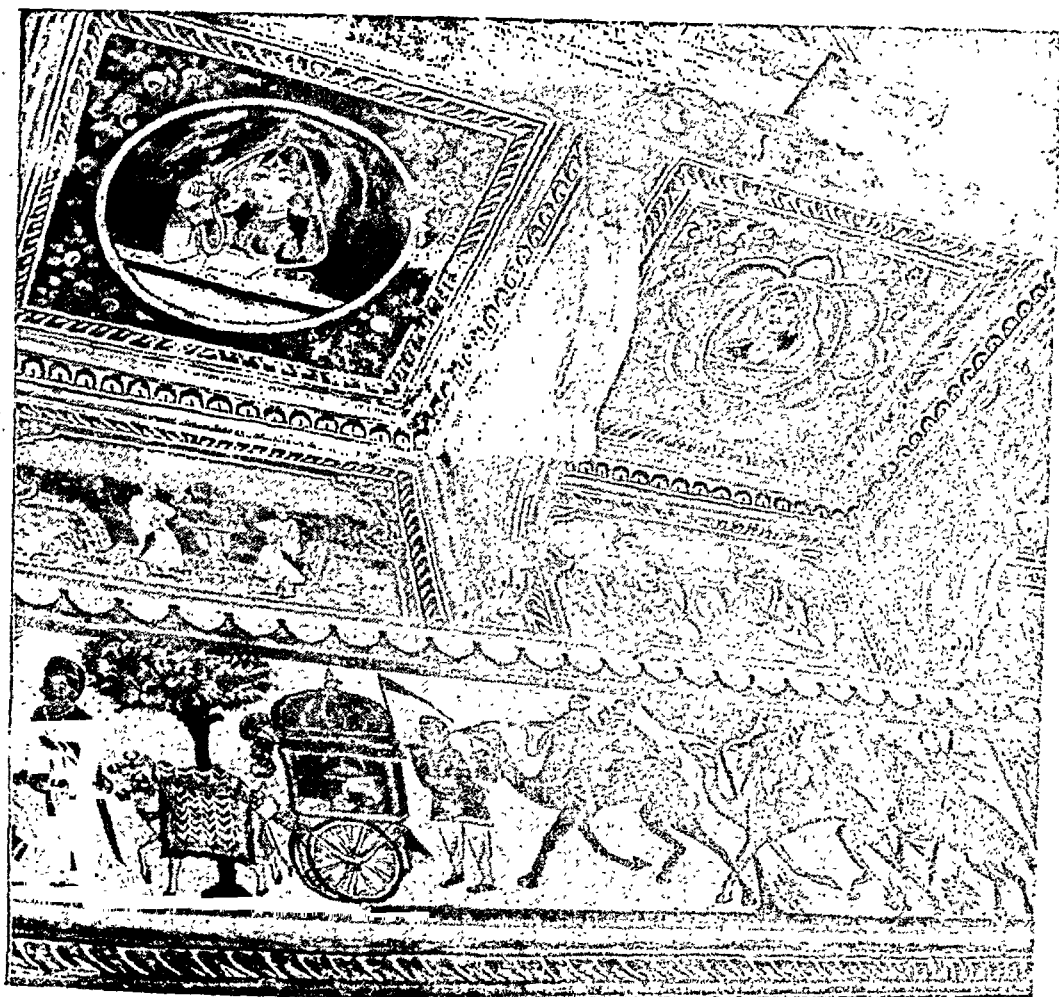
PLATE VI



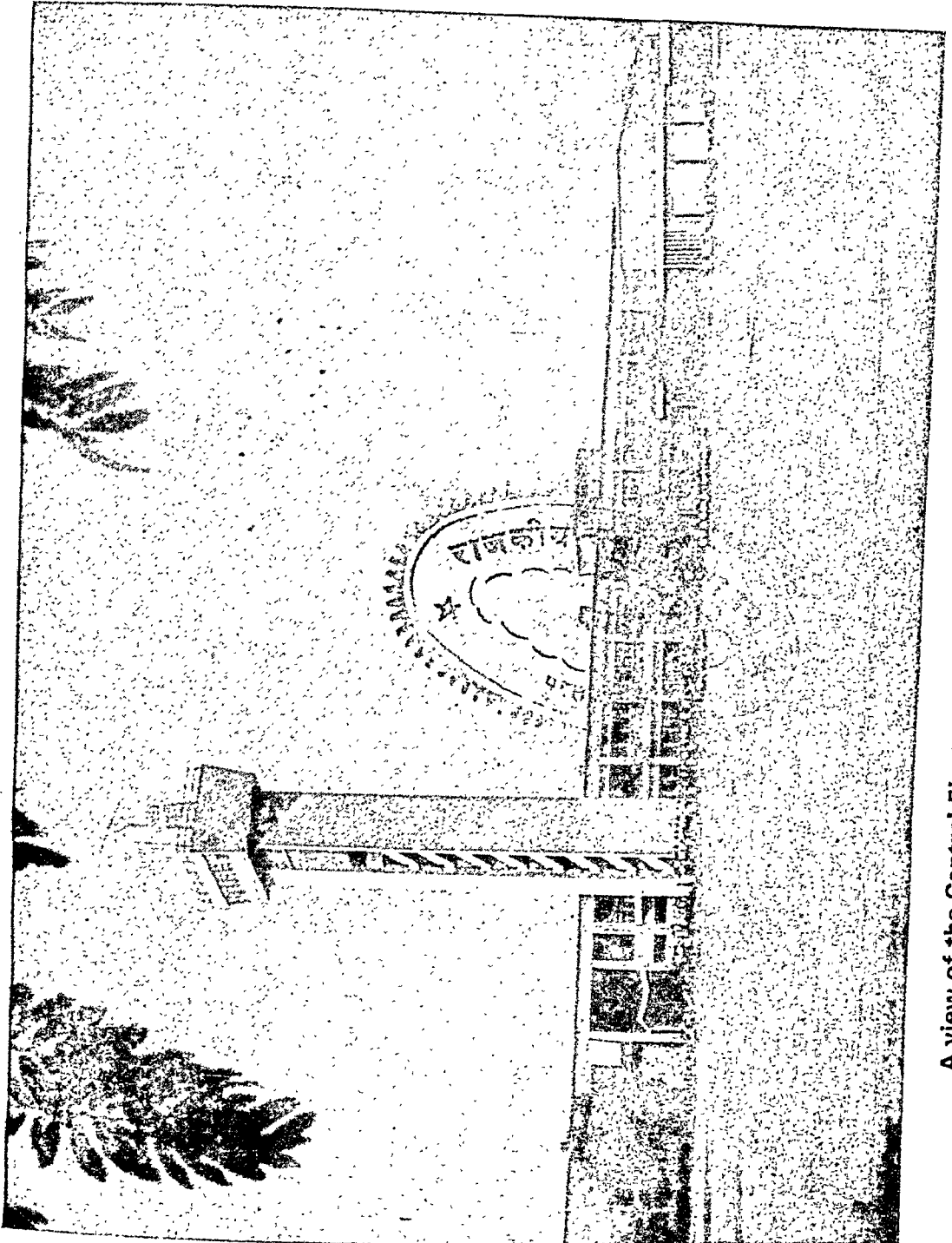
Magnificent Saraswati temple, Vidya Vihar, Pilani



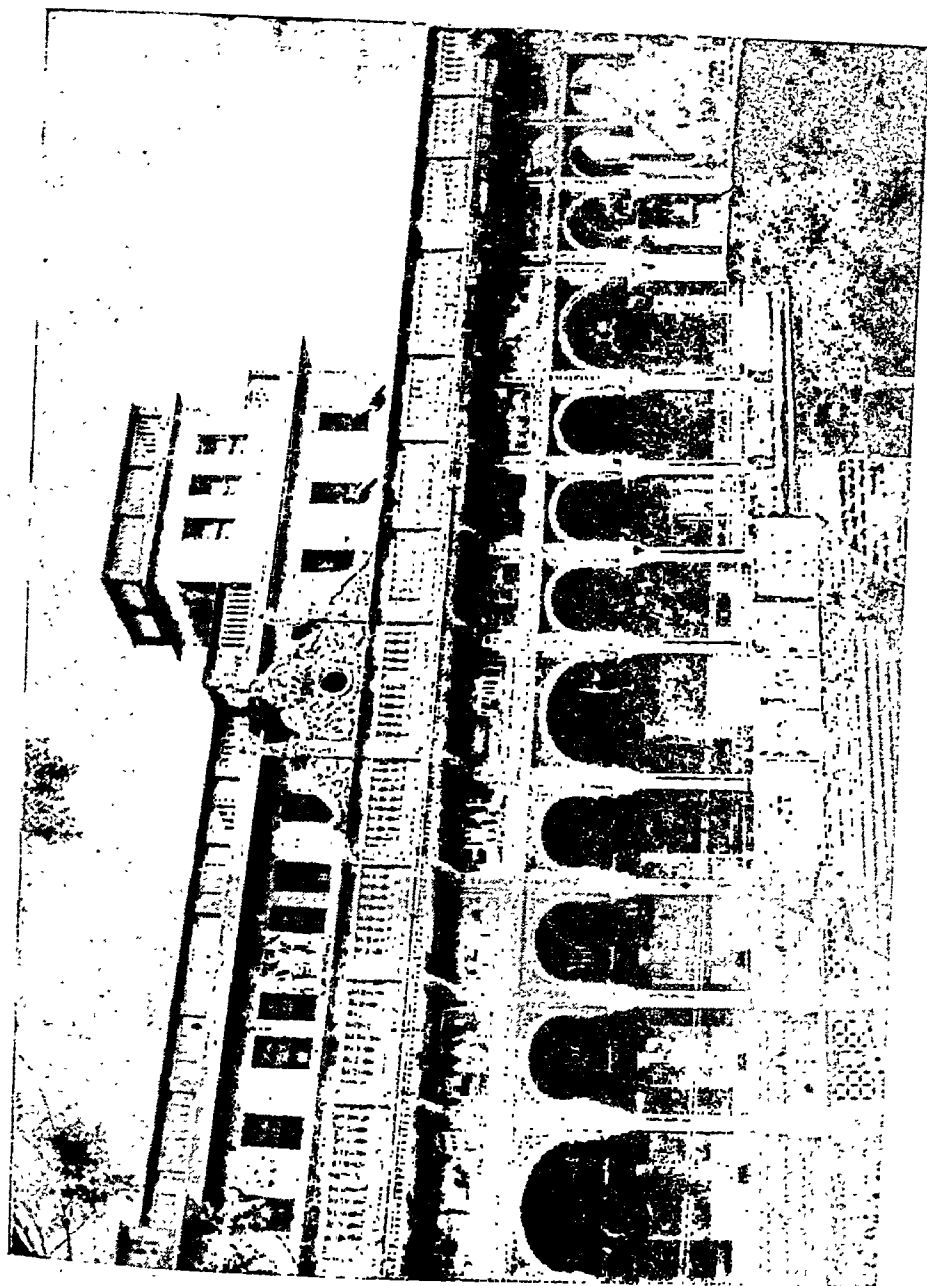
A symbol of advancement in Science, Birla Museum,
Vidya Vihar, Pilani



A specimen of mural decoration



A view of the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani



Haveli, a dwelling house of the rich